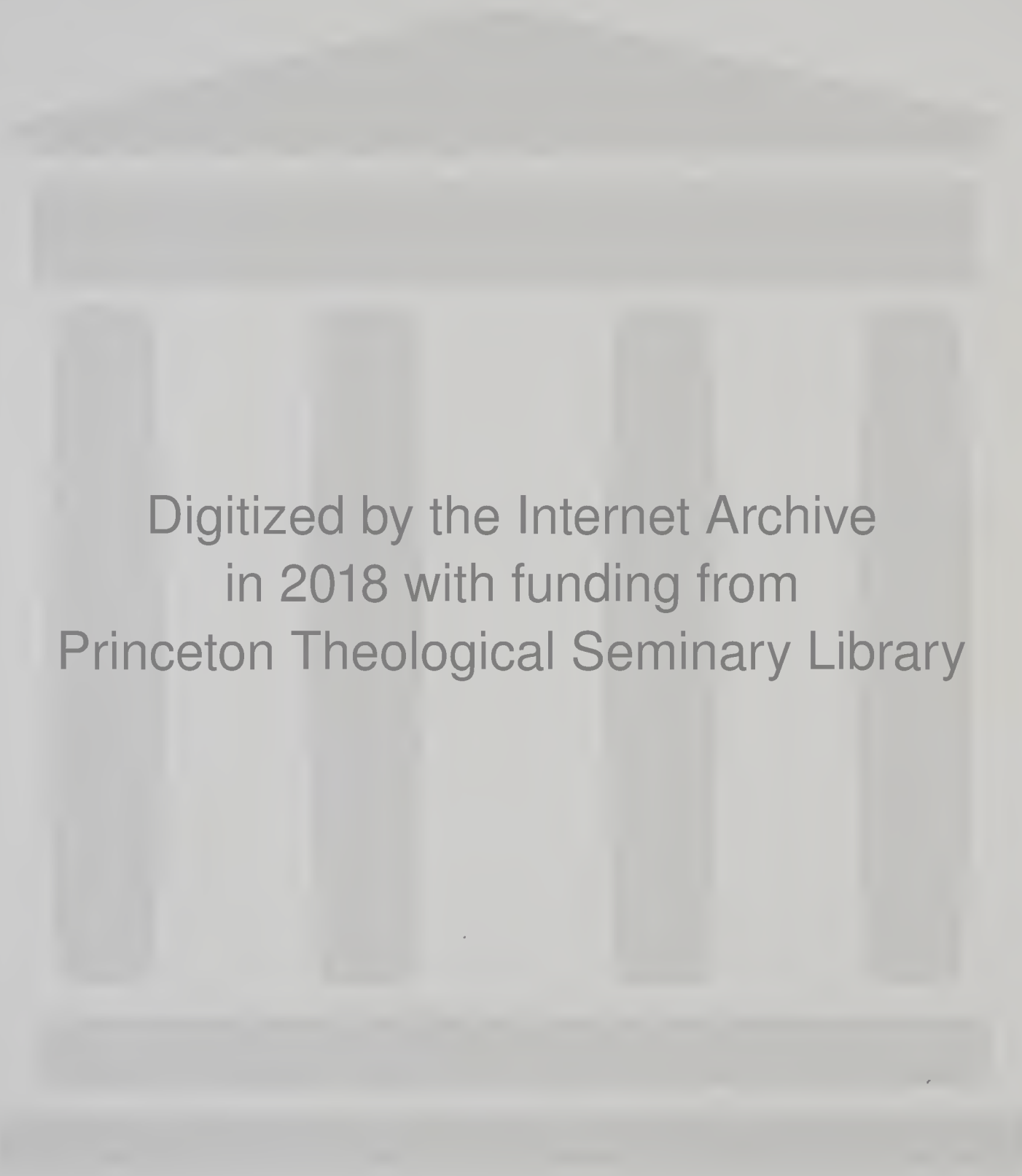


Folio
Division PL1455
Section .G47
V.2

A
CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Princeton Theological Seminary Library

<https://archive.org/details/chineseenglishdi02gile>

A
CHINESE-ENGLISH
DICTIONARY

BY

✓
HERBERT A. GILES

*Hon. M. A. (Cantab.), Hon. LL. D. (Aberd.)
Professor of Chinese in the University of Cambridge
and sometime H.B.M. Consul at Ningpo*

Μεγάλων ἀπολισθαίνειν εὐγενὲς ἀμάρτημα

SECOND EDITION, REVISED & ENLARGED

VOLUME II

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED
SHANGHAI, HONGKONG,
SINGAPORE, & YOKOHAMA.

1912

BERNARD QUARITCH
11 GRAFTON STREET,
LONDON, W.

煦⁴

4759

N. *hsü*
P. *hsü*
M. *hsü*
Y. *hsü*
Sz. *hsü*
K. *hu*, v. *u*
J. *ku*
A. *ku*
Sinking
Upper.

旭⁴

4760

R. 沃
C. *huk*
H. *hiuk*
F. *öuk*, *höuk*
W. *hsü*
N. *hsüoh*
P. *hsü*, *hsü*²
M. *hsü*
Y. *hsüuk*
Sz. *hsü*
K. *uk*
J. *kioku*, *koku*
A. *houk*
Entering
Upper.

許³

4761

R. 語
C. *höü*
H. *hi*
F. *hü*, v. *hia*
W. *hü*
N. *hü*, v. *hei*
P. *hsü*
M. *hsü*
Y. *hsü*
Sz. *hü*
K. *hü*
J. *hio*, *ko*
A. *hü*, *hia*
Rising Upper.

溫煦 to make warm.

煦日 a warm day.

煦嫗萬物 to stimulate nature,—as does the warmth of spring.

以煦煦爲仁 to mistake isolated acts of benevolence for 仁 "charity,"—in its widest sense.

The dawn; the rising sun.

旭日始旦 at sunrise, with the earliest dawn.

旭旭 the pleased appearance of a mean man who has gained his object. See 4730.

旭梅 pink, or rose-coloured,—as visiting-cards.

To promise; to agree to; to allow; to grant; to give up to; to betroth. Excess; surplus; very. A final particle. Name of a State.

許諾 or 應許 or 許下 to promise; to assent to.

許下了 promised in marriage.

許下的 it was a vow.

許願 to make a vow.

許約 to make an agreement with.

許神許佛 to promise to the gods or to Buddha,—faithfully.

許與不許早發一言 say yes or no at once.

許允 to accede to.

不許他來 do not allow him to come.

爾之許我 you promised it to me.

許以至無人處均分

之 promised that on reaching a secluded spot there should be an equal division,—of the spoil.

不過許許 it was merely a casual assent,—not a binding promise or agreement.

許³

4761

必許 it must be allowed.

也許有的 it must probably be so; there are most probably some; very likely there are; it may be that.....

許日子 to name a day,—for a feast.

許信 to put faith in.

王許之乎 would your Majesty allow what he said?

可復許乎 could you guarantee a repetition?—of the achievements of past sages.

一身許國 he devoted himself all his life to his country.

許婚 to betroth a girl.

尙未許人 not yet betrothed,—of a girl.

許配良緣 about to make a capital match,—of a girl.

酒杯許聘 betrothed over a glass of wine.

許他爲妻 to betroth her.

少許 a little.

相去復幾許 'tis but a short distance off.

受幾許淒 how much affliction I am suffering.

許多 or 多許 very many.

許久 a very long time.

如人許大 bigger than life,—of a portrait.

三千許 three thousand and odd.

二十許麗人 a beautiful woman of somewhat more than twenty years of age.

面目如許 such were their features.

眼大如許, 心細如許 so liberal is his view, so sympathetic is his heart.

一生長恨奈何許 the griefs of this life are after all but for a short time.

不知何許人 I don't know where he comes from.

昭茲來許 brilliantly his posterity.....

許州 a Department in Honan,—the site of an ancient feudal State.

許³

4761

行許 or 管許 or 占許 or 許阿 most likely; probably.

許得 possibly; it may be that.

Read *hu*³. A sound.

伐木許許 the thud of the woodman's axe.

前呼邪許 in front they call out *a-hu*,—when carrying loads, to warn people out of their way. [Huai-nan Tzū says it is a sing-song which stimulates burden-bearers to put forth their strength.]

An island.

孤嶼媚中川 a solitary islet adorns the middle of the stream.

鼓浪嶼 Ku-lang-hsü,—Drum-wave-island, in the Amoy harbour, so called from the drum-like sound of the waves beating upon the shore.

烏坵嶼 Ockseu island, off the mouth of the 閩 Min river.

Clear and nice, as well-strained wine.

釀酒有蕪 I have strained my wine until it is clear.

Read *yü*². A fragrant plant; an edible root. Tangled; weedy growth.

Same as 4763.

The tench.

其魚魴鱖 the fishes are the bream and the tench.

嶼³

4762

R. 語
C. *tsöü*, *tsöü*²
H. *ü*
F. *söü*²
W. *zi*
N. *ji*
P. *hsü*
M. *yü*
Y. *hsü*²
K. *sé*
J. *shu*, *zo*
A. *ji*
Rising Lower
Irregular.

蕪⁴

4763

R. 語御
魚
N. *yü*
W. *ü*
See 嶼
Rising and
Sinking
Lower.

醜

4764

鱖³

4765

R. 語
C. *tsöü*²
H. *ü*
F. *söü*²
W. *ü*
A. *ü*²
Rising
Irregular.

叙⁴

4766

R. 語

See 序

Rising Lower
Irregular.

To arrange; to take in detail; to state; to narrate; to quote from; to converse; to chat. Used with 4771 in the sense of "preface."

叙論 to discuss in detail.

鋪叙 to state in detail.

叙了姓名 told his name and surname.

叙述 to narrate.

叙錄 to copy out in order.

叙明 or 叙細 to state explicitly.

叙會 a meeting,—as of a company.

叙次若左傳 a critical style, like that of the *Tso Chuan*,—in which men and events are closely criticised.

叙事 to discuss matters; explanatory notes.

列國志是一部記事

之書, 却不是叙事

之書 the *Lieh-kuo-chih* records facts but does not discuss them,—is a simple narrative of events.

節叙 to quote in part,—a despatch under acknowledgment.

全叙 to quote the whole,—of a despatch, as is customary when answering important communications.

叙談 or 相叙 or 叙話 to converse; to chat.

議叙 to discuss; to determine.

暢叙 to have a pleasant chat; to speak openly and without restraint.

叙舊 to talk over old times.

叙寒溫 (or 暄) to talk about cold and warm,—about the weather.

天叙 the five social relationships.

漱⁴

4767

R. 語

See 序

Rising Lower
Irregular.

Name of a stream in Hunan.

漱浦縣 name of a District in Hunan.

敘

4768

埽⁴

4769

R. 語

See 序

Rising Lower.

芋⁴

4770

R. 魚語

See 序 芋

K. sǎ, chǎ

J. cho, djo

A. jǐ, trǐ

Even and Rising Lower.

序⁴

4771

R. 語

C. tsǔü²H. si²

F. sǔü

W. szü

N. jǐ

P. M. } hsi²

Y. } Sz. }

K. sǎ

J. shu, zo, dju

A. trǐ²

Rising Lower

Irregular.

Same as 4766.

The east and west walls of an enclosure.

A kind of sedge.

芋栗 a sweet chestnut.

East and west; in order; series; precedence. A preface; see 4766. A school; an asylum; see 序 4276.

次序 order; series; precedence.

分序坐下 to sit down according to precedence.

齒序 the precedence of teeth,—sc. age; according to age.

爵序 according to rank.

長幼有序 old and young have their proper places.

內外不殊, 王制失序 if there is no distinction between men and women, the laws will lose their proper application.

序事妥當 to arrange everything properly.

序文 or 書序 a preface.

唐序 Mr. T'ang's preface.

小序 a "preface" at the end of a book.

自序 author's own preface.

丐序 to ask a friend to write a preface.

東序 or 西序 portions of the Imperial palace, set apart under the 夏 Hsia dynasty for the reception of aged scholars. Also, the two classes into which Buddh. monks are divided, according to their duties, which are mundane and spiritual, respectively.

每逢節序 whenever there was a festival.

緒⁴

4772

R. 語

C. szü

W. dzü

See 序

Rising Lower
Irregular.

The end of a skein of thread; the clue; to connect.

頭緒 the point at which to begin; the clue.

亂了頭緒 thrown into confusion; disarranged.

尋事緒 to seek the clue to the matter.

三事就緒 that the three labours (of husbandry,—ploughing, sowing, harvesting) may proceed in due order.

事已就緒 the matter is already on the way (to be accomplished); the clue has been found.

接緒 to connect; to continue.

緒餘 surplus.

其緒餘以爲國家 the surplus (of 道 Tao) is for governing the State,—after the best part has been used for self-culture.

無心緒 having no fixed intention or purpose.

心緒不寧 unquiet in mind.

無情無緒 depressed; down in the mouth. See 2187.

基緒 the throne; business; profession.

湯孫之緒 the achievement by which the descendant of T'ang continued,—the achievements of his ancestors.

愁緒興 a feeling of melancholy arises.

追尋笑緒皆成悲端 the themes for laughter in other days have now become sources of tears.

To continue; to join on; to add to.

續古之人 to continue (the traditions) of one's ancestors.

續祀 to continue the ancestral worship.

續絃 (see 4483) or 續娶 or 續室 to marry again,—of a widower.

膠續 to mend with glue; to marry again, as above.

續麻 to splice a rope.

續斷 to splice. See 10,371.

續⁴

4773

R. 沃

C. tsuk

H. siuk

F. siuk

W. züo, jüo,

yüo

N. dzoh, djoh

P. hsi²

M. su

Y. suk, hsiuk

Sz. hsiu, su

K. sok

J. shoku, zoku

A. tuk

Entering Lower.

續⁴⁶

4773

無後續 to have no heir.

續嗣 to adopt an heir.

接續 to connect; to carry on.

在後頭接續做 to go on with the work afterwards.

續假數日 to extend leave for a few days longer.

續信 a supplementary letter, — following a previous communication.

續增 or 續添 or 續上 to add to; supplementary.

續議 additionally agreed upon, — as added clauses.

續約 a supplementary agreement or convention.

續購 to make additional purchases.

續領 to renew, — as a certificate, licence, etc.

續紅樓夢 a continuation of the *Hung-lou-meng*.

續油 to add oil, — to a lamp.

續後 continuously onward.

續煩 or 續叨 prosy; boring.

襍續 crowded together.

絮⁴

4774

Coarse, refuse silk or cotton; woolly; fleecy. A catkin. To stir up. Loquacious.

破絮 refuse cotton.

絮衣 coarse clothes.

晴雲如擘絮 the brightening clouds look like cotton-wool.

絮花 raw cotton.

絮棉花 or 絮上 to line with cotton-wool; to quilt.

絮被 a quilted coverlet.

絮綿子 silk floss in sheets, for quilting.

縲絮漸漸不牢 the caulking (of the boat) gradually ceased to keep out the water. See 初 5673.

柳絮 the catkins of the willow.

詠絮才 catkin-poetry talents, — of a young lady who skilfully introduced "catkin" into a verse. See 3483.

絮⁴

4774

朔風捲絮 the north wind whirls around the catkins.

毋絮羹 do not stir up the soup.

絮聒 to chatter.

絮絮叨叨 (*tao' tao'*) repeating over and over again; prosy.

絮煩 tired or sick of anything.

酗⁴

4775

R. 遇

F. *hüü*, v.M. *hüü*

See 照

K. *hu*J. *ku*A. *hung*

Sinking Upper.

Drunk; tipsy.

沈酗于酒 dead drunk.

酗酒滋事 drunk and disorderly.

取⁴

4776

Same as 3061.

聖⁴

4777

R. 遇

See 聚

Sinking Lower.

To pile up earth.

聖土爲垣 to make a mud wall.

聚⁴

4778

See 3061.

誑⁴⁶

4779

R. 質

See 戌

A. *twët*, *trët*

Entering Upper.

To beguile; to lure, as by false stories.

誑誑 to lead astray.

引誑 to introduce; to lure on.

惟賦詩酌酒, 相誑

曩日之懷 with poetry and wine let us beguile our old anxieties.

糗乏誑飛 rumours of insufficient food spread rapidly.

旋⁴

4780

R. 先霰

C. *sün*H. *sen*F. *siong*W. *züe*N. *djōñ*

P. {

M. { *hsüan*Y. *swai*Sz. *hsüan*K. *sön*J. *sen*, *zen*A. *trien*, *tüen*

Even and

Sinking

Lower.

To turn round; to revolve; to return. Following; subsequently. See 周 2450, 踵 2889.

旋轉 or 旋輪 or 回旋 to go round; to revolve.

旋里 or 鄉旋 to go home to one's native place.

元旋在即 the return home is at hand.

何時旋至 when will it come round?

旋紋 the curling, — as of eddies, etc.

有三旋文 having 3 concentric circles, — marks on a coin.

錦旋 the embroidered return, — of a successful graduate.

盤旋 to go round about; to make a round, as when strolling.

旋得旋失 getting a thing one moment and losing it the next.

左旋右抽 (the driver on) the left wheels (the chariot, while the spearman on) the right brandishes (his weapon).

旋即轉回 thereupon he came back.

旋准 subsequently receiving, — a despatch in reply, etc.

旋值大雨 just then it came on to rain heavily.

旋經有人勸解 when some persons interfered between us, and.....

Read *hsüan*⁴. To revolve.

旋風 a whirlwind. See 4786.

旋風土 a heap of sand accumulated by the wind.

旋風舞 the whirlwind feat, viz., of brandishing a weight in some way over the head.

旋暈 giddy.

漩²

4781

R. 先霰

N. v. jōn

P. hsiān²,
v. hsiān

See 旋

Even and
Sinking
Lower.

Circling water.

漩兒 or 水漩兒 or 漩窩
a swirl; an eddy.流漩 a "race;" "chow-chow"
water.水打漩兒 the water is ed-
dying.璇²

4782

R. 先

See 旋

A. tiēn

Even Lower.

A kind of jade called 璇
瑰. Used for 4813.

璇闈 the Emperor's birthday.

璇頭 an ornamented beam.

璇璣圖 a palindrome; see
5173.紼⁴

4783

R. 霰

See 旋

Sinking
Lower.A rope for tethering
cattle.蛭²

4784

R. 先

See 旋

Even Lower.

A kind of snail.

蛭螺 a spiral univalve, with
whorls.鍤⁴

4785

R. 霰

See 旋

A. tiēn

Sinking
Lower.A pewter kettle used for
warming spirits by standing
it in boiling water. A
pulley; a windlass. To cut
things round in a lathe; used
with 4809. [Dist. from 鍤
11,847.]

小手鍤 a small hand-basin.

鍤牀子 the part of a lathe
which holds the knife or chisel.砍的沒有鍤的圓 you
cannot hew a thing as round
as you can turn it.颯⁴

4786

R. 先霰

See 旋

Even and
Sinking
Lower.A whirlwind; a tornado;
a typhoon. See 4780.

儇

4787

儇¹

4788

R. 庚先

See 斃儇

Even Lower
and Upper.蠖¹

4789

R. 先

See 翽

Even Upper.

玄²

4790

R. 先

C. yün

H. hen, now

ngien

W. yüe, now

ngüe

N. yüēn

P. } hsiān,

M. } now yüan

Y. swei, now

yüei

Sz. hsiān,

now yüan

K. hyōn

J. gen

A. hūen

Even Lower.

See 5038.

Solitary; alone. Used for
5050.嬛嬛在疚 solitary am I, and
full of distress.The larvæ of mosquitoes,
called 蜎蜎, found in wells
and pools. An insect crawl-
ing.Black (= Gr. μέλας); dark;
sombre; deep; mysterious;
profound. Of or belonging
to Taoism; see 12,372,
13,744. Radical 95. [Being
part of the personal name
of the Emperor K'ang Hsi,
it is now always written,
even in combination, as
under 4791, 4792. Also
written 元 and read yüan²,
for the same reason.]天玄地黄 heaven is black,
earth is yellow.玄黃 Heaven and Earth; to be
sick (of horses).上玄 heaven; the sky; God; a
name for the heart.羽化升上玄 took flight
and went up to heaven,—of
Wang Tzū-ch'iao. See 13,617.妾爲上玄所命 your
handmaid is ordered by God
(Taoist),—to, etc.玄穹 the profound void,—the
sky.

玄帝 or 玄天上帝 God.

玄圃 paradise; heaven.

玄都 the heavenly Jerusalem,—
of the Taoists.玄門 explained as 父母未
生前也 the state before
birth. Used in a general way
for "Taoism." See 獵 7104.玄²

4790

出于緇玄 come from Bud-
dhist and Taoist sources. See
12,372.玄牝 the Mysterious Female,—
of the *Tao-Té-Ching*, as to the
meaning of which no two autho-
rities agree. She is identical
with the 谷神, and her 門
abode is the universe.玄女 a legendary female who is
said to have aided the Yellow
Emperor.

玄色 black colour.

玄衣 black clothes.

玄鳥 the swallow. See 12,721,
5431.玄酒 heaven's wine — water;
Adam's ale.玄默 dark and still; silent con-
templation.玄妙 or 玄奧 abstruse; mys-
tic.通玄 to understand (Taoist)
mysteries.談玄 to discuss mysteries; to
speculate.

玄化 incorporeal.

玄之又玄 the abstrusest of
the abstruse; the deepest of the
deep.玄機 an ingenious contrivance;
the black art; magic.無忘玄仗 do not forget
eternal principles,—when in
danger.

玄月 the ninth moon.

玄明粉 sulphate of soda; salts.

玄精石 carbonate of lime.

玄孫 a great-great-grandson.

玄冥 a water-spirit.

玄鱧 the snake-fish (*Ophioce-
phalus argus*).玄鶴 a species of crane (? *Grus
monachus*).

玄

4791

Altered form of 4790.
See 諱 5217.

佺

4792

Same as 4790. This form
is specially affected in mo-
dern Taoist writings.

汙⁴

4793

R. 先霰
銑C. yüen
H. fen
F. hieng
W. yüe
N. yüen
P. } hsüan
M. }
Y. swei²
Sz. hsüan
K. hyön
J. ken, gen
A. hüenRising and
Even Lower.To glisten; to sparkle.
An expanse of water. Name
of a river in Shansi.

光汙 glittering; shining.

露汙花上 the dew glistens
on the flowers.汙然流涕 his tears fell in
glittering drops.Read *hsüan*².

困汙 a waste of waters.

炫⁴

4794

R. 霰

H. hen

See 眩

A. hüen
Sinking
Lower.

Blazing; bright; dazzling.

炫光 brilliant; dazzling.

炫熿 to illumine; bright.

炫耀於人 to display before
people.炫人耳目 to confuse the
senses; to dazzle.炫陳幣帛 made splendid
presents.眩⁴

4795

R. 霰

C. yüen, yüen²

H. shen

F. shing,

shiang

W. ye², yüe²

N. yüen

P. hsüan²

M. hsüan

Y. swei²

Sz. hsüan

K. hyön

J. ken

A. shüen

Sinking

Irregular.

Dizzy; giddy; confused;
mistaken; deceived. Also
read *hsüan*². Used for
4854.

眩疾 giddiness; vertigo.

眩仆 to fall down in a faint,
from giddiness, etc.

暎眩 to make dizzy; to confuse.

眩于名實 confused as to the
nominal and the real,—unable
to discriminate between them.暎眩 (*hsüan*²) or 眩暎 dazed;
blurred sight; confused.

眩死 to be asphyxiated.

目眩 the eyes swimming from
giddiness.

銑

4796

See 眩

A. hüen

Sinking

Lower.

To recommend; to praise;
to boast of; to expose to
view.

銑女 a coquette.

自銑 self-praise.

矜銑 to boast.

銑⁴

4797

R. 霰

See 汙

Rising Lower.

絃³

4798

R. 霰

See 汙

Rising Lower.

鉉³

4799

R. 銑

See 汙

Rising Lower.

亘¹

4800

R. 先寒

See 宣桓

Even Upper
and Lower.亘¹

4801

R. 元阮

See 譚

Even Upper.

烜¹

4802

R. 阮元

F. hong

See 檀譚

J. ken, kün

Rising and

Even Upper.

烜¹

4803

R. 阮元

F. hong

See 檀譚

J. ken, kün

Rising and

Even Upper.

獬¹

4804

R. 寒元

See 桓

Even Lower.

銑玉求售 to exhibit jade in
the hope of a purchaser,—to
recommend oneself.

自銑 to recommend oneself.

銑奇院 an exhibition.

銑天銑地 boastful; bom-
bastic.

Fine clothes.

Rings fixed on tripods, to
serve as handles.To revolve. [To be dis-
tinguished from 互 6011.]亘北界 to return to their
northern abodes.The crying of children.
Glorious; dignified.赫兮烜兮 how commanding
and distinguished,—is the prince!

Same as 4803.

The light of the sun; to
dry; to parch; to smoke.

烜明 bright; brilliant.

日以烜之 to dry in the sun.

烜肉 to smoke meat.

烜魚 to smoke fish.

A badger. See 獬 5052.

胡瞻爾庭有懸獬兮
how do we see the badgers hang-
ing up in your court-yard?—if
you do not follow the chase.宣¹

4805

R. 先

C. süen

H. sen

F. siong

W. süe

N. sön

P. }

M. } hsüan

Sz. }

Y. swei

K. sön

J. sen

A. tüen

Even Upper.

To proclaim; to display;
to make known. To drain.
Wide; comprehensive.宣昭義問 brightly display
your righteous reputation.謂我宣驕 said we were pro-
claiming our insolence.口宣 to proclaim,—as a town
crier.宣讀 to read,—as a parliament-
ary bill.宣讀上諭 to read out an
Imperial Edict.讀其繕就之宣言 read
out a copy of his manifesto.

宣告 or 宣布 or 宣徧 or

宣開 or 宣諭 or 宣言 or

宣示 or 宣揚 or 宣誥 or

宣出 to proclaim; to declare;
to publish; to promulgate.宣詔 or 宣旨 to proclaim the
Imperial will.

宣召 to summon to Court.

秘而不宣 secret and not to
be disclosed.爲國宣猷 to serve one's
country with counsel.

宣福音 to preach the gospel.

宣化 to spread abroad the re-
novating influences,—of Confu-
cianism. Name of a Prefecture
in Chihli.

宣聖 or 宣尼 Confucius.

宣威 to extend one's power or
sovereignty.

宣露 to let out; to disclose.

叫棉花宣起來 to fluff
out or "tease" cotton-wool.

宣來 to call; to summon.

宣室 the palace.

四方于宣 diffusing (their
influence) to the four quarters.宣洩積水 to drain off stag-
nant water.秉心宣猶 he preserves im-
partiality, and his plans are
formed on mature deliberation.

宣¹
4805

宣哲維人 with penetrating wisdom thou didst play the man.

宣課司大使 an examiner in the native Customs.

宣慰使司 and 宣撫使司 titles given to chieftains of

土司 native tribes on the south and west frontiers.

宣德郎 and 宣議郎 titles bestowed upon officials of the class of 吏員, i.e. such as have gained admission into the public service, by examination, from among the ranks of 書辦 clerks in the Government Boards at Peking.

真宣和舊物也 truly an antique of the Hsüan Ho period, —A.D. 1119–1126.

宣統 the year-title of the reigning Emp. of China.

喧¹
4806

Clamour; hubbub; uproar.

R. 元

F. *hióng*
W. *süe*

See 譟

K. *hwön*
J. *ken*

Even Upper.

喧嘩 or 喧吵 or 喧嚷 or 喧嘈 or 喧擾 noisy talk; clamour; hubbub.

喧鬧 angry vociferation; brawling; quarrelling.

喧天振地 filling heaven and shaking earth with their noise.

喧傳 to spread reports.

揎¹
4807

To pull up.

揎袖裸拳 to pull up the sleeves and bare the hand,—for work.

揎袖而起 he got up in a rage.

Read *hsüan*⁴. To cram; to stuff.

揎個肚兒圓 to have crammed oneself full.

暄¹
4808

Genial; warm.

日暄 the sun shines warm.

寒谷成暄 the cold valley becomes warm.

R. 元

See 暄

Even Upper.

揅⁴
4809

A last for making a boot or shoe. To turn in a lathe; used with 4785.

揅頭 or 揅椿 a last; boot-trees.

揅鞋 to fit a shoe to the last.

揅圓 to turn; to cut round in a lathe.

R. 願

C. *hün*

H. *hen*

F. *hwóng*

W. *hüe*

N. *hsüen*

P. } *hsüan*

M. }

Y. *swei*

Sz. *hsüan*

K. *hwön*

J. *yen, ken*

A. *hüen*

Sinking Upper.

瑄¹
4810

An ornamental piece of jasper, six inches in circumference, used in ancient sacrificial rites.

R. 先

See 宣

Even Upper.

萱¹
4811

A kind of day-lily (*He-merocallis graminea*), carried by women who wish to bear sons; the plant of forgetfulness, see 4818. A mother.

R. 元

F. *hióng*

See 譟

J. *ken, kün*

Even Upper.

宜男萱 must-have-a-son lily, —a name for the above.

萱堂 your mother.

萱堂之靠 the support or guidance of a mother.

椿萱並茂 both parents in good health. See 2856.

誼¹
4812

To bawl out; used with 4806. Deceitful. To forget. Used with 4818.

R. 元

See 譟

Even Upper.

誼駭 to terrify by shouting at.

蜂誼 bees hum.

璿²
4813

A kind of jade; used with 4782.

R. 先

See 璿

璿

璿

璿

璿

璿

璿

璿

璿

璿璣 an astronomical instrument of some kind said to have been used by the legendary Emperor Shun; an armillary sphere. See 5455.

天璿 the star Merach β in Ursa Major.

軒¹
4814

脛¹
4815

R. 先

C. *ün, tsun*

H. *tsun*

F. *soung*

W. *ciung*

P. *hsüan*

Y. *chwei*

J. *sen*

A. *tüen, toni*

Even Upper.

See 4474.

Shrivelled; diminished. To collect, as taxes; to squeeze.

脛削民膏 to scrape away the people's fat,—of extortion by officials.

於下民日削月脛 he scraped the people daily and squeezed them month in and month out.

畝脛一斛 one *hu* (of corn) exacted on every *mou* (of land).

悞¹
4816

To forget; to dislike. Used with 4818.

R. 元

See 譟

Even Upper.

援¹
4817

Same as 4809.

譟¹
4818

Deceitful; to impose on. To forget.

R. 阮元

F. *hióng*

W. *hsüe, süe*

See 揅

K. *hwön*

Even and

Rising Upper.

詐譟 crafty tricks; stratagems. 終不可譟兮 never can he be forgotten.

永矢弗譟 he swears he will never forget.

焉得譟草 how shall I get the plant of forgetfulness?—See 4811.

以誌勿譟 as a mark of my lasting esteem.

懸²
4819

To hang up; to suspend; to be hung up (see 1791). Separated from; different from. To be anxious. See 縣 4545.

R. 先

C. *ün*

H. *hen*

F. *hieng*

W. *yüe*

N. *yüen*

P. }

M. }

Sz. }

Y. *hsüei, swei*

K. *hyön*

J. *ken*

A. *hüen*

Even Lower.

懸掛 or 懸上 to hang up.

把這副對子懸掛起

來 hang up this pair of scrolls.

懸燈 to hang up lamps.

懸旗 to hoist flags.

懸牌 to hang up a notice-board; to exhibit a list.

懸²

4819

懸賞 to offer a reward.

懸有重賞 hanging out (*i.e.* advertising) a large reward.

懸梁 to tie to a beam.

懸梁自盡 to commit suicide by hanging.

頭懸梁 head tied to the beam, —to keep himself from going to sleep over his book, according to the story told of an enthusiastic student.

言如懸河 his words are like the downflow of a river, —eloquent. Said of 郭象 Kuo Hsiang by 王衍 Wang Yen.

倒懸 hanging upside down; the state of souls waiting to be freed by intercession from obstacles preventing their entrance among the blest.

猶解倒懸 like cutting down one hanging by the heels, —a great relief. Used of death which frees us from mortal annoyances.

See 縣 4545.

正在倒懸之處 he was just at his wits' end, when.....

懸空 hanging in empty space, —without foundation; guesswork; speculation.

案懸莫結 the case is still unsettled; *pendente lite*.

天地懸隔 separated as far apart as heaven and earth.

懸象 the sun and moon.

懸絕不同 very unlike.

綢成本較緞懸殊 the cost of pongee is very different from that of satin.

懸心 to be in suspense.

懸望 to anxiously hope for.

懸念 or 懸想 to think anxiously about.

懸得狠 very doubtful; very uncertain.

懸揣之詞 guesses; opinions based upon probabilities.

懸節 to leave one's post; to resign.

懸乩 divination by suspension, —a form of planchette, in which the pencil is suspended from a bow. See 877.

癰

4820

巽⁴

4821

R. 霰

See 選

Sinking Upper.

選³

4822

R. 銑 霰

C. sün

H. sen

F. soung

W. sūe

N. shōñ, sūeñ

P.

M. } hsüan

Sz. }

Y. swai

K. syön

J. sen, san

A. tüen

Rising and Sinking Upper.

See 4469.

A snare for birds and small animals.

To choose; to pick out. Choice; excellent. Ten thousand. Name of a coin.

選擇 or 選下 or 選拔 or 選中 to select; to choose.

中 chung⁴ 選 chosen; selected.

選派 to appoint to a post; to depute.

不可選也 there is nothing which can be pointed out as wrong,—in my behaviour.

選徒 to appoint certain men to discharge certain duties.

選入 or 選上 to select,—as one from a list.

選募 to enlist picked men.

選舉 to elect,—as a candidate.

舉不失選 his appointments do justice to his choice.

選日子 to choose a day.

候選 to wait to be chosen; expectant, as an official.

選補 chosen to fill a vacancy.

儘先選用 to be the first on the list for employment.

弗去懼選 would not go, fearing the enumeration,—of his shortcomings.

文選司 or 文選清吏

司 the Appointment and Transfer Department of the Board of Civil Office.

選懦 gentle; kind. Also, timorous.

舞則選兮 his dancing so choice!

青錢萬選 like ten thousand cash, every one of which is good,—so are the compositions of 張鷟 Chang Tsu of the T'ang dynasty.

選³

4822

十選 ten times ten thousand.

白選 the name of a piece of silver, ornamented with a dragon and used as money under the Former Han dynasty.

少選 or 選間 a short time; a little while.

世選爾勞 for generations your toils have been approved.

Read *hsüan*⁴.

選授 to select (an expectant) for an appointment.

歸部選 to be referred to the (proper) Board for an appointment,—instead of going back to one's province as an expectant.

To strike.

Read *hung*¹. To wave off with the hand.

Silk pouches worn at the girdle. Ornamental; stylish; coloured; variegated.

絢彩 elegant; ornamental.

花絢錦 embroidered with coloured flowers.

素以爲絢兮 the plain ground to receive the colours.

絢練 fleet; swift of foot.

See 4539.

See 4528.

Same as 4811.

Same as 4830.

拘⁴

4823

R. 霰

See 絢

Sinking Upper.

絢⁴

4824

R. 霰

F. hong

See 樓

Sinking Upper.

現

4825

陷

4826

蕙

4827

墳

4828

駟⁴

4829

R. 先霰

See 捐 涖

J. ken

A. kün, hien

Even and
Sinking Upper
and Lower.壚¹

4830

R. 元

C. hün

See 勳

K. hun, hwön

J. ken, gwan,
kunA. hwên, hien
Even Upper.

An iron-grey horse.

駟彼乘駟 fat and strong is
his team of iron-greys.A hollow cone of baked
clay or porcelain, pierced
with six holes: one at the
apex to blow through, three
(in modern times, four) in
front and two behind; the
Chinese ocarina, said to have
been invented by 伏羲 Fu
Hsi, some 2700 years B.C.如壚如簫 like the flute
responding to the ocarina,—so
does God enlighten the people.
伯氏吹壚 仲氏吹簫
the elder brother blows the
ocarina, the younger blows the
flute.

壚簫 fraternal harmony.

剝²

4831

R. 先

See 川

Even Upper.

To prune a tree.

匱⁴

4832

R. 先潜

See 問

Even or
Sinking.An osier basket for wash-
ing rice in. To bind the
edges of sieves, baskets, etc.

HSÜEH.

See 4309.

See 4644.

See 4645.

削

4833

循

4834

糲

4835

糲

4836

靴¹

4837

R. 歌

C. hō

F. k'wo

H. hio

W. hsü

N. hsü, hūo

P. }

M. } hsüe

Sz. }

Y. hsüei, swei

K. hwa

J. kwa

A. hwa, hwe

Even Upper.

Same as 4645.

Boots. [Introduced from
the northern non-Chinese
frontier tribes by 武靈王
Wu Ling Wang of 趙
Chao.]一對靴 or 一雙靴子 a
pair of boots.官靴 official boots,—of black
satin, with white soles.方頭靴 square-toed boots,—
as worn at Court.

緞靴 satin boots.

吉莫靴 leather boots.

長 (and 短) 靴子的靴
子 top (and half) boots.

快靴 thin-soled, common boots.

水靴 water-tight boots, for wet
weather.布靴 common boots with cloth
uppers.

壽靴 boots put on a corpse.

拔出靴中短刀 pulled a
dagger out of his boot.靴子磨襪子 the boot
chafes the stocking,—the subor-
dinate will always suffer.靴子裏摸襪子 like feel-
ing for the sock in the boot,—
there is no escape for the sock;
you are sure to get it.

意貴透徹不可隔靴

抓癢 your idea should be
clear (in poetry) and not like
scratching through a boot,—no
pleasurable sensation.破靴黨 poverty-stricken
scholars.貼靴的 an accomplice of the
proprietor of a gaming-table;
one who plays to lure others on.靴夾 or 靴掖子 a case for
holding cards or letters, carried
in the leg of the boot.男怕穿靴, 女怕帶帽
men object to boots, women to
hats,—the former being subject
to tender feet, the latter to tender
heads.

韉

4838

Same as 4837.

學²⁰

4839

R. 覺

C. }

H. } hok

F. houk, oh

W. oh

N. yüoh, oh

P. } hsio, } hsüo,

hsiao, } hsüeh

M. hsüo

Y. hsiak, hsiao?

Sz. hsüo

K. hak

J. gaku, kō

A. hok

Entering
Lower.To learn; to teach (Cf.
apprendre); to study. To
imitate.學而時習之 to learn and
from time to time practise,—
what one has learnt.人不學不如物 if men do
not learn, they are not as good
as brutes.學世子 to teach young noble-
men.

學生 a pupil; a learner.

學童 a youthful pupil.

入學 or 上學 (see 3889) to
enter upon one's studies,—usually
at seven years of age. See below.

出學 to leave school.

學問 to learn; learning.

學問有不進益 he makes
no progress in his learning.學不上來 unable to learn,—
not clever enough.

學文 learning.

學文深 or 博學 of wide
learning.學房 or 學堂 a school. See
1302.

中國女學堂尚未昌

明 girls' schools in China are not
yet in a flourishing condition.

鄉學 or 社學 a village school.

義學 a free school.

縣學宮 a governmental Dis-
trict school.小學 the preparatory school
under the Chou dynasty; the
Lesser Learning.大學 the school for advanced
boys under the Chou dynasty;
the Great Learning. See below.

學長 a head boy; a monitor.

逃學 or 滑學 or 賴學 to
play truant.

學伴 or 學友 schoolfellows.

學校 hsiao⁴. See 1302.振興學校 to encourage or
advance education.

學^{2*}
4839

小學之功大學之基
what is achieved in elementary learning is a foundation for more advanced studies.

學資 teachers' fees; school expenses.

遊學 to travel for education; an educational tour.

學武 to study the military art.

學話 to learn a language.

學習 to learn and practise.

習學 to serve an apprenticeship.

學徒 an apprentice.

學名 the name given by one's schoolmaster on beginning school life.

學舌 or 學說 to repeat what has been said.

學之染人勝於丹青
learning dyes a man deeper than paint.

天資高,學力到 a man's natural gifts may be great, but it is application that brings him to success.

禮有來學,未聞有往
教 decorum demands that a pupil should come to learn, not that a master should go to teach.

千般易學,一竅難得
it is easy to study a thousand things, but hard to master one.

學然後知不足 some study shows the need of more.

學無老少,達者爲先
in learning there is no account of age: he who succeeds stands first.

學而知之 to know from having learnt.

學而不厭 to study without tiring.

不學 not to learn; unlearned.

學業 scholarship; proficiency.

詢其學業之進退 tested his progress in scholarship.

學如不及,猶恐失之
learn as though you had not attained (to knowledge), and as though fearing to forget what you do know.

學買賣 to learn trade.

我學你作 I will copy you.

學^{2*}
4839

學着聲音 imitating his voice.

數學 the science of numbers; mathematics.

天學 or 星學 astronomy.

老道學 an old professor.

假道學 a charlatan; an impostor.

學佬 a Cantonese corruption of 福老 the Hoklos, a tribe which came originally from Fuh-kien.

進學 or 入學 to have taken the degree of 秀才 *hsiu-ts'ai* or B.A. Often seen on visiting cards. See above.

學政 Provincial Director of Education or Literary Chancellor. This official is appointed from Peking for a term of three years, his chief duties being to preside at the prefectural examinations, and to confer the degree of 秀才 *hsiu-ts'ai*. See 4675.

學院 official designation of the above.

學臺 or 學憲 or 學使 colloquial titles of the above.

學差 Literary Chancellorship.

四氏學錄 and 學錄 Registrar and sub-Registrar of the 國子監 Imperial Academy.

學師 or 學正 Director of Studies, attached to a 州 Department. Also, a Director of Studies in the Imperial Academy.

學位 the modern term for a degree.

得舉人學位 obtained the M.A. degree. See 8843 *pi*⁴.

學額 the fixed number of graduateships in an administrative division.

學官 a general name for provincial officials who direct the studies of candidates for the preliminary degrees.

學士 sub-Chancellor of the Grand Secretariat. Also, a scholar; a student.

大學士 Grand Secretary,—of the 內閣 Inner Cabinet or Grand Secretariat. This is the highest distinction attainable by

學^{2*}
4839

Chinese officials, but the duties of the post are now purely nominal. There are four Grand Secretaries, two of whom are Manchus and two Chinese. See

協 4385.

侍讀學士 a Reader of the Grand Secretariat,—whose duty it is to compare the texts of State papers in Chinese and Manchu. See 9915.

Stony ground. See 7330.

礮确 stony roads.

确
4839a穴^{4*}
4840

R. 屑

C. *yüt*H. *het*F. *hiék*W. *yüé*N. *yüeh*P. *hsüé*², *shsüé*

M. {

P. { *hsüeh*

Sz. {

K. *hiöl*J. *ketsz*, *gechi*A. *hiüt*

Entering

Lower.

A cave; a pit; a den; a grotto; a finger-hole in a flute. Houses in the ground. A grave. A sinus in the body. Radical 116.

孔穴 a hole; a cavity; a recess.

穴隙 a crack; a cranny.

窟穴 to dig a hole.

鑽穴 to bore a hole.

陶穴 the kiln-like huts used by the tribe of 周 Chou some thirteen centuries before our era.

穴居 to live in caves.

穴木而居 to make a hole in a tree and live in it.

當穴其上 we must make a hole in the top.

毀其巢穴 destroyed their den,—of robbers.

死則同穴 when dead we shall share the same grave.

結穴 or 吉穴 a good site for a grave.

穴情好 the surroundings of the grave are (geomantically) good.

點穴場 to select a good spot for a grave.

墓穴 the hole in which the coffin is laid; the vault.

穴道 the influences which affect the prosperity of any region; spots for acupuncture; a grave; a subterranean passage.

穴出 winds its way out,—as water finding its own level.

汴⁴³

4841

R. 屑

See 血 玦

K. hyöl

Entering
Upper.

眈²³

4842

R. 屑

See 血

Entering
Upper.

番

4843

審

4844

雪^{3*}

4845

R. 屑

C. sūt

H. set

F. sioh

W. süe

N. shêh

P. 'hsüe, hsüe'

M. hsüe

Y. hsüeh,

hswik

Sz. hsüe

K. söl

J. setsz

A. tüet

Entering
Upper.

A stream of water.

沈寥 void; space infinite.

Read *shu*^{4*}. See 13,682.

回沈 perverse and bad.

To look at eagerly; to pry about.

用眼眈了一眈 take a look around.

兩隻眼直眈東西 look-
ing about with both eyes to see
what there was,—to be stolen.

眈目 to take a look; to glance.

See 13,679.

See 3029.

Snow; ice. To whiten;
to make clean; to wipe out,
as an injury; to elucidate
or make clear.

下雪 to 落雪 to snow.

雪化了 the snow has melted.

雪散 snow melted; disappear-
ance; vanishing.

雪霜 snow and frost; hoar-frost.

雪霜客 a wayfarer; a traveller.

雪景 a snow-covered landscape.

萬古不消之雪 eternal
snows.

雪 *hsüeh*⁴ 白 white as snow.

雪花 or 雪片 snow-flakes.

雪花飛六出 six points to
the snow-flakes,—*i.e.* snow in
winter, a sign of abundance in
the coming year. [The Chinese
hold that the flakes of winter
snow have six points while those
of spring have only five.]

雪裏送炭真君子 to
send fuel in snowy weather is
the act of a superior man. See

錦 2068.

天亮下雪 like snow at dawn,

—*i.e.* 明 daylight and 白 white-
ness = 明白 I understand.

雪^{3*}

4845

鵝毛大雪飛 snow falls in
large goose-feather flakes.

雨裏深山雪裏烟 dis-
tant hills in rain, and smoke in
snow,—are easy things to look
at in other people's pictures but
very difficult to put into one's
own.

小雪 and 大雪 Small Snow
and Great Snow,—two solar
terms which occur about the
22nd November and 7th De-
cember, respectively.

小雪不耕地, 大雪不
行船 ploughing stops with the
Small Snow, navigation with the
Great.

雪裏埋孩子 to bury a
child in the snow,—it will come
to light.

雪洗 to wash clean; to make
white as snow.

雪冤 to whiten (*i.e.* to wash
away) a grievance,—by revenge
or by establishing one's inno-
cence, etc.

雪耻 to wipe away a disgrace.
See 12,248.

消離雪恨 to get rid of en-
mity and hatred,—as by a peace-
ful settlement.

莊子雪 "Chuang Tzŭ Made
Clear,"—the title of a book.

雪青 a very light violet colour.

雪蛆 or 雪蠶 the ice-worm,
—an insect found in the glaciers
of Ssüch'uan.

雪姑 the pied wagtail. See 897.

雪客 the eastern egret (*Egretta
modesta*).

雪衣娘 fancy name for a
cockatoo.

割^{1*}

4846

R. 曷 屑

cf. 削

J. satsz

A. tüet, twat

Entering
Upper.

To pare off; to shave off.

血^{3*}

4847

R. 屑

C. hüt

H. het

F. haik

W. hüe, hsüe

N. hsüeh

P. 'hsie, hsüe'

M. }

Y. } *hsüeh*

Sz. }

K. hviöl

J. ketsz, kechi

A. hüet

Entering
Upper.

Blood; consanguinity.
The blood of every-day
life, *sc.* money. Radical
143. [Usually read *hsieh*³
in Peking, to distinguish it
from 4845.] See 7174.

吐血 to spit blood.

補血 to restore blood,—to the
system, as by taking nourishing
food.

拉血 to pass blood.

以身上刺出血 to prick
oneself on the body until the
blood comes.

血流成渠 blood flowed in
torrents.

血脈 blood and pulses,—con-
sanguinity; relationship.

血氣 constitution; animal pas-
sions; animal life.

你少年子弟, 血氣未
定 a young man like you,
whose physical powers are not
yet determined. Also, whose
passions are not under control.

有血氣, 和尚不喫
Buddhist priests will not eat
anything that has animal life.

凡有血氣者 all who have
blood and breath; all men.

血氣之勇 brute force.

骨血 bones and blood,—sup-
posed to be received from the
father and mother, respectively.
Used of close relationship.

情同骨血 affectionate as
bones and blood,—brothers.

血表 blood relatives of a differ-
ent surname.

血戰得脫 after a bloody
fight he got away.

晉不血食矣 the Chins will
have no meat left to eat.

總要見血 you will have to
see blood,—it can't be done
without making you bleed.

生血見鹽醋則無不
凝者 fresh blood coming in
contact with salt or vinegar will
always coagulate.

滴血法 the blood-dropping
test,—to discover the truth as to
the alleged relationship between
living children and dead parents.
Blood from the living is caused

血^{3*}
4847

to drop upon the bones of the dead; and then—

親生者則血入骨, 非則否 if really the offspring (of the deceased), the blood will sink into the bones: otherwise, it will not do so.

瘀血 stoppage of blood; extravasation of blood.

雨血 see 13,623.

血性 rough; violent; arbitrary.

血性漢子 a man of rough temperament.

血汗的錢 money earned by blood and sweat,—by hard toil.

血弱 delicate; weakly.

血^{hsüeh} 熱 heated or impure blood.

熱血 warm-hearted; affectionate.

血書 a letter or document written in blood, or figuratively, under stress of circumstances.

泣血 to weep tears of blood,—as at a parent's death.

即不能答, 當血是刃 if I cannot answer, then I will imbrue this blade with my blood.

地血 a kind of borage with a red root, used as a medicine.

血竭 dragon's blood,—a resin yielded by the 渴留 (*Dæmonorops draco*), a sort of palm found in Sumatra. Used as an astringent, styptic, tonic, etc.

血本 money capital.

心動則心血來潮 when the heart is excited, there is a rush of blood to the heart.

血忱 or 血誠 intense sincerity or earnestness.

血糊藤 or 小血藤 *Schizandra propinqua*, Hk. f. & T., var. *sinensis*.

卹
4848

Same as 4723.

薛^{3*}
4849

See 4371.

蹣^{3*}
4850

R. 曷屑
See 撒薛
Entering Upper.

呖^{4*}
4851

R. 月屑
See 血決
Entering Upper.

僂^{3*}
4852

R. 屑
See 屑
Entering Upper.

搗¹
4853

R. 霽
See 蕞衛
A. tve
Sinking Upper and Lower.

熏¹
4854

R. 文
See 勳
Even Upper.

To walk awry, as a lame man.

蹣蹣爲仁 tripping people up with charity,—as the sages do, instead of leaving people to their own natural charity of heart.

To sip; to suck up. To whistle; to wheeze.

To speak in a whisper.

To sweep away; to destroy.

HSÜN.

Vapour; fog; smoke; to smoke; to suffocate.

熏蒸 steamy vapour.

蒸熏 to steam.

烟熏 or 熏黑 to blacken by smoke. The first is also soot.

熏肉 to smoke meat.

熏臘 smoked meat,—sold here.

熏臘店 a pork-smoking shop.

熏乾 to smoke-dry; to dry over a fire.

熏鼠 to smoke out rats,—in the 10th moon. See 10,072.

熏蚊子 to smoke out mosquitoes.

熏籠 a brazier with a frame over it, for drying clothes.

熏炙 see 1880.

熏¹
4854

憂心如熏 my heart is as though blackened by sorrow.

熏風 southerly winds.

熏夕 late in the evening.

熏熏 harmonious and happy-looking.

熏死 to be asphyxiated.

開開窗戶, 你就熏不着 open the window and you won't be asphyxiated.

熏黃 an orange colour; the dark red or orange tints of sunset.

熏赫 flame (colour) and fiery (tints),—to overawe.

熏出來 to force,—as flowers.

Same as 4854.

燠
4854a

勳¹
4855

R. 文
C. fên
H. hiun
F. hüng
W. hsiung
N. hsüing
P.
M.
Y. } hsün
Sz.
K. hun
J. kun
A. hwên
Even Upper.

Merit; services rendered to the State; loyal or patriotic efforts.

勳臣 a meritorious official.

功勳衆著 his great services are known to all.

勳爵 rank conferred for merit.

勳勞 reward for services; meritorious services.

奇勳 extraordinary services.

勳烈 merit earned by services rendered.

爾尙一乃心力, 其克

有勳 do you proceed with united heart and strength: so shall our enterprise be crowned with success.

大勳未集 the great work was not accomplished,—when he died.

克成厥勳 completed his meritorious work.

勳猷素著 his great merit was known to all.

開國元勳 the merit of founding the dynasty,—a phrase used of any trusty followers of an Emperor who has succeeded in founding a dynasty.

舊勳 former merit.

勳賜 to bestow; decorated with.....

勳¹

4855

勳社 or **勳安** well deserved happiness.**勳襲** ennobled for merit.**勳伐** distinguished merit.**放勳** the name of the Emperor Yao.**曛**¹

4856

Dusk of evening; sunset.

R. 文

See 勳

Even Upper.

曛夕 or **曛暮** dusk; the gloaming.**斜曛** the slanting rays of the evening sun.**山涵曛映** the hills enfold the setting sun.**獯**¹

4857

A tribe of Scythians, called **獯鬻**, who invaded the empire under the **夏** Hsia dynasty, and were subsequently known as **匈奴**. See 4696.

R. 文

See 勳

Even Upper.

纁¹

4858

Dark red; crimson.

R. 文

See 勳

Even Upper.

薰¹

4859

A fragrant labiate plant which puts forth a new flower every morning, and the smell of which is thought to expel noxious influences. Fragrance; perfume. Used for 4854.

R. 文

See 勳

Even Upper.

薰草 fragrant plants,—burnt to keep away insects or to counteract malaria.**薰香** to disinfect by burning herbs, etc.**薰衣裳** to put lavender or other strong-smelling plants among clothes.**薰蕕** fragrant and foul-smelling,—of flowers. See 13,406.**利慾薰心** avarice and lust becloud the heart,—send the conscience to sleep.**醺**¹

4860

Reeking with liquor; drunk.

R. 文

See 勳

Even Upper.

葦

4861

循²

4862

R. 眞

C. ts'un

H. sun

F. sung

W. jung, yung

N. jing

P. }

M. }

Y. }

K. sun

J. shun, djun

A. twên

Even Lower.

To follow; to acquiesce in; to proceed in order.

循規蹈法 to follow rules and walk in the law.**循法** to follow the law.**循良** docile; good; model.**循照** according to; accordingly.**循理** according to principle; reasonable.**天理循環** divine principles move in a circle,—beginning again where they end. See 12,465.**如循環之無端** like going round in a circle and never coming to the end.**此循環之定數** this is the fate which comes inevitably round,—as upon the wheel of destiny.**有所持循** to have a fixed rule or guide.**循牆而走** followed the wall and got away.**因循誤事** to hinder by procrastination or by shilly-shallying.**夫子循循然善誘人** the Master, by orderly method, skilfully leads men on.**足躡躡如有循** dragging his feet as if something held them to the ground,—of Confucius carrying his prince's sceptre.**循順** tractable; docile.**攄**²

4863

R. 眞軫

See 循順

A. twên, t'wên

Even and

Sinking

Lower.

To stroke; to encourage; to sympathise with. See 攄 3670.

旬²

4864

R. 眞

Y. hsüing, hsüing

See 循

Even Lower.

A period of ten days; see 暮 852. A period of ten years. A period of seven days. A set time. Wide-spreading; all around. See 2122.

十旬弗反 at the end of a hundred days he was not back.**至于旬時** even as long as ten days.**旬日** ten days.**旬內** within ten days.**上旬** and **中旬** and **下旬** the three periods of ten days into which a moon is divided.**初旬** the first decade,—as above.**旬歲** a year.**六旬** sixty years.**四旬之外** or **年逾四旬** over forty years of age.**下官年長一旬** I am ten years older than you, sir.**七旬** the seven periods of deep mourning,—as on the death of a parent. Each **旬** consists of seven days; see 1055. Also, seventy days; seventy years.**其下侯旬** the shade beneath it is wide-spreading.**來旬來宣** you have everywhere diffused,—my orders.**五旬** or **般遮旬** = *Pánt-chábhijdná*. See 12,294 ad fin.

Same as 4870.

徇

4865

峣²

4866

R. 眞

C. tsun, sun

See 詢

Even Upper.

Ranges of hills; precipitous; irregular.

嶙峣不群 irregular and unusual,—as a peak of a peculiar shape. See 7170.**徇**²

4867

R. 眞震

See 徇

A. twên, twên²

Even

Irregular.

Comprehensive; pervading. To follow; to accord with. To protect. Used with **殉** or **狗** 4870 and 4872.**徇通** to comprehend fully.**徇照** in accordance with.

徇²

4867

徇義 to act up to one's duty.
徇情 to be influenced by one's feelings or by other considerations than the merits of the case; obsequious.

徇情故縱 to connive at.

徇私 selfish; in one's private interests; jobbery.

徇名不顧 the seeker after glory must have no scruples.

徇庇 to protect.

以忠徇國 by his loyalty he saved his country.

徇隱 to conceal; to screen.

Read *hsün*⁴.

徇疾 quickly; speedily.

徇齊 quick of apprehension.

恂²

4868

To be sincere. To be reverently careful.

R. 眞

F. *ʃung, ʃʊng*
P. *hsün, ʃhsün*

See 詢

Even Upper.

忱恂 thoroughly trustworthy.

恂慄 cautiously reverent.

恂恂如也 simple and sincere,—as Confucius in his native village.

恂恂自下 humble; modest.
See 12,876.枸²

4869

The cross-beams of a bell or drum frame. Name of a tree.

R. 軫

See 荀

Rising Upper.

殉⁴

4870

To desire; to be greedy of; to be ready to die for. To bury along with the dead; to sacrifice. Used with 4867.

R. 震

C. *ʃun*H. *ʃʊn*F. *ʃung*W. *ʃʊng², ʃʊng*N. *ʃhɪng³*P. *hsün*M. *ʃhsin, ʃhsün*K. *ʃun*J. *ʃʊn*A. *twên²*

Sinking

Irregular.

敢有殉于貨色 if you dare to set your hearts on wealth and women.

殉求 to seek after.

貪夫殉財, 烈士殉名 the covetous man is bent on (or will die for) gain; the hero, on glory.

殉國 to die for one's country.

殉⁴

4870

烈女殉節 a brave woman will defend her virtue to the death.

驅其所愛子弟以殉之 urged his beloved son to sacrifice himself,—in war.

以道殉身 to be within the influence of truth,—as when truth prevails on earth; “truth” being Confucian doctrines.

以身殉道 to be a martyr to the cause of truth,—as when truth does not prevail.

始用殉 for the first time burying alive was practised,—at the funeral of 文公 Duke Wên of 宋 Sung, B.C. 588.

陳子亢止殉 Ch'ên Tzû-hang put an end to the practice of burying alive,—the wives and servants of nobles.

請以殉葬 I request you to be buried alive,—with your brother.

殉難 to die, as for one's country; to commit suicide rather than fall into the hands of the enemy.

殉難之民 people who commit suicide to save themselves from greater calamities.

殉母 to die with a mother,—as a daughter who commits suicide rather than survive.

殉裝 grave-clothes.

殉隱 to conceal; to connive at; to screen.

洵²

4871

Truly; really. A stipulation. To weep.

R. 眞

C. *ʃun, ʃtsʊn*H. *ʃʊn*F. *ʃung*W. *ʃʊng*N. *ʃhɪng*P. *ʃhsün*M. *ʃhsün*Y. *ʃhsün*Sz. *ʃhsün*K. *ʃun*J. *ʃʊn, dʃʊn*A. *twên*

Even

Irregular.

洵是 it is indeed.

洵美且異 truly elegant and rare.

洵有情兮 you are full of kindly affection.

洵堪 really suitable.

吁嗟洵兮, 不我信 *shên¹* 兮 alas for our stipulation! we cannot make it good.

洵涕 to shed tears.

狗

4872

Same as 4870. Used for 4867.

珣²

4873

A precious stone, called 珣 珉 珎.

R. 眞

See 詢

Even Upper.

筍

4874

荀

4875

R. 眞

M. *ʃhsin, ʃhsün*

See 詢

Even Upper.

詢²

4876

To take measures; to consult; see 芻 2643. To enquire about.

R. 眞

C. *ʃun*H. *ʃʊn*F. *ʃung*W. *ʃhɪng, ʃhsung*N. *ʃhɪng*P. *ʃhsün, v. ʃhsün²*M. *ʃhsün*Y. *ʃhsüing*K. *ʃun*J. *ʃʊn*A. *twên*

Even Upper.

Irregular.

詢爾仇方 take measures against the country of your foes.

周爰咨詢 everywhere seeking information and suggestions.

詢商 to take counsel with.

詢問 to enquire of; to interrogate.

詢訪 to enquire about; to make enquiries.

詢據 to examine by the light of or with the help of.

詢悉 to make full enquiries.

詢明 to ascertain by enquiry.

詢事考言 I have consulted you on all affairs and have examined your words,—said by the Emperor Yao to Shun.

勿庸弗詢之謀 do not follow undeliberated plans.

詢及人 to enquire about a person.

詢請 to enquire about and request,—that something may be done.

迺⁴

4877

R. 眞震

See 浚 殉

Even and

Sinking

Upper.

To be the first to begin a quarrel.

朋友不相迺 friends should avoid beginning a quarrel.

郇²

4878

R. 眞

C. } *sun*H. } *sun*F. *tsung*W. *hsiung*N. *shing*P. *hsün*M. *hsün, hsün*Y. } *hsün*Sz. } *hsün*K. *sun*J. *shun*A. *twên*

Even

Irregular.

箕

4879

紉²

4880

R. 眞

See 馴

Even Lower.

訓⁴

4881

R. 問

C. *fên*H. *hiun*F. *houng*W. *hsiung*N. *hsüing*P. } *hsün*M. } *hsün*Y. *hsüing*Sz. *hsün*K. *hun*J. *kun*A. *hwên*

Sinking

Upper.

Name of a small feudal State in Shensi.

郇廚 your kitchen; your cook; your dinner,—from the hospitality of a Duke of that name.

遠軼郇雨 charged with rain from far Shensi,—of a torrent.

Silk cords; to bind.

紉以五采 made a coloured plait.

組紉 fringe; a tassel.

以道爲紉 make TAO your rule of life.

To teach; to admonish. To follow. To approve.

訓教 or 訓誨 to teach.

訓蒙 to teach the young.

訓子 to train one's children.

少教訓 unmannerly; ill-bred.

訓練 to train; to drill.

訓責 to warn and punish.

訓飭 to teach and admonish.

以訓于王 for the instruction of the king.

不訓于德 uninstructed in virtue.

乃非民攸訓 this is not holding out a lesson to the people.

茲予審訓命汝 therefore I now lay my charge on you with special instructions.

大訓 the great lessons,—of antiquity, as embodied in records of past ages.

古訓 the lessons of antiquity.

女訓 female education.

訓典 moral maxims; wise saws.

訓詁 to explain; to comment on.

訓⁴

4881

蕭訓蕭條, 疏訓稀疏

Hsiao is explained as "desolate;"*su* is explained as "scattered."

請訓示 to ask for instructions,—also used conventionally among equals.

訓導 a sub-Director of Studies, —attached to a District. See 4839.

復訓 literary designation of the above,—a contraction for 復

設訓導, the office having been abolished and subsequently re-established.

司訓 epistolary designation of the above.

子孫訓其成式 your descendants will follow your example.

皇天用訓厥道 Almighty God approved of their ways.

馴²

4882

R. 眞問

C. *tsun*H. *hiun, shun*F. *sun*W. *jung*N. *jing, v.*P. *hsün*M. *hsün, shun*Y. *hsüing*Sz. *hsün, shun*K. *sun, hun*J. *shun, djun*A. *twên*

Even and

Sinking

Lower.

Tame; docile; well-bred; polished. To attain gradually.

良馴 tame; tractable.

馴畜 tame trained animals.

馴雉 a tame pheasant,—which appeared when the virtuous 魯

恭 Lu Kung was magistrate at 中牟 in Honan.

雅馴 polished; refined.

馴至 to reach gradually to.

馴狐 the horned owl (*Bubo maximus*).

巡

4883

巡²

4884

R. 眞

H. *sun, ts'un*

See 循

Even Lower.

Same as 4884.

To go on a round of inspection; or as a policeman, on a beat; to cruise. Forthwith; immediately. See 3286.

巡守 see 10,013.

巡歷 or 巡閱 to make a round of inspection.

巡邏 or 巡察 or 巡更 or

流巡 to go the rounds,—as a watchman or constable.

巡捕 a constable.

巡²

4884

巡捕房 a police-station.

巡捕官 delegates of the provincial authorities, to whom they entrust special duties.

巡捕官署 the police-station, Hongkong.

巡理廳 the Magistrate's Court, Hongkong.

巡丁 or 巡役 or 巡差 watchmen; police.

巡夜 night-watchmen.

巡營 night guards; outposts.

巡邊 to patrol the frontier.

巡查 or 巡視 to reconnoitre; to inspect.

巡緝 to patrol (or cruise) and seize.

出巡 to reconnoitre; to go on a cruise of inspection.

巡船 a revenue cruiser.

巡防 to cruise (or patrol) and guard.

巡檢 sub-District Deputy Magistrate.

巡撫 the Governor of a single province,—ranks with the Viceroy and exercises much the same functions. In Shantung, Shansi, and Honan, where there are no Viceroys, the Governor wields supreme power. See 3735. The term dates from the 晉 Chin dynasty; its modern application from the Ming.

分巡道 Intendant of Circuit; Taot'ai. See 10,780.

巡視五城事務 Superintendents of the five divisions of the Peking police.

尋²

4885

R. 侵

C. *ts'ém*H. *ts'im*F. *sing*W. *zang*N. *jing, zing*P. *hsün, hsin,*Y. *hsün*Sz. *hsün, hsin*K. *sim*J. *djin*A. *têm*

Even Lower.

To search for; to seek; to investigate. To climb. Common; usual. A measure = eight 尺 feet. Also read *hsin*². To make money; to "clear." Subsequently; in due course.

尋求 to ask for; to entreat.

尋訪 or 尋問 to make enquiries about.

尋找 or 尋探 or 尋覓 to search for.

尋見 to find,—by searching.

尋²
4885

尋不着 or 尋不見 can-not find it.

神尋不見 the spirit then vanished.

把那皮袋尋出來 go and find that leather bag.

尋根究底 to investigate thoroughly.

尋繹 to investigate; to make researches into.

尋一條計 to think of a plan.

尋事 to seek business,—where there need be none, as a busy-body. Simpler, to make mischief.

尋生討事 to worry; to make trouble.

週尋 to search widely.

尋新 to look out for a match.

尋花問柳 to amuse oneself with flowers and trees.

尋情 to seek a favour.

尋交 to find and produce,—a prisoner.

尋緝 to find out and arrest.

尋章摘句 to busy oneself with the punctuation of a text.

尋仇 to pick or seek a quarrel.

尋東西 to look for a thing.

失去寸金有尋處, 失去光陰無處尋 a lost inch of gold may be sought (and found), but not lost time.

尋思 or 尋想 to reflect; to consider.

尋死覓活 to make an attempt (more or less earnest) to commit suicide; at all risks.

他嘗尋過死 he tried to commit suicide.

衰病侵尋 sapped by disease.

都盧尋樁 the Tu-lu people can climb poles,—their bodies being imponderable.

尋常 commonly; ordinarily.

尋常日行事件 daily routine work.

八尺曰尋, 倍尋曰常 eight feet make a *hsün*; two *hsün* make a *ch'ang*,—hence 尋常.

尋²
4885

千尋之高 a thousand fathoms high.

尋丈 length; measurement.

尋爲商賈 he subsequently became a merchant.

潯²
4886

A steep bank where the water is deep.

潯關 the Kiukiang Customs.

潯陽琵琶 name of a small stream near Kiukiang.

潮至潯陽而回 the tide (on the Yang-tsze) stops at Hsün-yang = Kiukiang.

潯州府 a Prefecture in Kuangsi.

蟬²
4887

A hairy sea-crab (*Pilumnus*), called 青蟬 from the greenish colour of its shell.

R. 侵
F. *ch'ing*
See 尋
Even Lower.

鄆²
4888

Name of an ancient place 斟鄩 in Shantung, now known as 濰縣. Also, name of an ancient place 鄆中 in Honan, now known as 鞏縣.

R. 侵
See 尋
Even Lower.

鱈²
4889

The sturgeon.

鱈龍魚 the sturgeon. See 4907.

R. 侵
F. *sing, ching*
Even Lower.

筭²
4890

See 10,438.

焄¹
4891

Fumes from sacrifices.

焄蒿悽愴 grieving for the spirit that still hovers over,—

explained by 鬼神精氣

蒸上是焄蒿, 使人精神

悚然者是悽愴.

R. 文
See 勳
Even Upper.

隼²
4892

See 10,162.

鶡²
4893

Same as 10,162.

汎⁴
4894

R. 震
See 迅
Sinking Upper.

A military post in the charge of a 把總 sergeant. To guard; to protect. Quickly; with speed. [To be distinguished from 汎 3402.]

營汎 cantonments and guard-houses.

汎所 a military post; a guard-house.

各岸房汎 the posts on each bank,—of the river.

水汎 stations on water-courses, canals, etc.

汎官 territorial police officials.

汎巡 stations of the territorial police.

汎兵 the police.

汎弁 petty officials of the police.

汎城 to guard a city.

訊⁴
4895

R. 震
See 迅
Sinking Upper.

To enquire into judicially; to interrogate. To announce to; to admonish.

訊問 to examine; to interrogate.

訊案 or 審訊 to hear a case; to try.

訊斷 or 訊結 to hear and decide a case.

訊辦 or 訊理 to hear and deal with a case.

執訊 to bring up for trial or examination.

訊究 to investigate thoroughly,—implying the use of the bamboo, as below.

刑訊 to examine with the bamboo,—applied to reticent or lying witnesses.

堂訊 to hear in open court.

訊供 evidence; depositions.

訊得 discovered on examination.

訊取 to extract evidence.

訊認 to admit on examination.

訊明 to try; to examine.

訊⁴
4895

訊追 to recover (stolen goods) by trial.

訊據 according to his evidence,.....

訊其所親 asked about his dealings with him.

訊之占夢 you consult an interpreter of dreams.

打問訊 the greeting of priests with folded hands; to salute on meeting. [In Peking, read *ta³ mén¹ hsin¹*.]施主貧僧問訊了
O benefactor, the poor priest salutes you.舊好新知咸來問訊
all his old friends and new acquaintances came to receive him.

訊予不顧 I admonish him, but he will not regard me.

莫肯用訊 you are unwilling to declare it.

迅⁴
4896R. 震
C. *sun*
H. *sin*
F. *seing*
W. *sang*
N. *sing*
P. *hsin, hsün*
M. *hsün*
Y. *hsing*
K. *sin*
J. *shin*
A. *tên*

Sinking Upper.

Quick; swift.

迅速 quickly; with speed.

奮迅 vigorous; smart; zealous; brilliant, as a literary *tour de force*.

迅雷 quick as thunder.

迅雷不及掩耳 swift as a clap of thunder which gives no time to stop the ears.

迅風拂裳袂 the gale flutters my sleeves.

迅步追蹤 hasten your steps and follow on his traces.

迅行措辦 to put in operation at once.

迅賜給領 to promptly allow to be handed over.

迅卽 immediately.

迅捷 prompt.

峻⁴
4897R. 震
N. *ching*
See 駿
Sinking Upper.

Lofty; precipitous. Used with 駿 3289.

高峻 or 峻峭 lofty.

險峻 precipitous; dangerous.

峻嶺深坑 lofty ridges and deep ravines.

克明峻德 of great wisdom and lofty virtue.

峻拒 or 堅詞峻阻 to resist stubbornly.

浚⁴
4898鷄⁴
4899R. 震
See 浚
Sinking Upper.巽⁴
4900箕⁴
4901孫⁴
4902遜⁴
4903R. 願
C. } *sun*
H. }
F. *saung*
W. *sö*
N. *sêng*
P. *hsün*
M. *sên*
Y. *hsüing*
Sz. *sên*
K. } *son*
J. }
A. *toun*
Sinking Upper.

See 3280.

A fabulous bird of the phoenix species. It is said to live in the sun, and to illumine the heavens when it flies. The ringed pheasant; see 9153.

鷄冠 military caps with feathers of the golden pheasant on them.

See 10,441.

Same as 4869.

Same as 4903.

To accord with; to be obedient; humble; to yield. To withdraw; to lie hid.

有言遜于汝志 when you hear words which accord with your own mind,—you consider if they may not be wrong.

臣我多遜 perform the part of ministers to us with much obedience.

五品不遜 you do not observe the Five Relationships.

See 倫 7464.

惟學遜志 in learning there should be a humble determination.

遜順 complaisant; yielding.

口出不遜 using unparliamentary language.

恭遜 respectful; reverent.

退遜 or 遜讓 to yield; to give up to others.

梅須遜雪 the plum-flower yields to snow,—in whiteness.

末四句後人擬者多

矣, 總遜其自然 the last 4 lines have found many imitators who however have always fallen short of the naturalness (of the original).

遜⁴
4903

吾家耄遜于荒 the venerable of our families have withdrawn to the wilds.

遜位 to abdicate.

乞遜位司馬 begged leave to resign his post as Minister.

濬⁴
4904

Same as 3280.

勛⁴
4905

Same as 4855.

鐔⁴
4906R. 覃侵
See 潭燭
Even Lower.

The knob on the guard of a sword; the blade of a sword.

懸鐔臥所 he hung his sword at his bedside.

鰐⁴
4907R. 侵
See 鰐
Even Lower.

The snouted sturgeon, found in the Yang-tsze. See 4889.

鰐鰐魚 the sturgeon brought to Peking from the Songari river.

鑪⁴
4908R. 侵鹽
See 尋
Even Lower.

A boiler; a caldron.

釜鑪 a saucepan; a fish-kettle.

潛⁴
4909R. 鹽侵
See 潛
Even Lower.An affluent of the Yang-tsze in Anhui. Also read *ch'ien²*. [The original sound.]

潛 (or wrongly 潛) 山縣 a District in Anhui.

潛水 literary name for 安慶府 in Anhui.

學⁴
4910

See 4839.

HSÜO.

HU.

乎²

4911

R. 虞
C. *wu*
H. *fu*
F. *hu*
W. {
N. { *wu*
P. {
M. {
Y. { *hu*
Sz. {
K. *ho*
J. *ko*
A. *hou*
Even Lower.

An interrogative particle.
A particle expressive of
doubt, or of surprise. An
expletive. In; at; from;
than. See 1787. [To be dis-
tinguished from 平 9310.]

豈其然乎 will you not find
that it is truly so?

不亦說乎 is it not pleasant?
[說 = 悅.]

可乎 can it be so?

豈可得乎 how can this be
accomplished?

仁遠乎哉 can charity be so
far from you?

宜乎否乎 is it right or not?

知乎不知 do you know or
not?

惡乎成名 how will he justify
the name?—of a superior man,
if he does not act as such.

惡乎長 in what does excel-
lence consist?

不幸居亂世, 所爲之
書乎 unfortunately he lived
in troublous times, which is pro-
bably the reason why he wrote it.

已乎已乎 alas! alas!

於 *wu*¹ 乎 *hu*¹ 小子 oh! my
son!

似乎 fancy!

洋洋乎 how vast!

幾乎 nearly; about; almost.

庶乎其可矣 in which case
it can be allowed.

行乎富貴 to act as becomes
one of wealth and rank.

保乎民 to protect the people.

衣食於是乎足 food and
raiment thereupon became plen-
tiful.

可乎可, 不可乎不可
the possible is possible, the
impossible is impossible.

孝乎鬼神 be dutiful towards
departed spirits.

吾無隱乎爾 I have con-
cealed nothing from you.

乎²

4911

呼¹

4912

R. 虞
C. {
H. { *fu*
F. *hu*
W. *hu, fu*
N. {
P. {
M. { *hu*
Y. {
Sz. {
K. *ho*
J. *fu*
A. *hou*
Even Upper.

合乎此 agreeing with this.

異乎此 differing from this.

不在乎此 it does not consist
in this; that is neither here nor
there.

在乎彼 it consists in, or be-
longs to, that.

不在乎臺之存亡也
it does not depend upon the
preservation or decay of towers.

位乎上者 he whose rank is
high.

莫高乎天 there is nothing
higher than heaven.

不敬莫大乎是 there is
nothing worse than irreverence.

To expire the breath. To
call out to; to shout for;
to bawl; to address. Used
of aspirated characters; see
4124.

一呼一吸 an expiration and
an inspiration.

呼吸 to breathe; a whiff.

呼喚 to call to.

呼猫呼狗 (like) calling a cat
or a dog.

三 (or 山) 呼已畢 when the
three salutes (to the Emperor)
were finished.

呼風喚雨 to summon wind
and call for rain,—as magicians
do.

渴驟呼水 being very thirsty,
he called for water.

呼門 to shout at a door,—to be
let in.

呼喊 to bawl.

呼冤 to proclaim a grievance.
See 13,729.

大呼小叫 great bawling
and little calling,—of confused
sounds of merriment.

呼嘯 to roar like a tiger.

蟬鳴鳥呼 cicadas chirping
and birds calling.

呼使 to give orders to.

呼應不靈 my orders are not
obeyed.

呼來喊去 shouting to come
and bawling to go,—to keep one
running backwards and forwards.

呼¹

4912

呼呼喝喝 calling and scold-
ing,—not pleased with anything.

攘臂一呼 bared his arm and
called out. See 5570.

嗚呼哀哉 alack! alas!

呼作 to name; to call.

呼爲神童 called him a
“divinely-inspired child.”

呼拜 to take an oath of al-
legiance to.

稱呼大人 to address as *Ta*
jen (great man),—sometimes
rendered by “your Excellency.”

呼嚕呼嚕 to howl,—as the
wind.

打呼嚕 to snore.

呼打 to throb.

呼呼 a name for the 二絃,
see 4483. Also, the fourth of
eight large hot Buddhist hells.
Sanskrit: *rāurava*.

呼圖克圖 the *Hutukhtu* or
second order in the hierarchy
of Lamaism. The three chief
*Hutukhtu*s reside at Urga, Kuku
Khoto, and Peking, the latter
representing Lamaism at the
Court. In Tibet they wield tem-
poral as well as spiritual power,
the administration being entirely
in their hands. The term is
derived from a Mongolian word
signifying 再來人 “one who
returns again,” an Avatar.
They are popularly known as
活佛 living Buddhas.

呼嘯鷹 the horned owl (*Bubo*
maximus).

自呼 see 538.

The roar of a tiger. Used
for 4911.

嗚嗚 alack!

書不云嗚 does not the Canon
of History say so?

To bawl; to howl at.

嗚旦 to announce the dawn,—
as a cock.

口嗚 to hoot at.

嗚¹

4913

R. 虞
See 呼
Even Upper.

嗚¹

4914

R. 虞
See 呼
Even Upper.

嫵⁴

4915

R. 虞遇

See 戶

Rising Lower.

歎¹

4916

R. 虞

See 呼

Even Upper.

滹¹

4917

R. 虞

See 呼

Even Upper.

諱¹

4918

R. 遇

F. *hou*

See 呼

Sinking Upper.

虍¹

4919

R. 虞

See 呼

Even Upper.

虎³

4920

R. 虞

C. } *fu*H. } *fu*F. *hu*W. *fu*

N. }

P. }

M. } *hu*

Y. }

Sz. }

K. *ho*J. *ko*A. *hou*

Rising Upper.

Graceful; beautiful.

嫵扒 good.

姿妒嫵之難並兮 how difficult it is for beautiful and jealous women to live together!

To breathe on.

The bank of a stream. Name of a river, the滹沱河, which rises in Shansi and flows into the Pei-ho above Tientsin.

To call out; to mourn; to invoke. Used for 諱 4923.

鬼哭若諱 the ghost wept as though lamenting its fate.

仰天大諱 looking up, he uttered a bitter cry.

A tiger. Radical 141.

The tiger, called 獸中王 or 山獸之君 king of wild beasts, its brow being clearly marked with the character 王 ruler. It is an emblem of bravery, ferocity, and cruelty, and plays a leading part in the science of geomancy, representing the 陰 yin principle as opposed to 龍 7479, and is associated with wind. See

騎 1001, 擒 2103, 秋 2302, 犬 3192, 誰 10, 130, 暴 8724.

老虎 a tiger; a "ganger" or one who looks after workmen to see that they do not idle.

虎³

4920

雌虎 a tigress.

雌老虎 a tigress; a virago; a shrew.

猛虎 a ferocious tiger.

虎窟 a tiger's den.

虎狼之性 a tiger-like, wolfish disposition.

履虎尾 to tread on a tiger's tail,—dangerous.

若蹈虎尾 like treading on a tiger's tail,—dangerous.

紙糊頭老虎 a paper-headed tiger,—a braggart.

未虎嘯 ere he had begun to roar as a tiger,—i.e. had become Minister.

拔 (or 捋) 虎鬚 to seize a tiger's whiskers,—brave; daring.

虎頭捉虱 to catch lice on a tiger's head,—the same.

虎頭蛇尾 tiger's head, snake's tail,—a great beginning to a very small ending. Cf. "desinat in piscem."

虎頭軍 soldiers with tiger masks,—to frighten the enemy.

虎頭牌 tiger-head shields.

虎頭魚 a gudgeon.

談虎色變, 况爲真 if it makes one turn pale to talk of a tiger, how much more to see one in the flesh!

莫哄臥着的老虎 do not rouse sleeping tigers,—let sleeping dogs lie.

虎口 a tiger's mouth; a magistrate's *yamen*; the space between the thumb and forefinger; a place or move on the 圍棋 *wei-ch'i* board surrounded on three sides out of four, and therefore dangerous ground.虎口餘生 *lit.* surplus life from a tiger's mouth,—a marvellous escape.

羊落虎口 the sheep falls into the tiger's mouth.

殺虎口 an important Customs' station in Shansi, in the charge of a special Imperial Commissioner.

虎形 tiger-like; of ferocious appearance.

虎威 the majesty of the tiger; see 4956.

虎³

4920

虎視眈眈 glaring like a tiger.

虎政 a cruel government; see 苛 3937.

虎賁百人 a hundred life-guardsmen.

虎臣 the officer in command of the life-guardsmen.

虎將 a brave soldier.

虎竹 a tally used in war, like the 圭璋 of old (see 6434).

虎 = 銅虎符: 竹 = 竹使符.

虎門 Bocca Tigris,—at the entrance to the Canton river.

虎牢關 a famous pass, mentioned in the 三國志 History of the Three Kingdoms, in the province of Honan.

燈虎兒 a riddle written on a lamp and exposed at the street-door of a house, with an offer of reward to any one who will bring the solution.

玉虎 a paper-weight. Either the railing to a well or some ornamental part.

虎撐 a hollow iron ring filled with small pieces of metal, shaken by itinerant medicine vendors to attract the attention of customers.

老虎也有打盹的時候 even the tiger has its naps,—"quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus."

人死如猛虎, 虎死如

綿羊 man at death becomes like a savage tiger, a tiger becomes like a lamb,—meaning that only the spirits of human beings are mischievous after death.

老虎入山洞, 顧前不

顧後 like a tiger going into a cave, looking ahead but not behind.

打虎不着, 反被虎傷 to miss hitting the tiger and to get mauled by the tiger instead,—hoist with one's own petard.

獨坐窮山, 引虎自衛 to sit alone on a desolate hill and get tigers for one's body-guard!

虎³
4920

虎死雄心在 the tiger is terrible even when dead.

虎死不倒威 the tiger dies without loss of dignity.

照猫畫虎 to paint a tiger from a cat as model,—to infer how to do one thing from another similar one.

畫虎畫皮，難畫骨 you may draw a tiger in so far as its skin, but 'tis difficult to draw its bones,—you may know a man's face but not his heart.

畫虎不成，反類狗 to paint a tiger more like a dog than a tiger,—to mismanage a matter.

明知山有虎，莫向虎山行 if you know there are tigers on certain hills, don't go to the hills where the tigers are.

迎虎于門 to go to the door to meet a tiger,—to meet misfortune half way.

栽林養虎，虎大傷人 if you plant a wood for breeding tigers, when the tigers grow up they will injure you.

反爲虎添爪牙也 you will only be adding claws and teeth to a tiger,—making him more deadly.

如虎添翼 like adding wings to a tiger,—which would enormously increase his powers for evil.

虎不可爲翼 don't give a tiger wings,—he is bad enough without.

虎生三子，必有一豹 when a tiger has three whelps at a birth, one of them will be a leopard,—i.e. something extraordinary.

不入虎穴，不得虎子 nothing venture, nothing win.

虎鹿不同遊 tigers and deer do not roam together.

虎背熊腰 tiger-backed and bear-joined,—stalwart; strapping.

虎石蛇盃 stone tiger and snake in cup,—imaginary. [One man fancied he drove an arrow into a stone tiger; another 6566].

白虎 the white tiger,—lucky. The negative subterranean current in geomancy (and also its manifestations by rising ground), at the intersection of which with

虎³
4920

the 青龍 azure dragon, or positive current, a favourable site must be sought.

虎拜 tigers' obeisances,—the interviews of ministers with their sovereign, i.e. knocking the head on the ground like a tiger crouching down.

虎臂 tiger's shoulder,—the rocks and boulders in a rapid, over which it is dangerous to pass. Also, the right side of a grave.

虎皮兒 the mountain finch (*Fringilla montifrigilla*).

虎頭雀 the wood-sparrow.

虎鵬 a kind of large eagle.

虎子 a chamber utensil.

虎魄如意 an amber *ju i* (see 5668).

See 4351.

A piece of jade cut into the shape of a tiger. Amber: see 9418.

賜子家子雙琥 he presented to Tzū Chia Tzū a piece of jade with two tigers carved on it.

琥珀 (see 4920) amber,—believed to be resin which has dropped from fir trees, and after 1000 years becomes 茯苓 or China Root which in turn changes into amber.

琥珀珠 amber beads.

琥珀拾芥 amber picks up snips.

To shout at; to intimidate; see 汗 3784. Used with 4351. Properly read *hao*².

嚇說 to roar in anger at.

說然 timidly.

說矮了三寸 frightened him three inches lower in height.

唬³
4921

琥³
4922

R. 虞

C. } *fu*

H. } *hu*

F. } *hu*

W. } *hu, fou*

N. } *hu*

P. } *hu*

M. } *hu*

Y. } *hu*

Sz. } *ho*

K. } *ho*

J. } *ko, ku*

A. } *hou*

Rising Upper.

說³
4923

R. 豪

See 號

Sometimes used with

唬

Even Lower.

囫^{1*}
4924

R. 月

See 忽

Entering Upper.

Round; whole; complete; entire; in the gross.

囫圖 complete; whole.

囫圖的衣服 a complete suit of clothes.

囫圖吞下 swallowed it whole.

不可囫圖讀過 you must not learn it all at one go.

睂^{1*}
4925

R. 月隊

See 忽妹

Entering and Sinking Upper and Lower.

To see obscurely. Early morning; dawn. Also read *mei*³.

眇毛眇 the secretion from the eye; smegmatic pus.

笏^{4*}
4926

R. 月

H. *wut*

W. *hwō, hūe*

P. *hū*

Y. *hwêh, wêh*

See 忽

Entering Upper.

A tablet about three feet long, made of ivory, bamboo, jade, etc., to be held before the breast at audiences of the Emperor.

執笏 or 正笏 to hold the tablet,—to be a statesman.

家無象笏 there is no ivory tablet in this family,—we have never held office.

牙笏 an ivory tablet used by Taoists.

忽^{1*}
4927

R. 月

C. *fēt*

H. *fut*

F. *hwok*

W. *hūe*

N. *hwah, hwêh*

P. *hu*

M. *hu*

Y. *hwêh*

Sz. *hu*

K. *hol*

J. *kotsz, kochi*

A. *hout*

Entering Upper.

Careless; indifferent. To destroy. Suddenly; abruptly; instantly. The unit of length, = $\frac{1}{10}$ of the thread spun by a silkworm. The millionth part of a tael or ounce of silver. [To be distinguished from 忽 12,017.] See 7860.

怠忽荒政 to be idle and indifferent is the way to ruin your government.

忽心忘懷 absent-minded.

忽略 careless; forgetful of.

輕忽 to make light of; to slight.

其敬聽之毋忽 respectfully listen to these [commands] and do not neglect them.

不可忽也 there must be no confusion.

忽^{1*}
4927

忽於我曹 neglectful towards our people.

是絕是忽 he abolished (its sacrifices), he utterly destroyed it,—of a State.

忽有人來 suddenly some one came.

忽然 or 忽然間 suddenly; in a moment.

視之忽然 regarded it with indifference.

忽忽一年 in no time a year had elapsed. See 4936.

忽明忽滅 now appearing, now disappearing.

度之所起起於忽 the unit of length is the *hu*.

絲忽之間 between the hundred thousandth and the millionth,—in an instant.

忽忽悠 a merry-go-round.

忽忽悠悠的 half-awake; dazed.

忽魯謨斯 Hormuz, in the Persian gulf.

惚^{1*}
4928

Obscure; abstruse.

R. 月

See 忽

Entering Upper.

搨^{1*}
4929

To bale out; to clean up. To strike.

R. 月

C. v. *fit*, *fik*
H. v. *fit*

See 忽

Entering Upper.

胡²
4930

An interrogative particle; How? Why? What? An interjection of admiration. Long-lived. Used for 糊 4936. A dewlap; a beard; hence, the bearded ones (*Devéria*); a general name for barbarians of the west (hence = foreign); has been applied to Mongols, Kashgarians, Afghans, and even

R. 虞

See 壺

Even Lower.

胡²
4930

to Syrians, Hindus, and Persians. Tartars. A fox; see 狐 4956.

胡能有定 how can he get (his mind) settled?

胡不歸 why not return?

胡不相畏 how is it you do not fear each other?

胡爲乎株林 what does he in Chu-lin?

胡爲如此 how is this so?

此胡爲者 what does this mean?

伊胡爲者 who is that person?

延宕胡底 what end is there to this delay?

弗爲胡成 if you don't work, how can it be accomplished?

胡然而天也 she appears like a visitant from heaven.

胡然我念之 oh, how I think of him!

胡考之寧 the comfort of the aged.

胡考之休 an omen indicating long life.

胡福 eternal happiness.

胡說 or 胡說八道 or 胡講 or 胡言胡語 or 胡纏 to talk nonsense.

胡騷 rubbish.

胡亂 irregular; confused; at random.

胡遊亂走 to frequent disreputable places; to go wrong.

胡打亂摔 to knock things about.

胡思亂想 random thoughts.

胡拉溜扯 random; reckless.

胡吹混噐 to exaggerate in the most outrageous way.

胡行 careless; reckless.

胡哩嗎哩 recklessly; heedlessly. See 4936.

胡鬧 to brawl; to make a row.

胡弄 to humbug; to deceive.

胡弄局 a "take-in;" a "do."

胡混 a loafer; an idle fellow.

胡²
4930

胡夢顛倒 to have extraordinary dreams.

狼跋其胡 the wolf treads on his dewlap,—which has grown large with age and impedes his movements.

胡馬依北風 the Tartar horse has a partiality for the north wind,—for home.

胡髯郎 a name for the goat.

胡地 Mongolia.

胡人 Tartar tribes; Mongols.

胡人不能守城 Tartars are not good at defending cities.

胡語 the Tartar languages; barbarous tongues.

胡孫 an ape. See 12,493.

東胡 eastern Hu, i.e. the Koreans and progenitors of the Manchu races. [Hence "Tungusic," from the Turkish word *tungus* a pig, as applied by the Hsiung-nu to their pig-eating neighbours.]

胡麻 foreign hemp; flax. See 4937.

胡麻子 linseed.

胡椒 pepper.

胡瓜 the cucumber.

胡桃 a walnut.

胡葱 onions from Kashgar.

胡荽 caraway seeds. See 4937.

胡蘿蔔 a carrot (*Daucus carota*, L.).

胡蘆包葉 *Petasites japonicus*, Miq.

胡粉 a cosmetic of white lead.

前胡 a plant, the root of which tastes like ginseng and is used as a tonic medicine.

柴胡 a bitter plant, like gentian, used as a sudorific.

胡餅 cakes with hemp-seeds in them.

胡琴 a violin with four strings, between which the bow passes, making it difficult to play without touching the wrong string. The body is a small hollow cylinder covered at the upper end with snake-skin, the lower end being left open.

胡戈 a trident.

胡同 a street; used for 衚衕.

湖²

4931

R. 虞

F. hu, v. u

See 壺

Even Lower.

A lake; a sheet of water.
Used for 湖廣 Hu-kuang;
see below.

五湖 the five great lakes of the
empire:—

鄱陽 P'o-yang, in Kiangsi.

青草 Ch'ing-ts'ao, in Hunan.

丹陽 Tan-yang, in Kiangsu.

洞庭 Tung-t'ing, in Hunan.

太湖 T'ai-hu, in Kiangsu.

五湖四海 the Five Lakes
and the Four Seas,—the empire.
Also used of five bowls and
four dishes, as served at a small
dinner.

西湖 the western lake,—of
which there are two famous ones
in the empire, viz. at 杭州
Hang-chou in Chehkiang and at
惠州 Hui-chou in Kuangtung.

游湖 to make a trip on a lake.

走江湖 to travel.

江湖子弟 a great traveller.

江湖手 a wandering mounte-
bank; a vagrant.

湖海 lakes and seas.

湖海之士 a bumptious fel-
low, who talks as if every lake
and sea was his.

湖北 north of the (Tung-t'ing)
lake,—the province of Hupeh.

湖南 south of the (Tung-t'ing)
lake,—the province of Hunan.

湖廣 Hu-kuang,—the old name
of a province now divided into
Hupeh and Hunan, as above,
but still used collectively of the
two.

兩湖 the two Hu,—a name for
Hupeh and Hunan, as above.

湖口 Hu-k'ou,—a port of call
on the Yang-tsze at the entrance
to the P'o-yang lake. Also, the
entrance to any lake.

湖絲 Shanghai fine raw silk,—
from 湖州府 Hu-chou Fu.

糊²

4932

R. vulgar.

Y. v. h'u

See 胡

Even Lower.

To burn food in cooking;
to singe; to blacken.

糊焦 burnt; singed; smoked.

餅子炙糊了發苦 the
cake is burnt and tastes bad.

糊成炭了 burnt to a cinder.

粥罐糊底 the congee is
burnt to the bottom of the pan.

熬糊了 burnt in cooking.

猢²

4933

R. 虞

N. v. wêh, wah

See 胡

Even Lower.

An animal found in Yün-
nan, called 獼猴, described
as a monkey with a black
body and a band round the
middle.

獼猴 a variety of the above.

獼猴 a kind of monkey.

瑚²

4934

R. 虞

P. hu, v. 'hu

See 胡

Even Lower.

A sacrificial vessel.

珊瑚 red coral,—used for official
buttons of the first and second
ranks.

七尺珊瑚 a seven-foot spray
of coral.

Same as 4941.

筍

4935

糊²

4936

R. 虞

C. wu

H. fu

F. hu, v. ku

W. } wu

N. }

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. ho

J. ko

A. hou

Even Lower.

Paste; to paste; to stick.
Muddled; foolish; blurred.
Used for 4942.

漿糊 paste.

裱糊 to paste on; to mount, as
pictures, scrolls, etc.

糊窗 to paper a window.

糊牆 to paper a wall.

吃眉糊 the secretion in the
corners of the eyes.

糊塗 stupid; (of printing) blur-
red.

糊塗陣 a mass of confusion.
糊裏糊塗的 stupidly;
without due care.

糊說霸道 to talk nonsense.

糊弄 to stave off,—an affair.

糊倒 (tao³) to make all sorts of
excuses.

糊混 confused; blurred.

糊²

4936

字板模糊 the printing is
blurred,—as of a badly-printed
book.

糊哩嗎哩的 reckless; off-
hand. *See* 4930.

糊哩嗎兒的 all of a sud-
den.

糊哩嗎兒的一年 in no
time a year had passed. *See* 4927.

糊編造 to concoct some rub-
bish.

糊糟兒七 to bungle; bung-
ling.

葫²

4937

R. 虞

W. wu

N. v. wêh₅

See 壺

Even Lower.

The bottle-gourd; the
calabash (*Lagenaria*). *See*
4930.

葫蘆 a gourd. Also, a pigeon-
whistle.

葫蘆瓜 the bottle-gourd.

吹葫蘆 to blow the gourd,—
to talk in a loud vociferous way.

依樣畫葫蘆 draw a gourd
like a gourd,—stick closely to
the pattern given; to follow an
example; to do likewise.

悶葫蘆 a closed gourd; a
mystery; a money-box; a gourd-
shaped top, spun on a string
fastened to two small sticks,
known in Europe as "diabolo;"
see 6595. Also, a very silent
person.

悶葫蘆殊難摸索也
it is hard to tell by feeling what
is inside a gourd.

是個悶葫蘆, 尚未打
破也 it is a perfect mystery.

不知葫蘆裏賣出甚

麼藥來 not knowing what
medicines he was going to sell
from his gourd,—what he was
going to do next.

葫蒜 garlic and leeks.

葫蒜 flax.

葫荽 caraway seed.

蝴²

4938

R. 虞

W. wu

See 壺

Even Lower.

A butterfly.

蝴蝶 a butterfly.

莊周夢爲蝴蝶 Chuang
Tzū dreamt he was a butterfly.

蝴蝶鉸 broad hinges,—the
two leaves of which remind one
of a butterfly's wings.

蝴²

4938

蝴蝶店 shops on each side; an arcade.

飛作白蝴蝶 it has flown away as white butterflies,—of burnt paper-money.

飛蝴蝶 gone off like a butterfly,—sold off quickly.

蝴蝶花 the iris or *fleur-de-lis*.

蝴蝶梅 the heartsease or pansy.

衢²

4939

R. 虞

See 壺

Even Lower.

A smaller street or lane at right angles to the main street.

衢衢 a side-street.

死衢衢 a street with no exit at one end; a blind alley; a *cul-de-sac*.

醐²

4940

R. 虞

See 壺

Even Lower.

The oily scum which floats on boiling butter; the essential oil of butter.

聖德醍醐 the holy virtue (of the Emperor) is the quintessence of richness.

鞬²

4941

R. 虞

See 壺

Even Lower.

A quiver.

鞬籠 a leathern quiver.

餬²

4942

R. 虞

P. *shu*, *hu*

See 壺

Even Lower.

Congee; rice gruel; that which supports life.

饘餬 thick gruel.

餬口四方 to go in search of a livelihood.

無以餬口 nothing to live upon.

足以餬口 enough to live upon.

鬚²

4943

R. 虞

N. *u*, v. *ngo*

See 壺

Even Lower.

The beard; the moustache.

鬚子 the beard; a swashbuckler.

坐中一大鬚子 among the company was a great bearded man (= swashbuckler).

鬚鬚 beard, whiskers, and moustache. See 4717.

鬚²

4943

鬚連鬚 a full beard,—covering a great part of the face.

稀鬚子 or 清奇鬚臉 a very thin beard.

兩撇兒鬚子 whiskers with a shaven chin.

薙鬚 to shave the beard.

鬚梳 a comb for moustaches.

理(? *li*³) 鬚子 to stroke the beard.

吹鬚子 to blow the moustache,—to talk excitedly.

紅鬚子 the Hung-hu-tzü, or red-bearded bandits of Manchuria.

The pelican, known as 鵜鷀; see 10,999.

鵞鷀 a bird like the mandarin duck, with almost human feet. Also, a name for the pelican.

A creel or basket-trap for catching fish.

楚篴 an osier creel.

如入篴之魚,不能復出 like a fish which has got into a creel, unable to get out again.

See 5332.

See 5320.

A corn or liquid measure nominally holding ten 斗; see 11,427. It is shaped like a pyramid with the top half cut off, and is of different capacity in different parts of the empire, holding generally about five 斗. The word is used to represent the Sanskrit *drôna*, a measure of 7 lbs. 11 oz.

斗斛 pecks and bushels; corn measures; a name for parasitic orchids.

較斛 to test the accuracy of bushel measures.

斛^{2*}

4948

斛手 a bushel-hand,—one clever at giving bad measure, on the "large thumb" principle of the west.

美酒千斛 a thousand gallons (*i.e.* abundance) of good wine.

櫟^{1*}

4949

R. 屋

See 斛

Entering Lower.

斛^{1*}

4950

R. 屋

See 斛

Entering Lower.

斛^{1*}

4951

R. 屋

See 斛

Entering Lower.

A kind of small oak, the acorns of which are used to make a black dye.

櫟櫟 *Quercus aliena*, Bl.

A bushel measure. A bin for holding grain.

A small orchidaceous plant with six-petalled white flowers, the stalks of which are used as a tonic.

石斛 a plant (*Dendrobium nobile*, Ldl.) found growing on the rocks in southern China, used as a tonic.

木斛 or 金斛 orchids of various kinds.

Fine silk gauze.

穀粟 gauze-ribbed and cross-ribbed, so as to look like grains of sago.

紗穀 gauze and crape.

羅穀 open or coarse-woven gauze.

春水穀紋生 the water in spring looks like ribbed gauze.

A goblet. A quiver. The foot; a hoof. Mean; poor; thin.

衣長及穀 his dress reached to his feet.

穀瘠 emaciated; thin.

穀薄 poor; mean; insufficient.

Read *chio*^{3*}. To contend with.

強弱不穀力 the strong and the weak are no match.

鵞²

4944

R. 虞

See 壺

Even Lower.

篴^{4*}

4945

R. 覺

See 泥

Entering Upper and Lower.

藿²

4946

惑²

4947

斛^{2*}

4948

R. 屋

C. *huk*

H. *fuk*

F. *hök*, v. *shu*

W. *vu*

N. *oh*

P. *shu*

M. *hu*

Y. *huk*

K. *hok*, *kok*

J. *koku*

A. *houk*

Entering Lower.

壺²

4954

R. 虞

C. u, wu

H. fu

F. hu

W. wu

N. wu

P.

M. } hu

Y.

Sz.

K. ho

J. ko

A. hou

Even Lower.

Pots, of various kinds; a vase; a cup. [To be distinguished from 壺⁶⁵⁵¹.]

茶壺 a tea-pot.

一壺茶 a pot of tea.

酒壺 a wine-kettle.

提壺斟酒 bring the kettle and pour out wine.

清酒百壺 a hundred jars of clear wine.

唾壺 a spittoon.

夜壺 or 便壺 a chamber-pot.

玉壺冰清 a jade cup as transparent as ice.

清如玉壺冰 pure as ice in a jade vase.

箭壺 a quiver.

投壺 an ancient game, consisting in pitching arrows into the three long necks of a vase designed for that purpose.

壺榼於野 kettles and cups in the fields,—to go out for a picnic.

提壺鳥 bring the [wine-]kettle bird,—a bird whose note in spring sounds like *ti hu*.

弧²

4955

R. 虞

See 壺

Even Lower.

A bow; a crescent; an arc; curved.

懸弧 to hang out the bow,—as was formerly done to announce the birth of a son.

弧矢之利以威天下 the advantage of the bow and arrow is to keep the empire in awe.

弧三角 a spheric triangle.

弧矢 the Bow and Arrow,—stars δ η ζ in Canis Major with some in Argo.

狐²

4956

R. 虞

W. wu, wu

See 壺

Even Lower.

The fox, believed by the Chinese to have the power of assuming human form, generally that of a young and beautiful girl, with a view to bewitch people. See 2310.

狐狸 a fox,—includes *Vulpes vulgaris*, L. and *V. melanogaster*, Ch. Bon. in the north; in the south = *Canis houly*, Sw. and *Canis lineiventris*, Sw.

狐²

4956

狐狸精 or 妖狐 bewitching, as a fox. Also used of meretricious beauty.

被狐狸精纏着 he is under the spell of a fox.

狐狸精似的 a smart man; a cunning fellow.

豺狼當道安及狐狸 with wolves on the road, why trouble about foxes?

莫赤匪狐 nothing red was seen but foxes.

狐裘 or 狐服 fox-skin robes.

集狐腋而成裘 to put together the "arm-pits" of foxes and make a robe; many a little makes a mickle.

灰狐皮 grey fox-skin,—from Kansuh.

狐假虎威 the fox pretending to the tiger's majesty,—the ass in the lion's skin. See Biog. Dict. 154.

兔死狐悲 when the hare dies the fox grieves; see 6853 君子 etc., 12,777 物傷 etc., and 12,779.

狐兔之悲 fellow-feeling; sympathy, as above.

狐羣狗黨 fox bands and dog troops,—a bad lot; an evil society.

他是九尾狐似的, 不好惹 he is like a nine-tailed fox, an awkward one to provoke.

狐仙 a fairy fox.

狐仙爺 his godship the fox,—a name under which the fox is prayed to or worshipped by people who fear its evil influence.

狐媚 artful; seducing.

野狐禪 a general name for any book of "marvels."

狐疑 or 狐惑 suspicious; distrustful.

短狐 or 水狐 = 蜮 13,669.

沙狐 *Canis corsac*, Pall.

窩狐 *Nyctereutes procyonoides*, A. Gray.

核

4957

See 3964.

滸²

4958

R. 虞

C. u

H. fu

F. hu

W. fu

N. hu

P.

M. } hu

Y.

Sz.

K. ho

J. ko, ku

A. hī, hou

Rising Upper.

戶⁴

4959

R. 虞

C. u

H. fu

F. hou, hu

W. hu

N. hu

P.

M. } hu

Y.

Sz.

K. ho

J. ko, o

A. hou

Sinking Lower.

The bank of a river.

水滸傳 name of a famous romantic novel.

Read *hsü*³. [By courtesy; the first character in the following entry having been thus wrongly read by the Emperor 乾隆 Ch'ien Lung.]

滸墅關 Hsü-shu Kuan,—the name of a place near Soochow.

A door; a family; an individual. Radical 63. See 5022, 12,456.

門戶 a door; a family. Also, the branches or departments of an industry.

門戶相對 or 門當戶對 doors opposite,—of equal social rank, as the families of a betrothed couple.

大門戶 a powerful family.

窗戶 a window.

戶庭 the entrance.

鑿戶牖 to pierce doors and windows.

戶扇 the leaves of an inner door.

破落戶 a decayed family.

家家戶戶如是 every family does the same.

編戶繁殷 a numerous population.

絕戶 a man who breaks the family line,—who has no children.

絕戶路 a road which leads to nowhere in particular.

絕戶陣 a strategic movement by which the enemy is beguiled into a dangerous position and then exterminated.

花戶 the custodian of a granary.

船戶 a boatman; a seaman; people who live afloat.

舖戶 or 店戶 a shop-keeper; a tradesman.

魚戶 fishermen.

戶口 the population. See 922.

調查戶口委員 an official deputed to take the Census.

戶⁴

4959

戶籍 lists or records of population.

戶管 land records, — kept by private persons but under official control.

戶部 the Board of Revenue (*lit.* of Population), — at Peking. [Known as 民部 down to A.D. 627, when the name was changed to avoid the personal name of 李世民 the second Emperor of the T'ang dynasty.] See 9484.戶房 the department in a *yamen* devoted to revenue and fiscal matters.

司戶 a treasury-keeper; a fiscal officer.

戶喻 or 家喻 戶曉 to make widely known to the people.

蟄蟲啓戶 the dormant insects have broken through their coverings.

戶兒 beaters.

帟⁴

4960

R. 夔

See 戶

Rising Lower.

鴈⁴

4961

R. 夔

See 怙

Rising Lower Irregular.

攄⁴

4962

R. 夔

See 戶

Rising Lower.

厚⁴

4963

Same as 4964.

渾⁴

4964

R. 遇 夔

C. } *fu*²H. } *hou*²N. } *'hu*

P. }

To bale out water.

渾斗 a bucket with a rope at each side, the ends of which are held by two men who are thus enabled to dip the bucket into water, fill it, and shoot out the contents as required.

渾⁴

4964

M. *hu*²K. *ho*J. *ko, ku*A. *hou*²

Sinking and Rising Lower and Upper.

扈⁴

4965

R. 夔

See 怙

Rising Lower Irregular.

滬⁴

4966

R. 夔

See 怙

Rising Lower Irregular.

簾⁴

4967

R. 夔

See 怙

Rising Lower Irregular.

岵⁴

4968

R. 夔

See 怙

Rising Lower Irregular.

渾水上田 to raise water as above for irrigating the fields.

渾起 to bale out and float, — a boat.

To follow in the suite of; a retinue; a procession. Broad. Violent.

扈從 to belong to the Imperial retinue.

隨扈執事 those who carry the insignia in an official procession.

扈扈 wide; extensive.

跋扈 to act violently; to behave rudely.

桑扈 a bird which feeds only on flesh. For it to feed on grain implies a severe struggle for existence, due to misgovernment.

To stake, for the purpose of catching fish.

玄滬 one of the branches of the 黃埔 Huang-p'u.

滬江 a name for Shanghai, so called from the above stream.

滬報 the *Hu-pao* or *Shanghai News*.

滬關 the Shanghai Customs.

滬尾 Ho-bei, — the town which is incorrectly known as Tamsui, in Formosa.

Fishing-stakes, or weirs to prevent fish going out with the tide.

A hill covered with trees. See 1071.

陟彼岵兮 I ascend that tree-clad hill, — and think of my father. Hence, —

陟岵 to have a longing for one's father.

徒升岵而靡瞻 I look for my father but cannot see him, — he is dead.

怙⁴

4969

R. 夔

C. *u*²H. *fu*²F. *hou*²W. } *'u*

N. }

P. }

M. } *hu*²

Y. }

Sz. }

K. *ho*J. *ko, ku*A. *hou*²

Rising Lower Irregular.

To depend on. To presume on.

父母何怙 what will our parents have to rely on?

無父何怙 fatherless, what is there to rely on?

失怙恃 to lose father and mother.

西土惟時怙昌 through-out our western regions all placed in him their reliance.

怙侈滅義 to devote oneself to extravagant living and to obliterate all sense of duty.

怙勢 to presume on one's position.

怙終賊刑 those who offended presumptuously or repeatedly were to be punished with death.

怙終不改 to the last he did not amend.

怙惡凌人 to intimidate and oppress people.

The favour of God; blessing; prosperity.

受天之祐 to receive the blessing of God.

以篤于周祐 in order to consolidate the prosperity of Chou.

思皇多祐 great and many are his blessings.

A kind of red thorn, suitable for making arrows.

Fitting one into the other; mutual; reciprocal; together; jointly. [To be distinguished from 互 6011.]

互物 things which fit or dovetail one into the other.

互訓 synonymous; equivalent in meaning.

互相 mutually; reciprocally.

互相交合 fitting one into the other.

祐⁴

4970

R. 夔

See 怙

Rising Lower Irregular.

楷⁴

4971

R. 夔

See 怙

Rising Lower Irregular.

互⁴

4972

R. 遇

H. *'fu*

See 護

Sinking Lower.

互⁴

4972

互相愛 to be fond of one another.

互相來往 mutually coming and going,—exchanging visits.

互相關照 mutual assistance; collusion.

互相遷就 mutual compromise.

互相爭鬧 to brawl together.

互相參考 to compare one with the other.

兩得其互 each gets a suitable mate,—of marriages.

彼此互依仗 each depends on the other.

前後互異 the former and the latter do not tally.

互訟 litigation.

互結 mutual guarantee.

互戰 to meet in battle.

互談 to talk together.

互議 or 互商 to discuss.

互市 interchange of trade; commerce.

互較 to confront,—as persons who tell opposite stories.

互詳正字註 see also explanation under *chéng*.

互換 to exchange.

互撥貨物 to tranship goods.

互鄉 name of a place, the people of which were dissolute in morals.

互訊 to jointly examine,—as two presiding officials.

互⁴

4973

R. 遇

See 互

Sinking Lower.

互⁴

4974

Frozen; congealed.

固陰互寒 dark freezing weather.

川池暴互 the rivers and pools froze hard.

Same as 4973.

互⁴

4975

R. 遇

See 護

Sinking Lower.

Railings; a fence.

筴⁴

4976

R. 遇

See 互

Sinking Lower.

筴⁴

4977

R. 遇

See 互

Sinking Lower.

獲⁴

4978

護⁴

4979

R. 遇

C. *wu*H. *fu*F. *hou*W. } *wu*

N. }

P. }

M. }

Y. } *hu*

Sz. }

K. *ho*J. *ko*A. *hou*

Sinking Lower.

A reel to wind silk. A bamboo hook.

筴筴 a kind of bamboo shoot, found in Anhui.

A plant, known as 苧草 or 常山, from the roots of which a febrifuge medicine is obtained.

See 5304.

To protect; to guard; to aid. To act in the place of. See 5642.

保護 to protect.

護解 to send under escort.

護送 to send in safety; to escort.

護票 or 護照 a passport.

護手 a sword-hilt.

防護 or 護守 or 護佑 to guard; to protect.

救護 to save from injury.

護助 or 護持 to aid; to succour.

護己 to take care of one's own interests.

護庇 to screen; to protect.

護符 a harbour of refuge.

護身符 a charm for preserving the body; used of rank, wealth, etc. Also, a pretext; a "straw man."

護書 a portfolio; a case for papers; a sealed letter.

護封 guard seal,—two characters written on the back of a Chinese envelope, and also on the pasted edges, to prevent its being opened.

護法 to countenance Buddhism.

護法神 Dharmapala,—the name of a Bôdhisatva, defender of the faith.

護城河 (or 濠) a city moat.

護城軍 the city guard.

護⁴

4979

爺娘太護 father and mother are the great protectors.

護駕 the Emperor's escort.

袒護 to screen,—generally from the results of wrong-doing, and by those in collusion.

護衆 to aid the masses,—charitable; philanthropic. Also, to be responsible for the rest, as a head servant or the foreman of a gang.

護衛 an officer of the Imperial Body Guard.

護軍 troops which cover the retreat of, or support, other troops.

北部護軍 warden of the northern tribes.

護軍營 the Guards' Division, or Flank Division,—a corps of Bannermen, numbering from 3,000 to 4,000 strong, the principal duty of which is to furnish guards for the Imperial palace.

護領 or 護軍統領 Captain-General of the Guards' Division.

暫行護理 to temporarily look after the duties of another's post; to act for any one.

前護理官 the officer recently in charge.

護嶺 the low encircling wall at the upper part of a grave.

護喪 to have charge of the funeral arrangements.

護松鳥 the nut-cracker bird (*Nucifraga coryocatactes*, Linn.)

See 6248.

鵠⁴

4980

侮⁴

4981

Same as 12,766.

侮⁴

4982

See 12,766.

欸⁴

4983

R. 物

H. *ful*P. *hsü, hu²*v. *ch'wa*M. *hu*K. *hul*Sudden; abrupt; moving. To sniff. Also read *ch'ua¹*.

奄欸 abruptly; quickly.

欸欸聲 a roaring noise; a whiz; a whirl.

欸欸而動 shaking; quivering.

歟⁴⁹4983
J. kutsz
A. houtEntering
Upper.撫¹

4984

R. 虞

See 呼

K. ho, nu

A. vou, hou

Even Upper.

燠

4985

膾¹

4986

R. 虞 麤

See 呼 無

武

Even and
Rising Upper
and Lower.鏢²

4987

R. 麻 虞

See 華

Even Lower.

鈺

4988

娵⁴

4989

R. 虞

See 戶

A. hou, u

Rising Lower.

瓠²

4990

R. 虞 遇

F. hu, v. pu

See 壺

A. hou²Even and
Sinking
Lower.

歟吸 to sniff up.

歟火 the spirit of lightning,—
a devil in the thunder-god's
retinue.To cover over. Arro-
gant; rude.毋撫毋敖 do not be con-
temptuous,—when playing at
投壺 (see 4954), or you will
probably fail.

Same as 4932.

Dried slices of meat.

祭膾 to offer dried meat in sa-
crifice,—q. d. the bellies of fishes.Read wu³. A rule; a
law. Large; numerous.

A trowel. To plaster.

Read hua⁴. A double-
edged hoe.

Same as 4987.

Covetous.

娵鹵 greedy for bribes.

A gourd; a calabash.
Used with 葫 4937.

瓠蘆 a gourd or calabash.

瓠棚 a frame for growing
melons.齒如瓠犀 her teeth were like
melon-seeds,—regular like the
seeds in a section of melon.剖瓠 used of the one gourd which
is useful out of many opened.鵠⁴

4991

R. 虞

See 鳥

Even Upper.

芡⁴

4992

R. 禡 麤

See 下 戶

Sinking and
Rising Lower.

嫪

4993

鄆⁴

4994

R. 虞

P. 'hu, hu'

See 戶

Rising Lower.

跽⁴

4995

R. 遇

See 互

Sinking
Lower.焰^{1*}

4996

R. 屋

P. hu

M. hu

J. koku

A. houk

Entering
Lower
and Upper.搨^{1*}

4997

R. 月

See 骨

Entering
Upper.鵠^{4*}

4998

R. 月 黠

C. kwét, wét

F. kauk, houk

N. kwah

P. 'ku, hu'

A bird which scrapes for
fish in marshy ground, also
called 淘河 scour-the-river.

鵠鶚 the pelican; see 4944.

Fox-glove (*Rehmannia
glutinosa*, Leb.), also known
as 地黃 and 地髓.

Same as 4915.

Name of a District in
Shensi.

To kneel on both knees.

跽跪 to kneel down.

行跽禮 to perform the cere-
mony of kneeling.

Flame; the blaze of fire.

火苗兒 焰焰着 the flames
shot up.To dig. To mix; to stir.
To exert one's strength.

搨濁 to make turbid.

搨搨然 with great force.

A migratory bird, called
鵠鵠, larger than but re-
sembling the crested lark.
Also, a falcon.出籠鵠 a hawk escaped from
its cage.鵠^{4*}

4998

Y. kwêh, hwêh

K. hol, kol

J. kwatsz,

getsz, kotsz

A. kout

Entering
Upper
and Lower.櫛^{1*}

4999

R. 月

See 核

Entering
Lower.泥^{1*}

5000

R. 月

See 骨

Entering
Upper.化⁴

5001

R. 禡

C. } fa

H. } hwa

F. } hwa

W. } hwo

N. } hwa

P. } hwa

M. } hwa

Y. } hwa

Sz. } hwa

K. hwa

J. kwa

A. hwa

Sinking
Upper.鷹頭鵠眼 kite-head and
hawk-eye,—savage; violent-tem-
pered.鵠突而來 to swoop down
like a hawk.如兔起鵠落 just as when
the hare rises the falcon swoops,
—of promptitude.鷄頭鵠 the bamboo partridge
(*Bambusicola*).海鵠 a war-vessel used by the
people of 越 Yüeh, which was
very swift and not easily upset.The stone or kernel of
fruit; a lump; a nodule.
Old form of 3964.

杏櫛兒 apricot stones.

Dirty water; confused.
To drain off; exhausted.

HUA.

To change; to alter; to
influence; to transform; to
civilise; to melt; to die.弘化 to diffuse transforming in-
fluences. See 新 4574.臣下化之 his ministers have
become like him,—their wicked
sovereign.弗化于汝訓 uninfluenced
by your instructions.天地之化育 the transform-
ing and nourishing powers of
Heaven and Earth.化工 Nature; God; creative art.
See 5013.化工也愛翻新樣 Na-
ture also loves to turn out new
combinations,—of scenery, etc.天地之化工 the operations
of heaven and earth (sc. of na-
ture) in producing changes.化工之筆 a lifelike or natural
touch or description.

化⁴
5001

化民 to transform the people, —from bad to good.
教化 to teach and transform, —to reform.
感化 to influence or touch the heart.
化成 to completely reform.
所過者化 wherever he passed, he purified,—said of Han Wên Kung.
稟性難化 it is difficult to alter the natural disposition,—from bad to good.
化人出家 to induce people to join the priesthood.
風俗變化 customs make people what they are.
不服王化 not amenable to good influence,—requiring coercion.
化外 beyond the pale of civilisation.
方在中國之半開化 when China was half civilised.
氣化 the changes in nature brought about by the interaction of the *Yin* and *Yang*.
造化 to create and to transform, —the operations of nature; *see* 11,624.
好造化 good luck.
化生 transformation birth,—as the transformation of the silk-worm into the moth. Also, a Buddhist term for birth without parents, whereby existence is received in an instant in its full maturity. Sanskrit: *anupapā-daka*.
物化 or **恒化** metempsychosis; death. [The second is applicable to priests only. *See* 10,491].
佛即以神足化作轉輪聖王 Buddha forthwith, by his divine power, changed her into a holy "king who turns the wheel." *See* 2711.
化作鷹鷂 caused to appear a hawk and a pigeon.
化作沙門 changed himself into a Buddhist priest.
化身 to change one's body into some other shape,—a power possessed by every Buddha. Sanskrit: *nirmānakāya*.
化人 a magician.

化⁴
5001

化學 chemistry.
化險爲平 to rescue from danger.
鎔化 to melt; to fuse; to dissolve.
冰化了 the ice has melted.
化凍 to thaw.
消化 to melt; to digest.
化開 to melt; to digest; to thaw, as frozen meat.
所喫的東西化不開 my food won't digest.
所喫的東西我消化不動 I can't digest my food.
化了 gone; done with; finished.
亡化過了 transformed and gone,—dead.
那老僧果然化去 the old priest was actually dead.
化人場 a place for cremation.
百歲之後化而爲土 "and time into clay had resolved him again."
悉化爲石 all (the bamboo-shoots) had become petrified.
意其不化爲朽壤而爲金玉之精 not into foul earth, but into the pure essence of gold and gems, has (thy dear form) been changed.
化緣 or **募化** to beg for alms,—as a Buddhist priest. *See* 234.
化元寶 or **化紙** to burn paper-money,—for the use of the dead.
化子 or **叫化子** a beggar.
化寶 a compound of silver in current use at Tientsin.
化州 a Department in Kuangtung.

花¹
5002

R. 麻
C. fa
H. fa
F. hwa
W. hwo
N. hwo
P.
M. } hwa
Y.
Sz.

Flowers, real and figurative. [Only found in literature since the 5th cent. A.D., as a substitute for 5005]. Ornamental; exaggerated. Used figuratively for beauty, vice, etc. Cotton. To spend money. A signature; a seal; *see*

花¹
5002

K. hwa
J. kwa, ke
A. hwa, hwe
Even Upper.

12,825, 13,282. *See* 燭 2579, 華 5005, 通 12,295.
一朵花 or **一枝花** a flower.
一網花 a bunch of flowers.
一叢花 a tuft of a flowers.
花朶 a bud.
花心 the centre of a flower.
花蕊 or **花鬚** the pistils and stamens of a flower.
花瓣 the petals of a flower.
花缸 or **花盆** a flower-pot.
花園子 a garden.
花地 a florist's grounds; a public garden.
花匠 a gardener.
開花 to blossom. *See below*.
八月八,蚊子嘴開了
花 on the 8th of the 8th moon the mosquito's mouth puts forth flowers,—which prevent it from biting.
花架子 a flower-stand.
花亭子 a summer-house.
花香 or **花氣** the fragrance of flowers.
花嬌 fair but frail.
花之嬌笑 the sweet smile of flowers.
鶯啼花笑 the orioles whistle and the flowers smile,—in spring.
花欄 or **花杖** railings or trellis-work for supporting creepers.
花瓶 a flower-vase.
花木瓜,空好看 like a quince-tree in flower,—all show and nothing more; a handsome fool.
花息銀 profits on crops; the tax on crops raised on foreshore land.
花砲 a shell; fireworks and crackers.
花針 a flower-needle,—a thin needle for fixing flowers upon.
花衣 flowered clothes; full uniform.
花卉 or **花草** flowers; plants; the vegetable world.

花¹
5002

名花 rare flowers.
 花名 a nickname; a list of names.
 花名冊 a register of names.
 好 *hao*⁴ 花 to be fond of flowers; to be extravagant.
 類花癡 resembling flower-madness,—being mad on flowers.
 惜花 to be fond of flowers,—in the sense of taking great care of them.
 賞花 to enjoy a good look at flowers.
 種花一年,看花十日 you tend flowers for a year to see them for ten days.
 花因人種,非人因花著 flowers are planted because of men: it is not men who are eminent because of flowers,—almost “Flowers are made for man, not man for flowers.”
 日餌百花 his daily food was flowers of various kinds,—with a view to become an Immortal.
 花旦 the actor painted to resemble a young lady.
 大花臉 and 二 (and 三) 花臉 are actors of male characters of various types.
 花臉鴨 a kind of wild duck (*Anas glocitans*).
 打花面 to paint the face.
 開花賬 to make out a “flowery” bill,—to overcharge.
 花口 flowery-mouthed,—eloquent.
 花話 exaggeration; figures of speech.
 花言巧語 fair, specious words.
 花林 a brothel.
 烟花柳巷 or 花街柳陌 streets of ill fame.
 眠花宿柳 leading a dissolute life.
 花說柳說 to flatter.
 花烟館 opium saloons in which there are women attendants.
 花花世界 a dissolute age.
 花娘 or 花姐 a prostitute. See below.

花¹
5002

花娘娘 the goddess of small-pox.
 花貌 or 花容 pretty-faced.
 賣花婆 a seller of female head-ornaments.
 花船 a flower-boat.
 花鼓戲 flower-drum plays,—so called because, contrary to custom, the female parts are played by women, and a drum is beaten at the entrance.
 花公子 a dissolute fellow; a rake.
 花騙 suffering from one's dissipation.
 花粉銀 pin-money.
 月夕花晨 on moonlight nights and fine mornings.
 天花 heavenly flowers; the small-pox. Also, snow.
 天花亂墜 flowers fell from heaven in numbers,—while a Buddhist priest was learnedly expounding the Law.
 陰雲密雨養天花 dark fogs and fine rain nourish the flowers of heaven,—blue skies.
 子了天花 or 出花 or 出天花 to have the smallpox. See 4073.
 天花豆 smallpox beans,—Indian corn, from the similarity of its grains to pustules.
 花意隨時發 flowers and thoughts come forth at their seasons.
 閉月羞花 (her beauty) makes the moon hide and puts the flowers to shame.
 簪花 to stick flowers in the hair.
 帽插宮花 to stick a palace feather in the cap,—to pass the examination for the 3rd or highest degree. See 6580.
 夢筆生花 to dream that flowers grew from his pen,—as did 江淹 Chiang Yen, whose compositions improved from that hour.
 劍花 rust on a sword.
 花箋 ornamental note-paper.
 眼花繚亂 sight blurred and dim.
 發花 to get dim-sighted. See 13,129.

花¹
5002

頭暈眼花 head giddy and eyes dazed.
 黑花滿眼 black flowers fill my eyes,—my eyes are weak.
 他的心花大得狠 his ambition is very great.
 花判 to scribble.
 一包花 a bale of raw cotton; see 棉 7883.
 花布 fancy cotton cloth; figured calicoes. See 無 12,753.
 花洋布 printed cottons; chintzes.
 花素棉絨布 fancy wool-lens.
 花剪絨 velvets; velveteens; fustian.
 花繭 crape lustres.
 花羽綢 figured camlets, or Orleans brocades.
 花羽縐 crape lastings.
 花萼相輝 flower and calyces illumine one another,—brotherly concord. The name of a chamber in the palace of the Emperor 玄宗 Hsüan Tsung of the T'ang dynasty, where he was wont to feast with his brother.
 花旗 the Flowery Banner,—the Stars and Stripes; the United States.
 花旗布 American drills; domestics.
 花燈 coloured lanterns.
 花色 description; denomination.
 花生 or 落花生 ground-nuts; peanuts (*Arachis hypogaea*, L.).
 花生餅 ground-nut cake.
 花紅 scarlet; engraved red, as buttons of the second class. Also, the fruit of the 檣 2101.
 * Also, discount; a bonus; a reward, as for lost property; see 5270.
 出花紅 to offer a reward.
 賞花紅 to pay a reward offered.
 分花紅 to pay a bonus.
 花紅色 variegated colours.
 花紅燕兒 the redstart (*Ruticilla aurea*).

花¹

5002

紅花 *see* 5270.

花花搭搭 chequered.

花裏花搭的 here and there; irregular; spotted, as clothes.

花子 a beggar.

花押 a signature; *see* 12,825.

花縣 a District in Kuangtung.

一朵鮮花插在驢頭

上 a fresh-cut flower stuck in a donkey's head,—a pretty woman married to an ugly man.

水中明月鏡中花 like the moon shining on the water or flowers in a mirror,—fleeting.

人無千日好,花無百

日紅 man is not happy for a thousand days, nor do flowers bloom for a hundred.

鐵樹開花驢子年 when iron trees bear flowers, and when the "donkey" year comes in the cycle,—never.

繡花雖好不聞香 the best embroidered flowers have no smell.

看花容易,繡花難 it is easy to look at embroidery, but difficult to do it.

花錢 to spend money.

花費 expenditure.

閒花費 expenditure on amusements, odds and ends, etc.

不要花費人家 I don't wish to put people to expense.

花散 to spend extravagantly; to dissipate.

你要花上兩塊錢 you will have to spend two dollars.

這些錢我花不起 I can't afford to spend so much.

打個花就走 goes off with a flick of his tail,—like a fish.

花樣 a pattern; a term used in reference to the appointments of expectant officials.

捐花樣 to purchase a position as expectant official, *i.e.* the right to receive the next vacant post.

捐足花樣 said of the highest sum paid to receive the next vacant post.

儘先前的花樣 among

花¹

5002

the very first on the list of expectants.

花鈿 an ornamented headdress.

花圍 an ornamented frontlet.

花肉 meat from the ribs or back of an animal.

花塔 a pagoda of several storeys.

花骨頭 dice.

花牛 Cerambyx beetles. *See* 8346.

花蝶 flowers and butterflies,—public women and their admirers.

花銀 foreign dollars.

花種兒 or 花子兒 flower-seeds. Also, vaccine lymph.

花廳 a drawing-room; a reception-room.

花雕橘酒 one sort of Huang Chiu (yellow wine).

花兒洞子 flower-vaults,—Chinese greenhouses.

花兒廠子 a florist's establishment.

花木 carved wood.

花磚 carved bricks or tiles.

花眉子 a kind of thrush (*Emberiza rustica*).

花鱖魚 a perch called the "mandarin" fish.

花魚 trout.

花虎伯勞 the red-tailed shrike (*Lanius bucephalus*, etc.).花窪子 the purple heron (*Ardea purpurea*).花豹 the buzzard (*Archibutes aquilinus*).花鼠 or 花布簾子 the striped squirrel (*Sciurus striatus*).花耗子 the white mouse (*Mus musculus*).

花梨木 rosewood.

花椒 cayenne pepper.

花白菜 the cauliflower.

花王 the peony.

野花生 *Crotalaria ferruginea*, Grah.

Same as 5005.

華

5003

華⁴

5004

R. 禍麻

See 樺

Sinking and Even Lower.

華²

5005

R. 麻

C. wa, fa

H. fa

F. hwa

W. wa, o, hwa

N. wo, hwo

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K. hwa

J. kwa, ke

A. hwa

Even Upper and Lower.

One of the 五嶽 Five Sacred Mountains, known as 華嶽 or 西嶽.

The blooming of plants; flowers; flowery; variegated. China; Chinese. Name of a precious stone. Used with 5002, of which it was the original form. *See* 2140.

華如桃李 flowers like those of the peach or plum.

隰有荷華 in the marshes are lotus-flowers.

黍稷方華 the millet was in bloom.

華王 the peony.

華實 flowers and fruit,—show and reality.

春華秋實 flowers in spring, fruit in autumn.

華蟲 the variegated creature,—the emblematic pheasant embroidered on the upper robe of the Emperor.

頃准華翰 I have just received your flowery note,—a conventional phrase.

華居 your flowery residence,—your house.

不華不樸 neither too gaudy nor too plain.

華彩 or 華美 or 華麗 variegated; beautiful.

華燈 coloured lanterns.

精華已竭,褰裳去之 when the charm has passed, to pick up one's skirts and be off.

榮華 glory; grandeur; effulgence.

華首 hoary-headed.

年華而老 growing old.

華誕 a birthday.

華蓋 a state umbrella,—as carried before the Emperor. Also, four stars between Cassiopeia and Camelopardus. Also, the covering of a bier.

命犯華蓋 the stars (as above) have been unpropitious to him.

華²
5005

華表柱 ornamental pillars before a grave.

光華 brilliant; bright; splendid.

華光 the God of Fire.

華胥 the God of Sleep.

訪華胥 to seek the arms of Morpheus.

月華明 bright moonlight.

華州 a Department in Shensi.

華陽 Hua-yang,—a *likin* station on the Yang-tsze.

華邊 flowery border,—a dollar.

華瓜 to quarter a melon.

重 *ch'ung*² 華 a name of the Emperor Shun.

華夏 flowery and great,—the empire of China.

中華 China.

華商 Chinese merchants.

華人 or 華民 Chinese subjects.

華民政務司 the Registrar General's Office, Hongkong.

華僑 Chinese living in foreign countries.

華字 Chinese characters.

華洋 China and foreign lands.

華宗 of Chinese stock or origin.

華服 bright-coloured clothes.

華冠麗服的 well dressed.

白華 the white flowering rush.

華陰 crowded, as a market place.

Clamour; noise; hubbub.

禁止喧嘩 noisy talking strictly prohibited,—a notice seen at *yamen* doors.

嘩譟 or 譟嘩 to wrangle.

嘩然 a sudden shout or noise of mingled voices.

嘩拳 to play guess-fingers.

Read *wa*¹. To change.

嘩涅 eggs not yet hatched.

嘩²
5006

R. 麻

See 花華
Even Upper and Lower.

樺⁴
5007

R. 福麻

See 華

Sinking and Even Lower.

譚²
5008

鐮²
5009

R. 麻

See 華

Even Lower.

驕²
5010

R. 麻

See 華

Even Lower.

划²
5011

R. 麻

C. *wa*

F. *hwa*

W. *wo*

N. *wo*

P. *wo*

M. *hwa*

Y. *hwa*

Sz. *hwa*

J. *kwa, ge*

A. *hwa*

Even Lower.

找⁴
5012

畫⁴
5013

R. 卦陌

C. *wa, wak*

H. *wa, wah, heik*

F. *wa, wah, heik*

W. *wo, wa, va, kwa*

N. *wah, wo*

P. *hwa*

M. *hwa, hwa, huk*

Y. *hwa, hwak, huk*

Sz. *hwa*

K. *hwae, hwak*

J. *kwa, kwaku, kaku*

A kind of birch found in Manchuria and Mongolia.

樺皮 birch bark,—used in various ways.

Same as 5006.

A spade; a shovel.

A chestnut horse.

騏驎驪騮一日而馳

千里 *Ch'i-chi* and *Hua-liu* could travel a thousand *li* in one day. These were two of the eight famous steeds of 穆王 *Mu Wang*.

To pole a boat; a punt; a dingey. A bill-hook. A catch; a latch.

划子 a punt; a sampan.

拏划子划上岸 take the dingey and go ashore.

划艇 a lorcha.

See 488.

To delimit fields. To draw; to paint; a scroll picture, used pictorially as an emblem of culture; to divide by lines; to mark off. To sign; see 1791. See 4287, 9602, 4920, 11, 170, 12, 183, 3627, 2468, 2167, 6029, 4404.

畫爲九州 he (the Great Yü) mapped out the Nine Divisions,—of the empire.

畫畫 to paint pictures.

畫⁴
5013

A. *hwa, hwak*
Sinking and Entering Lower.

畫花 to draw or paint flowers.

畫像 to paint a portrait.

一張畫 a picture.

畫圖 a drawing or painting.

人畫作圖 some one painted his portrait,—in a certain dress.

油畫 oil paintings.

山水畫 landscape painting.

畫家 or 畫師 or 畫手 or 畫人 an artist.

鳩集畫手 collected together a number of artists.

畫人難畫手 the most difficult part of the human figure to draw is the hand.

畫鳥難畫頭 the most difficult part of a bird to draw is its head.

許貪畫值 *Hsü* was anxious to get higher prices for his pictures.

畫工 or 畫匠 a painter or house-decorator. The first is also, imitative art; see 5001.

令畫工傳神 bade an artist paint a portrait of him.

工畫如楷書 detailed drawing is like the clerkly style of writing.

畫中人也 like a person in a picture,—beautiful.

畫拉 to scrawl.

古畫皆略, 至協始精 ancient pictures were all sketchy, only when we come to (衛) *Wei Hsieh* do we get detail.

本畫院出身 he began his career in the Imperial Picture Gallery.

界畫 pictures with a boundary,—i.e. painted within a fixed area, and not on an endless scroll.

山色如畫 the view is like a picture.

畫蛇添足 to draw a snake and add feet,—exaggeration.

挂畫 to hang up pictures; to wear fine clothes.

畫餅難充饑 drawing cakes won't appease hunger. Cf. "Or cloy the hungry edge of appetite by bare imagination of a feast."

成畫餅 to become a painted cake,—to come to nothing.

畫⁴

5013

畫樣兒 to draw a plan or design.

你給我畫出一個樣子來 draw me a plan, or a pattern.

畫入神品 his paintings must be classified as "inspired."

畫入逸品高者詣神 his pictures were of the "pleasing" order, his best efforts being "inspirations."

畫思入神 he was an inspired painter,—of Wang Wei.

依樣畫 to paint a replica.

此畫巧於體勢,失於

意趣 this picture is clever in point of style, but wanting in originality and piquancy.

我能畫,可奉君法 I can paint, and will teach you how, if you like.

寓興於畫 he devoted his energies to painting.

不知畫者,難可與論 if a man is not a connoisseur, it is difficult to discuss pictures with him.

予苦不識畫 unfortunately I am not a connoisseur of pictures.

畫有六法 there are six "canons" in painting,—laid down by 謝赫 Hsieh Ho of the 5th cent.

畫所 a studio.

鑑畫 to criticise paintings; see 10,398.

畫格 style in painting.

古畫畫意不畫形 the painters of old painted (the idea) the spirit and not the form. See 4617.

世之謂畫謂其似也 what the age means by "pictures" is "resemblances."

善書必能畫 a calligraphist can always draw,—and vice versa.

畫會 to conceive; to imagine.

有展子虔四載畫 he had a picture of the Four Modes of transport by Chan Tzū-ch'ien. See 11,485.

日影畫 sun-shadow pictures,—photographs.

畫⁴

5013

語語指畫如畫 every sentence like a picture.

口講指畫 to explain with the tongue and describe with the hand.

申畫郊圻 to define the frontier.

今女畫 (huo⁴) now you are setting a limit to yourself,—instead of going on and trusting to get as far as you can.

畫地爲牢 to make a circle on the ground for a prison,—which simple act was sufficient to restrain prisoners under the Golden Age.

畫地自限 to make a rule for oneself.

畫定界址 to fix the boundaries of; to determine a site.

畫分 to define; to mark off.

以畫一辦理 to treat a matter in a manner uniform with other matters of the kind.

不畫一 not uniform; not in accordance with precedent.

畫一款式 or 畫一式樣 of a uniform pattern.

定價畫一 fixed prices,—a shop sign. See 5014.

一畫 a stroke of the pencil in writing.

多少筆畫 how many strokes are there?—in that character.

畫黛 to pencil the eyebrows.

畫眉 painted eyebrows,—the gray thrush (*Leucodipteron sinense*). See 5002.

畫眉呼子 a whistle for imitating the song of birds.

白畫眉 a species of *Garrulax*.

畫策 to make a plan,—as for a battle or an attack.

好畫貼在南牆上 good pictures are pasted on the south wall,—which is the place of honour. There is here a play upon 好話, and the phrase is used in derision of one who is too "cocksure."

畫戟 a halberd.

畫棟 painted rafters.

畫梁 painted beams,—rich families.

畫稿 to prepare a rough draft.

畫⁴

5013

畫道兒 to rule lines.

畫門當當 (tang⁴ tang⁴) pawning at the coloured door, i.e. at the pawnbroker's,—name of a clever conjuror's trick.劃^{2*}

5014

R. 陌

F. v. wa

See 畫

P. hwa, shwa,

hwa²M. hwa, hwa²,

hwa,

Y. huk

Entering

Upper

and Lower.

To rive; to split open; to scratch; to mark. Often wrongly used for 畫 5013.

劃傷 to wound; to deface.

劃開 to split open; to open out.

劃分 to divide; to distinguish between.

劃破 to cut open; to scratch.

指甲劃了一下 made a mark with the finger-nail.

劃荻 to sharpen a reed,—to write with.

劃一不二 fixed prices. See 5013.

劃地絕了交 made a mark on the ground (with his spear) and broke off the friendship,—as 岳飛 Yo Fei did with his pupils when he found that they had taken to evil courses.

劃抵 to transfer a debt to a third person.

劃損 to deface.

劃租 to rent part of a property.

劃定 to define or mark off,—as boundaries.

劃界 to delimit a frontier. See 5013.

The noise of tearing silk. To tear.

幘的一聲 a whssh,—as of rent silk.

幘了嘴 cut his mouth.

碰在釘子拉幘 tore it by running against a nail.

Obstinate; perverse.

緯繡 disobedient; perverse.

繡結 the strings to fasten gags in soldiers' mouths; see 銜 4506. Also, perverse; obstructive.

繡 瓦 解 而 冰 泮 crash! like tiles breaking and ice melting,—the foe collapsed. For a commoner form of this phrase, see 瓦 12,420.

話⁴

5017

R. 卦

C. }
H. } wa
F. }

W. wo

N. wo

P. hwa, v. hwa

M. }

Y. } hwa

Sz. }

K. hwa

J. wa, kwai

A. hwa, hwai

Sinking

Lower.

Talk (*see* 10, 164); speech; discourse. *See* 5163, 1244, 5324.

一句話 a sentence; a phrase.
See below.

說話 to talk. *See* 9918, 10, 164.

話說 the story goes that,—an opening phrase in a novel.

說話長 it is a long story to tell.

好話 good words; kind advice.

話音 intonation; sound or timbre of voice.

話音兒 a hint; also, "the way he said it."

多話 talkative; impertinent.

大話 strong or threatening language; *see* 寒 3825. Also, bump-tious or braggart talk; tall talk; lies.

誇海口, 說大話 like one praising the sea, he talks big.

空話 empty talk; idle words.

說白話 to make unsupported statements; to tell lies.

八面風的話 windy rhetoric.

老話 that which is well known; "ancient history."

土話 local dialect; *patois*.

俗話 common language, as opposed to 文話, *see* 12, 633; colloquial; vernacular; a proverbial expression.

話語 conversation.

話叨叨 or 話緒叨 prosy.

不懂話 not to understand what is said.

此是後話 but we anticipate.

不在話下 it is not worth talking about; we need not go into that question.

那個事情還在話下麼 that matter is not worth discussion.

說亮話 to speak out plainly, —without circumlocution or concealment.

說黑話 to talk in a secret language,—as thieves and Freemasons do. *See* 3899.

話⁴

5017

話不到此 speech does not come to this,—it is not so bad as all that.

說夢話 to talk in one's sleep.

連風話也不便說 it was not advisable to talk even gossip.

說瞎話 to talk nonsense; to lie.

不成話 it makes no sense,—ungrammatical, or as when a sentence stops short of completion.

不像話 it doesn't seem to make sense,—as when a phrase has apparently no meaning. Also, improper or unparliamentary language.

話別 to bid adieu.

話中有話 there is something more in what he says,—something which is kept back.

話舊 to talk over old times.

發話 to utter; to speak.

話條子 written phrases.

話頭 a phrase; an expression; a theme or subject; "what I was going to say."

話頭話尾 throughout the conversation.

說笑話 to make jokes.

笑話人 to ridicule people.

詭話 malicious or deceitful talk.

話 *hua*³ 敗人 to overpraise people ironically.

話柄 or 話把 a handle for people's talk.

釀成話柄 to give a handle for talk.

留下話把 to give cause for people's talk.

話不投機, 半句多 of talk which is not to the point, half a sentence is too much.

出話不然 to utter words not in accordance, e.g. with deeds.

不識英話 not to know English.

那話 a slang term for opium. Also, the male organ.

好話一句三冬煖 one kindly sentence will warm you for the three winter months,—alluding to the story of 葛仙

話⁴

5017

who warmed his guests by the "fire from his mouth."

有話明說, 不必隱瞞 say out what you have to say, and do not beat about the bush.

不妨明話 speak out!

說話爲空, 落筆爲實 talk is unreliable; what is written down is definite,—*littera scripta manet, verbum irrevocabile volat.* *See* 筆 8979.

記得從前話, 到老不挨罵 by remembering what you have already said, you will escape abuse until the day of your death.

逢人只說三分話 tell people only three-tenths,—of the truth.

深話少情人 intimate talks leave us few friends,—we find out how few are in sympathy with us.

踝²

5018

R. 馬

H. k'o²

F. kwai, kwai

N. k'wo, k'ou²

P. hwai

M. hwai,

kwai

Y. v. ku- kwai

K. kwa, hwa

J. kwa, ge

A. k'wa²

Rising Upper

Irregular.

獲⁴

5019

R. 藥陌

福

C. fa²H. fa², faF. hwok, wa²P. hwok²*See* 獲 樺

K. hwak,

hwok, hwa

Entering and

Sinking Lower

and Upper.

鰽⁴

5020

R. 福

See 樺

K. hwa

J. kwa, ke

A. hou

Sinking Lower.

The ankle. Also read *huai*³.

踝子骨 the ankle-bone.

踝跟 the heel.

踝踝忙行 to hurry on.

A trap; a snare; a pit-fall.

罟獲 a snare for birds.

罟獲陷阱之中 he fell into the pit.

Read *huo*^{4*}. To seize with the hand.

A kind of shad, having cirri on the mouth and a white protuberant belly.

樗

5021

滑^{2*}

5022

R. 月點

C. } wat

H. } F. hwak, v.

kuk

W. wo

N. wah

P. shwa

M. hwa

Y. hwak

Sz. hwa

K. kol, hwal

J. kotsz, kuchi,

kachi

A. hwat, hwöt

Entering

Lower.

See 2627.

Smooth; slippery; polished; glassy. Cunning; knavish; artful.

路滑 the road is slippery.

滑路追人 to run after a man on a slippery road.

溜滑的 or 滑汰 slippery.

滑漚漚 or 滑流流 muddy; slushy.

滑澤 or 滑鋤 (tang⁴) slippery; smooth.

足不把滑 unable to keep one's footing. [Pu pa hua also = unreliable.]

滑了一脚 or 滑倒 to slip down.

冷滑無人跡 dangerous and inaccessible to man.

光滑 bright; shining; glossy.

滑膩 greasy.

希滑 very slippery.

磨到滑 grind it smooth.

滑虫 a name for the cockroach.

滑利 or 賊滑 or 巧滑 or

詭滑 artful; cunning; tricky.

滑棍 or 滑骨頭 or 滑戶 a slippery stick; a sharper.

滑口 or 嘴滑 or 滑舌 slippery-mouthed; plausible.

只怕娃子家口滑 afraid that the child's mouth would be slippery, — that he would tell.

甜言滑舌 or 油嘴滑舌 oily-tongued; plausible.

賊眼流滑 the restless eye of a thief.

滑 (vulg.) 拳 to play at guess-fingers. See 5006.

滑精 involuntary emissions.

滑石 soap-stone; see 5024.

滑粉 soapstone powder, — used for firing tea.

滑縣 a District in Honan.

滑上 he turn the catch or latch.

滑^{2*}

5022

滑車子 a pulley; a block.

滑子 a wooden catch or latch.

Read ku^{3*}. Confused.

滑稽 slippery-tongued; plausible; a wag. Also, a syphon. Read hua² chieh⁴ = chopped straw.

雍之滑稽皆此類也 Yung's humour was all of this kind.

滑欲於俗思 to confuse one's (spiritual) aspirations by mundane thoughts.

猾^{2*}

5023

R. 點

See 滑

K. hwal

J. kotsz, kachi

Entering

Lower.

An animal which is supposed to get inside tigers and destroy them. Troublesome; treacherous; cunning. Used for 5022.

蠻夷猾夏 the southern savages are disturbing the empire.

奸猾 treacherous; disloyal.

狡猾 cunning; artful; deceitful.

猾胥 unscrupulous clerks.

碯^{2*}

5024

R. 點

See 滑

J. kwatsz,

guchi

Entering

Lower.

Soapstone.

鰐^{1*}

5025

R. 點

See 滑

Entering

Lower.

A winged snake.

蒟

5026

Same as 5010.

論

5027

Same as 5017.

槐²

5028

R. 佳灰

See 懷

A. hwai, hwe

Even Lower.

A large tree (*Sophora japonica*, L.) common in the north, the blossoms of which are used in making yellow dye, and the seeds as a cure for hæmorrhoids.

槐花黃, 舉子忙 when the huai flowers fade, the students are busy, — preparing for the autumnal examination.

槐花米 dried hops.

槐檀 a tree, the wood of which was used for producing fire by friction.

地槐 *Sophora flavescens*, Ait., the roots of which are used in dysentery. Also called 苦參.

槐月 the fourth moon.

裏²

5029

R. 佳

See 懷

Even Lower.

To carry in the sleeve or bosom; to enwrap; to conceal.

裏

5030

Same as 5029.

壞⁴

5031

R. 卦

C. wai

H. fai

F. hwai

W. wa

N. we, v. kwe

P. }

M. } hwai

Sz. }

Y. hwae

K. hwe, kwe

J. kai, ye

A. hwai

Sinking

Lower.

Ruined; spoilt; useless; vicious; bad, as opposed to 好 3889. See 5380.

毀壞 ruined; broken; shattered.

朽壞 rotten.

破壞 broken; useless.

損壞 worn out; destroyed.

肚壞 bowels out of order; diarrhoea.

壞行 evil deeds; an evil course.

壞意 evil thoughts.

學壞 to learn evil; to become corrupted.

他把我帶了壞了 he led me astray.

壞名 bad repute; to ruin one's own or another's reputation.

壞子 a spoilt child.

壞⁴
5031

壞小子 a brat.
壞東西 to destroy things; a "bad lot."
壞處 bad points.
壞了腸子 or 壞了心腸 he is a scoundrel.
壞心的 rascally; scoundrelly.
壞了沒有 is it broken?
壞爛 spoilt,—as bad fruit.
壞木 a decayed tree.
壞船 a wreck.
弄壞 to spoil; to put out of order.
你壞了我的事 you have spoilt my business,—interfered with my plans.
終亦必歸於壞 must ultimately come to ruin,—of the universe.
發壞 to get into bad habits; to become vicious.
不以人之壞自成也 do not "build your fame on ruins of another's name." See 5196.
不要嚇壞了老人家 don't frighten an old person,—as by speaking roughly to them.
把酒喫壞了眼睛 I made my eyes bad from drinking wine.

懷²
5032

R. 佳
C. wái
H. fai
F. hwai
W. wai
N. wé, v. gwa
P. } hwai
M. }
Y. hwae
Sz. hwai
K. hwe
J. kwai, ye
A. hwai
Even Lower.

To embrace; to enfold; to contain; to carry in the bosom; to cherish; to dwell on; to think about; to long for.
無不囊懷 nothing which it does not embrace, or contain.
身懷利刀 carrying on his person a sharp knife.
懷胎 or 懷孕 to be pregnant. See below.
懷鬼胎 to have an evil scheme in one's heart.
懷福 to gather blessings to oneself.
懷抱 to carry in the arms.
抱在懷裏 to fold to the bosom; to cherish.
懷其寶而迷其邦,可謂仁乎 can he be called

懷²
5032

charitable who keeps his jewel in his bosom and leaves his country to confusion?
卷而懷之 to roll up and put in the bosom.
縱體入懷 threw herself into his arms.
只一個柳下惠坐懷不亂 only Liu Hsia-hui (could let a lady) sit on his lap without disturbance.
寘予于懷 you took me to your bosom.
三年免於父母之懷 at three, it can leave its parents' arms.
懷中 in the bosom.
懷揣 cherishing in one's heart (see 2700); to guess; to conjecture; to stick in the breast of one's coat, etc.
懷疑 to doubt; to hesitate.
心懷 or 胸懷 cherishing in the heart; feelings; affections.
心懷不軌 cherishing evil designs.
懷仇 or 懷恨 to cherish hatred.
懷私 to keep one's own interests in view.
夫豈不懷 does she not long for it all the same?
懷德 to cherish virtue.
有懷莫訴 to have no one to tell one's griefs to.
懷念 or 懷想 to dwell upon; to bear in mind; to cherish thoughts of.
望風懷想 watching the wind and anxiously longing for,—your return.
懷人 to remember one.
何足掛懷 he is not worth thinking about.
幸勿掛懷 please think no more of,—my rudeness.
放懷 to relax the mind; to forget care.
開懷暢飲 to put aside care and be merry with wine.
懷之好音 I will cheer him with good words.

懷²
5032

傷懷 to be wounded in one's affections.
頗中 *chung*⁴ 我懷 it fairly meets my wishes.
懷頭 an end-piece,—of anything. (Southern.) See 12,045.

懷²
5033

R. 佳
See 懷
Even Lower.

An umbelliferous plant, called 懷香, including both dill and fennel.

淮²
5034

R. 佳
See 懷
Even Lower.

Name of a large river known as 淮水, in Honan and Anhui. [To be distinguished from 淮 2849.]

淮夷來求 we came seeking the tribes on the Huai.

有酒如淮 we have as much wine as there is water in the Huai.

兩淮 the region between the Yellow River and the Yang-tsze in Kiangsu and Anhui.

淮通 or 淮木通 a species of *Clematis*.

秦淮河 a river in the Dist. of 上元 Shang-yüan, Kiangsu, said to have been cut, for geomantic reasons, under 秦始皇 the "First Emperor;" hence the name.

See 5304.

See 5018.

A large room.

會會 lofty and grand,—as a large hall.

獲²
5035

踝²
5036

會⁴
5037

R. 泰
J. wai, ye
A. k'wai
Sinking Upper.

儼¹
5038

R. 先
C. swan, hün
F. hiong, kiong
W. süe
N. hwaan
P. hwan, shsüan
K. hiön
J. ken
A. shwön, shwan
Even Irregular.

圓²

5039
R. 先刪
See 圓環
Even Lower.

環²

5040
R. 刪
See 還環
A. hwan
Even Lower.

寰¹

5041
R. 刪
See 環
Even Lower.

HUAN.

Active; nimble; expert; clever.

揖我謂我儼兮 you bowed to me and said that I was active,—in hunting.

儼性 naturally quick at; sharp.

儼薄 lively; inclined to skylark.

可以爲儼薄之戒 as a warning against practical joking.

Read *hsüan*². The name of a State.

To turn round. To surround. To look alarmed.

圓轉 to revolve round a centre.

圓土 a prison for convicts.

圓視 to gaze in alarm.

Read *yüan*². Round. Same as 13,734.

圓法 a name for copper coinage, said to have been invented by T'ai Kung, 11th cent. B.C.; apparently = round coins.

An enclosing wall. Used with 5043.

環堵蕭然不蔽風日 walls broken down, affording no protection from wind and sun,—of a house inhabited by T'ao Yüan-ming.

An enclosing wall, especially that round the Imperial palace; a domain.

An old form of 縣 4545.

宸寰 the palace; the Imperial domain.

寰內 within the Imperial domain. [Read *hsien*⁴.]

處所非人寰 the place was not of man's domain,—but supernatural.

寰宇 the world.

寰瀛圖 a map of China surrounded by the ocean,—the world.

傾絕人寰 the prettiest girl in the world. [Also read *wan*².]

寰州 an old name of 馬邑鄉 a village in Shansi.

環⁴

5042
R. 諫刪
H. shan
N. shngwaan
P. hwan, kwan
Y. shwaa
K. kwan², hwan
J. kwan
A. hwan²
Sinking Lower Irregular.

湮²

5042a
R. 刪
See 環
Even Lower.

環²

5043
R. 刪
C. wan
H. wan, fan
F. k'wang
W. wa
N. gwaañ, ngwaan, v. waañ
P. { hwan
M. { hwan
Y. hwa
Sz. hwan
K. hwan
J. kwan
A. hwan, hwön
Even Lower.

To put on; to don.

服兵環甲 to prepare one's weapons and put on one's armour.

Read *hsüan*¹. To strip.

環衣出其臂脛 to strip off one's clothes and expose one's arms and legs.

To bubble; to eddy. Name of a river in Hupeh.

漩環 flowing back,—as a "race" or chowchow water.

A ring; a bracelet; a circlet used as a stop in punctuation. To surround. The hilt of a sword. See 5040, 5048, 4862.

指環 a finger-ring.

耳環 or 環墜 earrings.

環珮 a lady's girdle or *châtelaine*.

圓轉如環 round as a ring; polished; well-turned.

其志如環不解 his determination is like a ring, without a break in it.

九連環 the puzzle of the "nine joined rings." Also, ornaments in a woman's headdress. See 7109.

投環 to run into the noose; to hang oneself. See 5044.

環旋 to revolve.

環紮 to form a cordon.

環繞 to surround.

山水環抱 surrounded by hills and streams.

環視 to look around.

環球 throughout the world.

環寫 to write in the shape of a ring or circle.

賜環 to recall from banishment.

秋月掩刀環 the autumn moon plays on the sword-hilts.

環縣 a District in Kansuh.

緼⁴

5044
R. 霰銑
諫
See 沚卷
患
Sinking and Rising Lower and Upper.

翾¹

5045
R. 先
See 儼
A. shwan, shwön
Even Upper.

諛¹

5045a
R. 先
See 儼
Even Upper.

輶⁴

5046
R. 諫刪
H. wan
See 參
Sinking Lower.

還²

5047
R. 刪先
C. wan
H. han, fan
F. hwang, v. teng, heng
W. wa
N. waañ, v. wa
P. { hwan,
M. { hai
Y. hwa
Sz. hwan, hai, ha
K. hwan
J. kwan
A. hwan, hwön
Even Lower.

Fine silk.

Read *hsüan*³. To bind; to tie round.

投緼自盡 to get into a noose and commit suicide. See 5043.

虹蜺爲緼 the rainbow girds the sky.

Hasty; quick; jerky. The short flight of a small bird.

Clever; intelligent.

Read *hsüan*⁴. Talkative.

The punishment of pulling a criminal to pieces by chariots drawing him asunder.

To go or come back; to return (see 6115); to give back; to repay. Also read *hsüan*². Still; further; even now; since. In the adverbial phrases, this character is also read *hai*². See 6174.

回還 to go or come back.

還來 to come back.

還家 or 還鄉 to go home.

王曰還 *hsüan* 歸 the king said, "Let us go home!"

自云上天來還 his own story was that he had been to heaven and back again.

還陽 to go back to the light,—of the upper world.

還甦過來 to recover consciousness; to come round.

還²
5047

還俗 to go back to lay life,—
from the priesthood.

爾還而入,我心易也
if on your return you entered
my house, my heart would be
relieved.

還魂 the return of the spirit to
the earth after death.

還魂茶 "resurrection" tea.
See 12,099.

大還 and 小還 the sun reach-
ing 女紀 and 鳥次,—the
summer and winter solstices.

還悟 to recall; to ponder over.

還拜 to return a visit.

還席 to give a return dinner.

還手 to return blow for blow.

還願 to redeem a vow.

還神 to make a thank-offering
to the gods.

還珠 see 3947.

賠還 or 償還 to compensate;
to make good.

收還 to receive back.

清還 to pay in full.

還足 to restore in full.

還帶 to restore what one has
lost.

君當見還 you ought to give
it back.

答還 to reply to; to answer.

還價 or 還價錢 to make an
offer for goods,—as against the
price asked by the seller.

婦還兩個錢三把 the
woman offered 2 cash for 3
handfuls,—instead of etc.

他二兩只好還一兩
if he asks 2 taels, offer him one.

還債 or 還欠 or 還賬 to
pay debts.

還銀 to repay money.

還錢 to pay money (for things
bought); to return money lent.

漫天講價,就地還錢
(the seller) asking a price as high
as the sky, (the buyer) offering
a price as low as the earth.

還原 to get back to the starting-
point or original condition; to
be restored to health.

還²
5047

無所還忌 without reflection
or fear.

秦漢而還 since the Ch'in
and Han dynasties.

還有 there is still,—some left.

還有沒有 are there any
more?

還要三個 three more are
wanted.

還在 still here; extant.

還沒來 not come yet.

還沒來麼 has he not come
yet?

是這樣好還是那樣
好 is this way the better, or is
that way the better?

心病還將心藥醫 the
diseases of the heart can be
cured only by medicine for the
heart.

還罷了 passable; sufficient.
Used as an exclamation of relief
when a thing is found to be
better than reported.

還望 hopes however that.....

還存 still alive; preserved.

還好 luckily.

還早 it is early yet; a long time
yet before.....

A metal ring. Used with
5043.

門鑲 a metal ring on a door,
used to pull the door to.

獸鑲 same as the above, so
called because the knob is in
the shape of some animal's head.

金指鑲 a gold finger-ring.

A wall around a market-
place; the gate leading to it.

通闌帶闌 through all the
entrances and thoroughfares of
the market.

To dress the hair in a
knot on the top of the head,
as was customary until the
rise of the present dynasty,
and as is still the fashion
in Japan, and in the Taoist

鬟²
5050

priesthood. Hair; see 3375.

髻鬟 a lady's hair done up.

花鬟 an ornamental coiffure.

丫鬟 a slave-girl.

垂鬟 to let down the hair.

上鬟 to do up the hair.

低鬟 to hang the head.

烟鬟 a smoke-like coiffure,—
sometimes used for a cloud-like
hair arrangement, sometimes for
black hair.

翠鬟 a headdress adorned with
kingfisher feathers.

To rejoice; to be glad.

歡心 rejoicing in heart; glad.

歡容 a joyful face.

喜歡 or 歡欣 or 歡悅 or

歡樂 or 歡暢 or 歡娛 or

歡笑 to rejoice; to be merry;
to be pleased.

歡喜不盡 was overjoyed.

歡天喜地 no bounds to his
joy.

我不喜歡他 I do not like
him.

歡喜冤家 lovers who have
quarrelled.

合歡 rejoicing together,—the
name of a tree which when
planted in the court-yard keeps
away discord. Also, a kind of
bamboo with a double stalk;
name of a palace.

寡歡 few occasions for rejoy-
cing; seldom glad.

不歡而散 separated coldly,
—as when no satisfactory settle-
ment is reached.

歡奔亂跳的 jumping for
joy.

馬跑歡了 the horse ran frisk-
ing about. See 5055, 9523.

酒爲歡伯,除憂來樂
wine is the Prince of Joy, banish-
ing sorrow and bringing pleasure.

歡顏變怒 their joy was
turned to anger.

歡情 sensuality.

歡會 a pleasant meeting; also,
in a bad sense, of the sexes.

歡¹
5051

R. 寒

C. fun

H. fon, k'on

F. hwang

W. hsiue

N. houñ

P. } hwan

M. } Sz.

Y. hou

K. hwan

J. kan

A. hwan

Even Upper.

鑲²
5048

R. 刪

See 環

Even Lower.

闌²
5049

R. 刪

See 環

A. hwan
Even Lower.

鬟²
5050

R. 刪

See 環

Even Lower.

<p>獾¹ 5052 R. 寒 See 歡 Even Upper.</p>	<p>The badger. 猪獾 the common badger. 狗獾 = the jackal. The two are clearly figured in vol. 1035 of the <i>T'u shu</i>. See 12,989. 海獾 the beaver.</p>	<p>挽³ 5059 R. 寒 See 完 Even Lower.</p>	<p>To rub; to polish gems. To strike.</p>	<p>𩇛⁴ 5064 R. 翰 See 換 Sinking Lower.</p>	<p>The knee-joint.</p>
<p>謹¹ 5053 R. 寒 See 歡 Even Upper.</p>	<p>To bawl; to vociferate; to stimulate by cheering words; joyful tidings. 謹鬧 to make a noise; hubbub; clamour. 謹悅 a cry of joy.</p>	<p>皖³ 5060</p>	<p>Same as 5062. [To be distinguished from 皖 12,459.]</p>	<p>鯁³ 5065 R. 潜 C. wan See 皖 A. hwan, houn Rising Lower.</p>	<p>A species of tench, with dark green fins (<i>Leuciscus idella</i>). 黑鯁 the black tench (<i>Leuciscus piceus</i>),—has no cirri, and the lateral line is white. 黑石鯁 the red-fin tench (<i>Leuciscus curriculus</i>),—has jagged fins, a tapering head, and a green body.</p>
<p>謹¹ 5053 R. 寒 See 歡 Even Upper.</p>	<p>謹呼道左 acclamations at the road-side,—as when a popular official passes by. 謹囂 noise of shouting. 三年不言, 言乃謹 after three years' silence (in mourning), speech breaks joyfully forth. 謹議之聲 the sound of disputation.</p>	<p>浣³ 5061 R. 旱 C. un, wun H. yen F. ngwang W. wa N. wouñ P. hwan M. k'wan Y. ou K. wan, hwan J. kwan A. hwan, kan Rising Lower.</p>	<p>To wash; to bathe. A period of ten days. 浣濯 to wash; to cleanse. 浣沐 to bathe. 浣沐之資 bathing-money,—the pay of the Court officials under the T'ang dynasty was so called. It was distributed three times a month; hence the character 浣 came to stand for a period of ten days. 中浣 the middle decade of a month. 浣滌 to cleanse; to purify. 浣衣 to wash clothes. 火浣布 cloth which can be cleansed by fire,—asbestos cloth, said to be made from the hair of a white rat. 浣薇一言 I washed my hands once and again in rose-water,—while reading your letter; a conventional phrase of respect. 浣婦 a washerwoman. 浣紗溪 a river in Chehkiang.</p>	<p>丸² 5066 R. 寒 C. yün H. yen F. wong W. yüe, wang, wa N. swouñ P. } wan M. } Y. ou Sz. wan K. hwan J. kwan A. hwan Even Lower.</p>	<p>See 12,490. White; lustrous; white silk. Also read wan.² 紈扇 silk fans. 紈袴子弟 wearers of silken breeches,—scions of wealthy families; mashers. 冰紈 silk of smooth close texture.</p>
<p>獯¹ 5054 R. 寒 See 觀 Even Upper.</p>	<p>Same as 5052. A gentle, tractable horse; a horse frisking. 撒獯 to frisk,—as a horse. 獯虞之民 a happy, peaceable people. 獯兇 an unworthy minister of the Emperor Yao. See 四凶 4689. 獯龍似的 like sportive dragons,—of riotous children.</p>	<p>皖³ 5062 R. 潜旱 C. in H. yen F. ngwang W. wa N. wouñ, ouñ P. hwan M. k'wan, wun Y. ou J. kwan A. hwan Rising Lower.</p>	<p>Bright; luminous. Read huan². The ancient name of 安慶府 An-ch'ing Fu, the capital of Anhui; Anhui. 皖南 and 皖北 the portions of Anhui lying south and north of the Yang-tsze, respectively.</p>	<p>𩇛² 5068 R. 寒 See 丸 Even Lower.</p>	<p>A kind of sedge, called 芄蘭, from the leaves of which mats are made.</p>
<p>鵲¹ 5056 完¹ 5057 皖³ 5058 R. 潜 See 皖 Rising Lower.</p>	<p>See 6365. See 12,457. To smile; to look pleased.</p>	<p>莞³ 5063</p>	<p>See 6375.</p>	<p>𩇛² 5069 R. 先刪 元 C. sun H. yen F. wong W. yüe N. yüei P. } yüan M. } Sz. } Y. yüei K. wön J. yen A. vien Even Lower.</p>	<p>The noise of rushing water. Also read yüan.² 潺湲 rushing water; tears flowing. See 8860. 橫流涕兮潺湲 beside the stream I drop tears into the flowing waves.</p>

緩²
5070

R. 刪
See 環
Even Lower.

Same as 5048. An ancient weight of $6\frac{2}{3}$ taels, considered by some authorities as equal to the 銖 6819.

納緩 to ransom oneself from punishment.

緩³
5071

R. 旱翰
C. un²
H. fon, fon²
F. hwan²
W. yüe
N. wouñ
P. } hwan
M. }
Y. ou
Sz. hwan
K. wan
J. kwan
A. hwan, hwan
Rising and
Sinking
Lower.

Slow (of fire, see 5653) as opposed to 急 892; remiss; late; to delay; to postpone; to neglect. Slack; loose. See 3651.

緩慢 slow.

緩急 slow and fast; at ease and in difficulties; in trouble.

緩急相通 each sharing the joys and sorrows of the other.

人若緩急求他 if any one in trouble asked his assistance.

緩急可恃者莫如鄉黨 for relying upon in times of trouble, there are none like the people of one's own district.

緩不濟急 slow cannot aid quick,—things which take time to get or to prepare are of no use when immediate help is required; time presses.

求天於蒼蒼者為甚急, 忘天於方寸中者為甚緩 to seek God in the blue sky is to be too energetic, and to forget His existence in the heart is to be too remiss.

緩走 to go slowly.

緩緩而行 walked slowly along.

緩馬而行 made his horse go slowly.

緩駛 to slow down,—as a steamer. See 輪 7476.

遲緩 late; behindhand.

緩不及事 delay would have spoilt the matter.

怠緩 negligent; procrastinating.

舒緩 indulgent; easy-going.

寬緩 or 緩限 to extend a limit of time; to allow time, as to a debtor.

延緩 to delay.

緩³
5071

不可緩 it admits of no delay.

緩一天 postpone it for a day.

緩辦 to delay taking action.

緩刑 to reprieve.

緩兵之計 the trick of delaying the approach of (the enemy's) troops,—to gain time.

為之緩頰 did the talking for her,—made excuses for her.

緩過來了 he has recovered consciousness.

衣帶日已緩 my clothes and girdle daily become looser,—of thinness from grief.

Same as 5065.

緩²
5072

恒²
5073

R. 寒
See 恒
Even Lower.

荳²
5074

R. 寒
See 恒
Even Lower.

恒²
5075

R. 寒
C. un
H. fan
F. hwan
W. yüe
N. wouñ
P. hwan
M. wan, hwan
Y. ou
K. hwan
J. kwan
A. hwan
Even Lower.

The appearance of a small hill overtopping a high hill.

A kind of celery, the root and leaves of which are used for making a detergent.

A tree having leaves like the willow and a white bark; *Sapindus mukorossi*, Gaertn., also known as 木恒, 無患 and 無榘. Pillars or stone tablets before a grave. Posts for lowering a coffin. Martial; valorous.

恒表 two pillars erected at the entrance to yaméns under the Han dynasty.

恒楹 the supports for a coffin at a grave.

恒桓武王 the martial Wu Wang.

恒撥 to exercise a powerful sway.

盤恒 to stroll about; to spend a holiday; to loiter; a kind of chignon.

桓²
5075

欲返仍盤桓 I wanted to go home, but still lingered,—could not tear myself away.

桓公 Duke Huan,—of the 齊 Ch'i State, the most celebrated of the five 伯 chieftains who engrossed the power of the Chinese Empire during the seventh century B.C. Otherwise known as 小伯 (or 霸).

萑²
5076

R. 寒
C. yün, wun
H. wan
N. wouñ
P. hwan
M. wan
Y. ou
K. hwan
J. kwan
A. hwan
Even Lower.

A kind of rush, used for making mats; see 6721. Name of a place famous for robbers; see 3675.

取人於萑苻之澤 plundered people about the marsh of Huan-p'u.

甚于萑苻之可畏 more to be dreaded than Huan-p'u.

萑苻風戢 Huan-p'u (*i.e.* robbers) have been exterminated,—a phrase seen among the complimentary tablets offered to energetic judges.

Same as 5061.

澣²
5077

奐⁴
5078

R. 翰
C. fun², un²
See 喚
Sinking
Upper.

Lively; gay; elegant.

伴奐爾游矣 full of spirits you ramble.

美哉奐焉 how beautiful! how charming!

輪奐美富 elegant and spacious,—of a house.

明奐 gay; brilliant.

喚⁴
5079

R. 翰
C. fun
H. fon
F. hwan
W. hüc
N. hrouñ
P. } hwan
M. }
Y. hou
Sz. hwan
K. hwan
J. kwan
A. hwan
Sinking
Upper.

To call out; to summon; to order; to designate; to name.

呼喚 or 叫喚 to call out; to order.

鳩喚雨 the pigeon calls for rain,—when cooing.

喚狗 to call a dog.

喚他來 call him here.

我喚他不到 I call him, but he doesn't come.

喚他止住 tell him to stop.

喚令 to summon; to call to.

喚⁴
5079

喚茶 to order tea.

喚頭 a barber's call,—a kind of long steel fork which he causes to vibrate, to let people know he is coming.

喚嬌娘 call out the beautiful lady,—the pedlar's call, a small hand-drum with rattles, which sounds on being twirled round.

使喚 to employ,—as servants.
See 9896.

喚醒迷途 to awaken (to a sense of their danger) those who are straying from the true path.

名喚三桃 her name was San-t'ao.

喚起 name of a bird which sings at dawn (? lark) = 春喚.

換⁴
5080

To remove; to change; to exchange.

R. 翰
C. wun
H. won, fon
F. wang
W. yüe, wa
N. wouñ
P. }
M. } hwan
Sz. }
Y. hou
K. hwan
J. kan, yen
A. hwan²
Sinking
Lower.

換轉 to transpose; to change over.

改換 to change,—as the way of making anything.

換衣服 to change the clothes.

把衣服換上 change your clothes.

把盤子換過來 change the plates.

把手換過來 change hands, —use the other.

拏了換去 take it away and change it.

有好的掉換了來 change it for a better one.

調 tiao⁴ 換 or 挑換 to exchange.

回換 to take a purchase back and change it.

出門不換 or 不管換 once left the premises, cannot be changed,—of goods at shops.

包換 guarantee to change,—if not satisfactory.

不得換 cannot be changed,—for another.

換季 to change the seasons,—to change the official hat and dress, as is done on certain days in spring and autumn fixed by the chief local authorities.

換門道 to change one's profession.

換⁴
5080

換骨 to change one's bones,—of a radical change in character.

換船 to tranship.

換的 to exchange, i.e. to ratify, a Treaty.

對換 to exchange.

換帖 to exchange cards (giving date and hour of birth, etc.),—to become sworn brothers.

換親 to exchange as above, with a view to matrimonial alliance.

換替着 by turns; alternately.

替換着騎 to ride by turns.

換易 to exchange; to barter.

換貨 to exchange goods; to barter.

他換得我那個 he who got that thing of mine in exchange,....

金銀兌換 or 金銀便

換 money changed here,—a shop sign.

換錢 to change money,—silver into copper coin.

換票 to change bank-notes.

金二十二換 the exchange is 22 oz. of silver,—for 1 oz. of gold.

換取現銀 to exchange for cash,—as a drawback.

換領新牌 to exchange for a new certificate.

換發 to issue in exchange for.

換頂兒了 may you soon change your button! i.e. be soon promoted,—a complimentary wish.

換新 to renew; to exchange for new.

換皮毛 to change the coat,—as animals. Used of persons in a bad sense.

換人 to change one's servants.

輪換 to change periodically.

換班 to relieve guard.

換上新的 change it for a new one.

換救 to remedy.

換香樹 *Platycarya strobilacea*, S. & Z., the cones of which are used for dyeing.

煥⁴
5081

Elegant; variegated.

R. 翰
See 喚
SinkingUpper.

煥爛 coloured; variegated.

渙⁴
5082

R. 翰
C. un²
See 喚
Sinking
Upper.

Wide; broad; to be scattered; to expand. The 59th Diagram.

渙渙 broad; swelling,—as rivers.

繼猶判渙 the continuation of (my father's) plans is irregular,—not in one undeviating straight line.

軍心漸渙 the soldiers began to lose heart.

渙汗其大號 to spread the great command,—hence 渙汗 = an Imperial Edict.

煥⁴
5083

R. 翰
C. un²
See 喚
Sinking
Upper.

Flaming; bright; brilliant.

明煥 brilliant; lustrous.

煥目 agreeable to the eye.

煥乎其有文章 in what elegant style it is!

煥然一新 brand-new.

瘥⁴
5084

R. 旱
C. wun²
H. fon²
W. wa²
N. hwan², v.
P. hwan², v.
hwo
J. tan
A. hwan²
Rising
Irregular.

Sick; ill.

癱瘓 numbness; paralysis.

宦⁴
5085

R. 諫
C. wan
H. fon
F. hwan
W. ngwa
N. ngwaañ
P. }
M. } hwan
Y. hwan
Sz. hwan
K. hwan
J. kwan
A. hwan
Sinking
Lower.

A government servant; an official. See 12,106. [To be distinguished from 官 6341.]

官宦 officials.

宦官 or 宦寺 or 閹宦 or 宦監 eunuchs. See 8346.

鄉宦 the gentry; retired officials.

宦家子弟 the scion of an official family.

宦⁴
5085

宦囊不敷 official purse (*i.e.* salary) insufficient.

仕宦行臺 good accommodation for travelling officials,—an inn-keeper's sign.

遊宦 travelling officials,—who have left home to go to their posts.

遊宦已久 had been long in official life.

宦費 official income.

宦海茫茫, 升沉難定 the official sea (arena) is full of uncertainty, and it is hard to say if one will sink or swim.

宦途氣味已諳盡 the stink of an official career is already well-known to me.

佹⁴
5086

遁⁴
5087

R. 諫翰

C. *kun, ut*

F. *k'wang*

W. *k'ue*

N. *wouñ*

P. *hwan*

Y. *hon*

K. *hwan*

J. *kwan, gwan*

A. *hwan*

Sinking

Irregular.

幻⁴
5088

R. 諫

C. *wan*

H. *fam*

F. *hwang*

W. *wa*

N. *ngwaañ*

P. *hwan*

M. *hwan*

Y. *hwaa*

Sz. *hwan*

K. *hwan*

J. *kwan*

A. *hwan, huen*

Sinking

Lower.

Artifice; deception; sleight of hand; magic; illusion. See 譚 2494.

虛幻 unreal; without substance; illusory.

幻術 magical arts.

幻戲 conjuring.

夢幻 visions; apparitions.

幻影 shadowy; unreal.

幻化 magical changes; metamorphoses.

世情變幻 the affairs of this world are changing and illusory.

幻妖 sleight of hand; magic.

幻跡 remnants; vanishing traces.

幻由人生 visions have their origin in those who see them,—are subjective.

豢⁴
5089

R. 諫

C. *wan*

H. *fam*

F. *hwang*

W. *wa*

N. *ngwaañ*

P. *hwan*

M. *hwan*

Y. *hwaa*

Sz. *hwan*

K. *hwan*

J. *kwan*

A. *hwan*

Sinking

Lower.

To feed animals with grain. To support; to befriend. To allure.

猶芻豢之悅我口 just as the flesh of grass-fed and grain-fed animals is pleasing to my palate.

民食芻豢 the people fed on butcher's meat.

豢養 to nourish; to support.

是豢吳也 it is but feeding up the State of Wu,—for the shambles. Alluding to a distribution of presents by a rival. Cf. "Timeo Danaos."

餽賂于隣是豢隣也 to give presents to our neighbours is but to feed those neighbours,—against ourselves.

餌之以利一日豢 to allure by hope of gain is spoken of as *huan*.

Evil; calamity; misfortune. To suffer. To grieve.

中國患 China's Sorrow,—the Yellow River.

禍患 or 患害 misfortune; calamity; injury.

患難之中 in the midst of troubles.

養虎爲患 to nourish a tiger to be a source of trouble,—in the future; like "nourishing a viper in the bosom."

避患 to avoid trouble,—by flight, as when escaping from revolution, anarchy, etc.

除後患 to prevent evil consequences.

瘦患即除 and thus the blemish of thinness was removed.

患病 to be ill; to suffer from disease.

患瘋病時 whenever the mad fit is on him.

患傳染症 sick of a contagious disease.

患口臭 to suffer from bad breath.

患得患失 hard to get, and hard to lose,—as money.

心患之 grieving in heart for any one.

何患之有 what cause is there for grief?

患⁴
5090

不患唐僧不得也 don't fear that we shall not get this priest of T'ang,—for we shall.

不患人之不已知 I am not concerned that men do not know me.

患不知人也 I am concerned that I do not know men.

楸⁴
5091

R. 諫

See 患

Sinking

Lower.

A species of soap-berry or *Sapindus*, the black seeds of which are used as charms to drive away demons, and their pulpy skin as a detergent. See 5075.

無楸 *Sapindus mukorossi*, Gaertn.

鏹⁴
5092

Same as 5048.

獠²
5093

R. 元

See 原

Even Lower.

A kind of porcupine, called 獠獠, believed to be hermaphrodite. Also written 獠 under the Han dynasty.

獠道 a District in Kansuh. [Written 桓道 under the 北魏 N. Wei dynasty.]

驥²
5094

R. 刪

See 還

Even Lower.

A year-old colt.

育¹
5095

R. 陽

C. *fong*

H. *hwong*

W. *hoa*

N. *hwong*

P. *hwang*

M. *hwang*

Y. *hwang*

Sz. *hwang*

K. *hwang*

J. *kwō, wō*

A. *hwang*

Even Upper.

HUANG.

The region between the heart and the diaphragm; the vitals. See 5936.

病入膏肓 the disease has entered the vitals,—has become incurable. See 二豎 3363.

𡩋¹

5096

R. 陽

See 荒

Even Upper.

荒¹

5097

R. 陽

See 荒

Even Upper.

荒¹

5098

R. 陽

See 荒

Even Upper.

Blood.

𡩋池 the blood-pool,—a supposed reservoir of blood in the body.

An expanse of water.
To reach; to arrive at.

Uncultivated; wild; to be desolate, to go to desolation, as land from drought, floods, earthquakes, etc.; to neglect; to ruin; to go to wild excess. To be large; to cover (*see* 6069); to cultivate.

荒野 or 荒郊 a wilderness; a desert.

荒裔 wild tribes.

荒蕪 or 荒草 jungle; undergrowth.

荒田 or 荒地 barren land; common.

荒村 an out-of-the-way village.

荒草 *Heteropogon hirtus*, Pers. or "spear-grass;" used for thatching, etc.

荒年 a year of dearth.

荒歉 dearth; deficiency.

饑荒 famine; dearth; over head and ears in debt.

拉饑荒 to purchase on credit; to contract debts.

打饑荒 to quarrel.

洪 (or 鴻) 荒之世 an age of Deluge and Desert,—as in primeval times.

具贅卒荒 all is in peril and going to ruin.

流逆荒亡 yielding to the current, striving against it, wild (in pursuit of the chase), and lost (in love of wine).

荒廢 or 丟荒 fallen into desuetude; forgotten; obsolete.

荒空 empty; desolate; ruined.

荒¹

5098

荒疎 to neglect; to become careless.

非予自荒茲德 it is not that I am abandoning my virtue.

荒棄 to set aside; to discard; to neglect.

荒唐 wild; incoherent; untrustworthy; frivolous; light; idle.

荒淫 profligate; dissipated.

荒謬 reckless.

荒亂 in disorder.

酒荒 given over to drink.

荒湛 *tan*¹ 于酒 you are besotted by drink.

業荒於嬉 he neglected his business for pleasure.

天子荒於色 the Emperor was given up to lust.

內作色荒 nothing but lust within doors.

外作禽荒 nothing but hunting without.

允荒 truly great. *See* 顧 6254.

遂荒大東 extending to the extreme east.

天作高山, 太王荒之 God made the lofty hill and King T'ai brought it under cultivation.

大荒兒 the purport; the gist; a plan or general idea of something to be made.

太荒 space; the empyrean; the parts beyond the boundaries of the known world.

四荒 the four points of the compass; the uttermost limits of space. So 八荒.

Grain which has failed to ripen.

百果皆稊 all the fruits have come to nothing,—have failed to grow and ripen.

Tangled silk.

稊¹

5099

R. 陽

See 荒

Even Upper.

纒²

5100

R. 陽

See 荒

Even Upper.

說

5101

慌¹

5102

R. 養

C.

H.

F.

W.

N.

P.

See 慌

Rising Upper.

慌

5103

R. 養

See 荒

Rising Upper.

慌

5104

R. 養

See 荒

Rising Upper.

慌

5105

R. 養

See 荒

Rising Upper.

慌

5106

R. 養

See 荒

Rising Upper.

慌

5107

R. 養

See 荒

Rising Upper.

慌

5108

R. 養

See 荒

Rising Upper.

慌

5109

R. 養

See 荒

Rising Upper.

Same as 5105.

Agitated; hurried; flustered; nervous; timid. Used as an intensive; *see* 666. Same as 5136 (*q.v.* for further entries).

慌忙 or 慌速 hurriedly; with all speed.

慌慌忙忙的 in a state of bustle and fluster.

跑得慌 he runs very fast.

不要着慌 don't get excited.

發慌 to be flustered or excited.

心慌 or 慌惚 or 慌張 confused; agitated.

昨日病中心神慌惚 I was delirious yesterday.

慌亂 in confusion; confusedly.

驚慌 alarmed; startled.

慌作一團 to shrink with fear.

慌醒 to wake in a fright.

慌得七仙女一齊跪下 at which the 7 fairies fell on their knees from fright.

Dry and hot; scorching.

Same as 5099.

Falsehood; lying; exaggeration.

提一個謊來 to come with a lie in one's mouth.

謊話 or 謊言 or 謊語 lies; falsehoods.

說謊 or 撒謊 to tell lies.

說謊獨怕對證 what a liar fears is to be confronted with witnesses,—for the other side.

謊謬 false; fabulous.

誑³
5105

扯謊架子 a lying machine,
—a term of abuse.

謊詐 lying; deceitful.

謊價 an exorbitant price; an
overcharge.

要謊 to ask too much; to over-
charge.

皇²
5106

R. 陽

C. wong
H. fong, v.
wong

F. hwong
W. oa

N. woŋg

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

hwang

K. hwang

J. kwō, wō

A. hwang

Even Lower.

Almighty; great; august.
The ruler; the sovereign
(see 9552). Imperial. Ad-
mirable; good. Bright. To
put to rights. A yellow
horse with white spots.
Name of a valley. Used
for 遑 5119. [Made up of
自 beginning and 王 ruler;
see 說文 under 王 Rad. 5.]

皇天 or 皇天上帝 or 上
皇 (see 13,573) or 東皇太
乙 Almighty God.

告于皇天后地 I announ-
ce to great Heaven and sovereign
Earth.

皇上 or 皇帝 or 皇王 or
聖皇 or 天皇 the Emperor.
[The last is the Japanese *Tennō*,
the Mikado.]

身在皇帝邊, 猶如共
虎眠 to be attached to the
Imperial household is like sleep-
ing alongside a tiger.

皇帝亦有草鞋親 even
the Emperor has grass-shoe (i.e.
poor) relatives.

皇后 the Empress.

皇太后 the Empress Dowager.

皇太子 the Heir Apparent.

太上皇 the Emperor's father,
—who has himself been Emperor.

皇祖有訓 our Imperial an-
cestor taught that.....

皇考 a deceased father. The
more modern term is 顯 4523.

皇妣 a deceased mother.

皇華 Imperial.

皇商 Imperial Purveyor.

皇城 the Imperial city.

皇戚 or 皇族 the Imperial
kinsmen.

皇²
5106

皇畿 or 皇洲 or 皇都
Peking.

皇宮 or 皇廷 the Imperial
palace.

皇國 Japan.

皇朝 the ruling dynasty,—of
China.

皇清 the Manchu dynasty.

皇陵 the Imperial tombs.

皇靈 the coffin (and body) of a
deceased Emperor.

皇仁 or 皇恩 Imperial kind-
ness.

皇士 capital officers.

周公東征四國是皇
the object of Chou Kung in
marching to the east was to put
the four States to rights.

皇駁其馬 yellow and red
horses, spotted with white.

皇魚 the sturgeon. See 鱈
4889.

穆穆皇皇 of reverent virtue
and admirable character.

皇皇者華 brilliant are the
flowers.

靈皇皇兮既降 when the
Holy Spirit (=God) had come
down in all its glory.

惶²
5107

R. 陽

See 皇

Even Lower.

凰²
5108

R. 陽

See 皇

Even Lower.

噲²
5109

R. 陽 庚

See 皇

Even Lower.

Agitated; in consterna-
tion.

四海仿惶 the whole country
in a state of agitation.

The female phoenix; see
鳳 3560.

鳳凰無寶不落 the
phoenix will alight only where
jewels are,—meaning the jewels
of virtue and good government.

求凰未就 to try to get
married but without success.

Sounds of sobbing; jing-
ling of bells.

其泣嗶嗶 weeping and sob-
bing.

鐘鼓嗶嗶 sounds of bells
and drums.

堽²
5110

Same as 5121.

嫿²
5111

R. 陽

See 皇

Even Lower.

徨²
5112

R. 陽

See 皇

Even Lower.

惶²
5113

R. 陽

C. wong

H. fong

F. hwong

W. oa

N. woŋg

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

hwang

K. hwang

J. kwō, wō

A. hwang

Even Lower.

惶²
5114

R. 陽

See 皇

Even Lower.

煌²
5115

R. 陽

P. hwang

shwang

See 皇

Even Lower.

篁²
5116

R. 陽

See 皇

Even Lower.

Name of a concubine 女
嫿 of the Emperor Yao.
A mother.

Doubtful; irresolute; va-
cillating.

徬徨無家 in doubt, as
having no home,—not knowing
where to go.

徊徨 going backwards and for-
wards; irresolute.

To be afraid; nervous;
doubtful; hesitating.

恐惶 or 惶懼 to fear; to
dread.

惶惑 to be in fear and doubt.

惶擾 in a terrible state of alarm.

Name of a river in
Kansuh; also, of a branch
of the North River in
Kuangtung.

湔惶 a torrent.

Blazing; bright; lumin-
ous. See 7199.

輝煌於道 a great blaze in
the streets,—as at an illumina-
tion.

Bamboo sprouts too old
for eating. A hard, white-
skinned bamboo.

幽篁 a thick grove of bamboos.

松篁交翠 the pine and the
bamboo uniting to form a green
shade.

惶²

5117

R. 陽

See 皇

Even Lower.

蝗²

5118

R. 陽

See 皇

Even Lower.

遑²

5119

R. 陽

P. *hwang*, *shwang*

See 皇

Even Lower.

鎗²

5120

R. 陽 庚

See 皇

Even Lower.

隍²

5121

R. 陽

See 皇

Even Lower.

A fast-sailing boat; a ferry-boat.

The locust. See 螞 7586.

虫蝗爲災 locusts have become a plague,—by destroying the crops.

鬧蝗虫 to have a plague of locusts.

捕蝗 to catch locusts.

蚱蝗 the migratory locust.

蝗蝻將 the god who drives away the locust-pest.

箭如飛蝗 arrows like a flight of locusts.

Leisure. To be idle; careless.

不遑啜息 no leisure to eat or sleep.

不遑暇食 too busy to eat.

莫敢或遑 not daring to take a little rest.

遑恤我後 what leisure have I to care for what comes after me?

不遑啓處 I had not leisure to kneel or sit,—to take any rest.

不遑他矣 no leisure for anything else.

不敢怠遑 he dared not show himself indolent.

Clanging; jingling, as bells, etc. Used with 5109. A halberd.

輿前儀鎗 halberds were carried before the chariot.

The moat outside a city wall; a dry ditch.

城復于隍 a rampart with a moat round it.

城隍 the city wall and moat,—the tutelary deity of every Chinese city, as worshipped at the 城隍廟.

饅²

5122

R. 陽

See 皇

Even Lower.

鯨²

5123

R. 陽

See 皇

Even Lower.

黃²

5124

R. 陽

C. *wong*H. *wong*F. *oa*W. *oa*N. *woŋg*, *v.**wouŋ*P. *hwang*M. *hwang*Y. *hwang*Sz. *hwang*K. *hwang*J. *kwōd*, *ō*, *wō*A. *hwang*, *hwŋg*

Even Lower.

Pastry; cakes of flour and sugar.

The sturgeon, found in the Yang-tsze, and also taken frozen to Peking from the Amoor as tribute or tax.

鱈魚 the sturgeon; see 4889.

The colour of the earth; see 玄 4790, and 12,099. Yellow, the Imperial colour since A.D. 581. Radical 201. See 4699, 5128, 12,394.

黃色 yellow.

發黃 to become or turn yellow.

黃土 yellow earth; clay; loess.

杏黃 apricot yellow,—the standard shade.

牙黃 ivory yellow.

黃而黑 sallow.

黃瘦 sallow and thin.

我亞洲黃種之民 our yellow Asiatic race,—as opp. to the 白種 of Europe.

黃灰色 a light drab.

黃帝 the Yellow Emperor,—a legendary monarch whose date is fixed at B.C. 2698.

黃老 see 6783.

臉都黃了 his face became yellow,—from fear.

黃子 a small boy,—so called from the yellow clothes much worn by boys. See 綠 7544.

黃口孺子 a child under four years old; a suckling. Used as a term of abuse.

古之伐國不殺黃口 of old, when a country was attacked, the young children were not slain.

黃花女 a virgin.

黃花郎 the dandelion.

黃²

5124

黃花魚 a kind of fish which occurs in the north during the 4th moon, and which is not supposed to be eaten by the people until it has appeared on the Imperial table.

黃花菜 *Hemerocallis flava*, L.

黃花枝草 *Senecio scandens*, Ham.

黃白術 the art of alchemy.

黃本兒 the *Peking Gazette*.

蛋黃 the yolk of an egg; see 5135.

黃髮 yellow hair,—of old age; hoary-headed.

黃昏 dusk; twilight.

黃旗 the yellow flag,—of quarantine. Also, the Danish flag.

黃龍旗 the Chinese national flag.

黃泉 the yellow springs,—Hades; the next world.

黃壤 the yellow pit,—the grave.

黃蜂 a wasp.

黃蜂針 a wasp's sting; a scoundrel.

黃蠟 bees'-wax.

黃油 butter.

黃金 the yellow metal,—gold.

黃銅 yellow copper,—brass.

黃銅器 brassware.

黃銅皮 brass sheathing.

青黃不接 green and yellow not connecting,—as when corn does not ripen; used of a bad harvest.

事情黃了 the matter has miscarried,—referring to the yellow colour of dying leaves.

黃錢紙 yellow paper-money, —used at the New Year.

黃巾 the yellow cap,—of a Taoist priest.

黃巾賊 the Yellow-Turban rebels,—whose rebellion (A.D. 184) led to the downfall of the Han dynasty and the division of the empire into the Three Kingdoms.

黃糖 brown sugar.

黃豆 yellow beans; yellow peas.

黃豆瓣 *Celastrus articulatus*, Thbg.

黃²
5124

黃傘 the yellow umbrella,—
used at marriages, etc.

黃梁夢 the yellow millet
dream,—a simile of rapidity.
See 7023.

黃烟 yellow tobacco,—a native-
grown kind.

黃腫 (or 癰腫) jaundice.

黃火藥 dynamite.

黃松 the yellow pine; best
quality of deal.

黃饅頭 yellow cakes.

黃了稍兒了 to have turn-
ed yellow; dried up.

黃米 coarse rice.

黃河 the Yellow River,—so
called from the colour of its
water, due to the speed of the
current. It is popularly sup-
posed to have been made tur-
bid by a wicked woman, named
田三嫂 T'ien San-sao, who
drowned herself therein. See
心 4562.

黃河清 when the Yellow River
is clear,—never.

黃河尚有澄清日 even
the Yellow River is sometimes
clear.

跳得黃河洗不清 you
may jump into the Yellow River,
yet you will not be washed clean,
—all the water of the Yellow
River will not clear you of this
charge.

黃河是敗家子 the
Yellow River is like a prodigal
son,—in its destructiveness.

黃馬褂 the Yellow Riding
Jacket,—a reward for military
services, supposed to be worn
only when in personal attend-
ance upon the Emperor in the
field, or upon journeys.

黃帶子 Yellow Girdle,—a
distinctive badge worn by the
宗室 Imperial Clansmen or
direct issue of the Emperors of
the present dynasty in the male
line for ever, dating from the
Manchu chieftain 天命 A.D.
1616. See 紅 5270.

黃檔房 Registry office of the
Imperial Clan Court.

黃教 Lamaism,—from the yel-
low robes of the priests.

黃²
5124

中黃 the Imperial treasury;
name of a Nimrod of old.

此編乃其官給事中
時所上奏疏,故以
黃門爲名 this collection
embraces Memorials addressed
to the Throne while he was a
Supervising Censor, hence the
name "Yellow Gate."

黃門宮 eunuchs.

見一小黃門 he saw a little
eunuch.

黃門兒的 members of the
Imperial clan.

貼黃 to cover with yellow paper
any passages in Imperial decrees,
etc. where alterations are requi-
red to be made; to put up a
notice that one has taken one's
degree.

黃綿襖 the yellow wadded
jacket,—the sun.

黃道 the ecliptic. See 赤 1967.

黃道日 a lucky day,—for doing
anything.

黃道之品 (medicine) of a
most efficacious kind; a sover-
eign remedy.

黃冊 the census or return of
names taken once in three years
under the T'ang dynasty.

大黃 rhubarb.

黃蓮 rhizomes of *Coptis teeta*,
Wall.

胡黃蓮 *Picrorrhiza kurroa*,
Royle.

野黃蓮 *Corydalis incisa*, Pers.

地黃 a medicinal plant used as
a febrifuge; *Rehmannia glutin-
osa*, Leb. See 4992.

黃犬 a mole-cricket; an earth-
worm.

黃皮 the yellow-skin or wham-
pee (*Clausena wampi*, Oliv.),—
a fruit of the Canton province.

明黃 orpiment.

蛇黃 iron pyrites,—supposed to
be vomited by snakes.

黃瓜 the cucumber.

黃瓜菜 *Crepis japonica*, Benth.

黃丹 yellow lead.

黃檀 yellow sandalwood.

黃²
5124

黃薑 turmeric.

黃堂 yellow hall,—a name given
to Prefects, because a 太守
in Kiangsu, whose *yamen* had
several times been destroyed by
fire, had the walls smeared over
with ochre.

黃埔 yellow reach,—Wham-
poa, the port of Canton.

黃浦 the Huang-p'u or Whang-
poo, the river upon which stands
the town and the foreign settle-
ment of Shanghai.

黃柘刺 *Berberis Wallichiana*,
D.C.

黃羊 the yellow goat or goitred
antelope (*Antelope gutturosa*).

黃點頰兒 a kind of flycat-
cher (*Erythrostera albigilla*).

黃雀兒 the siskin (*Chrysomi-
tris spinus*).

黃雀奕棋 like siskins play-
ing chess,—absurd.

黃鴨 a kind of wild duck
(*Casarca rutila*).

黃背鴨 the eastern little grebe
(*Podiceps philippensis*).

黃臉鴨 the teal (*Querquedula
crecca*).

黃鵪 the eastern ortolan (*Eus-
piza aureola*).

黃眉子 a kind of thrush
(*Emberiza elegans*).

黃魷 or 黃鱮魚 or 黃鰱
魚 or 黃頰魚 a kind of
sheat fish (*Pseudobagrus fulvi-
draco*).

黃長虫 a snake (*Elaphis
dione*?),—the commonest near
Peking.

黃鳥 or 黃鵪 or 黃伯勞
the oriole (*Oriolus sinensis*).

黃鷹 the goshawk (*Astur pa-
lumbarius*).

黃嘴鵬 the sea eagle (*Haliae-
tos albigilla*).

黃嘴鵬子 the lesser tern
(*Sternula minuta*).

黃交嘴 the female of the
Chinese crossbill (*Loxia albi-
ventris*).

黃鮡 or 黃鰻 or 黃魚 the
mud eel (*Monopterus javanensis*;
Apterigia var.).

潢²

5125

R. 陽 漾

C. } wong

H. } wong

F. } wong

W. oa

N. wōng

P. hwang, hēng

M. hwang, hun

K. hwang

J. kwō

A. hwang, hwīng

Even Lower.

A lake; a pool; clear water.

銀潢 the Milky Way.

天潢 a cluster of eight stars near Auriga; the Milky Way; the Imp. family; a generation.

潢河 the Sira-muren River, or River Liao, a large stream that drains the eastern slope of the mountains north of Chihli, flowing into the Gulf of Pechili at Newchwang.

Read *huang*⁴. To dye paper.

潢漾 a vast expanse of water.

裝潢 to dye paper; to deck; to ornament.

Read *hēng*².潢汙 (*wu*¹) a backwater—as on the Thames.**璜**²

5126

R. 陽 庚

C. wong, wang

H. wong, wang

See 黃

N. wōng, wēng

P. hwang, hung

M. hwang, hun

See 橫

K. hwang

J. ō, kwō, kō, kiō

A. hwang, hwīng

Even Lower.

An ancient jade ornament, of a semi-circular shape, which was hung up and tinkled when struck by pendants.

瘡²

5127

R. 陽

See 黃

Even Lower.

Jaundice.

瘡病 or 瘡腫 jaundice. See 5124.

磺²

5128

R. 陽

F. hwong, wong

See 黃

A. hwang

Even Lower.

Sulphur; brimstone; see 硫 7245.

磺坑 or 磺孔 sulphur springs, —of which there are some famous ones near the port of Tamsui, in Formosa.

採辦磺 to buy up salt-petre and sulphur.

磺强水 sulphuric acid.

磺離磺盪的 staggering about.

簣²

5129

R. 陽

See 黃

A. hwīng

Even Lower.

The metal tongue in the pipes of the 笙 organ. See 葉 12,997, and 巧 1411. A catch in a lock.

笙簣 a reed-organ.

左執簣 holding his reed-organ in his left hand.

竝坐鼓簣 we sit together and play on our organs.

吹笙鼓簣 the organ is blown until its tongues are all moving.

簣鼓 to spread reports; to make mischief; to set tongues wagging.

簣口言語 plausible or cunning talk.

鎖簣 the catch in a Chinese padlock.

線簣 the hair-spring of a watch.

纆⁴

5130

R. 漾

See 幌

cf. 黃

Sinking

Lower.

蟻²

5131

R. 陽

See 黃

Even Lower.

A green beetle which makes a noise with its wings.

螞蟻 the leech.

螞蟻釘住鷺鷥脚 the leech fastens itself to the egret's feet,—with a view to "rise in the world."

趲²

5132

R. 陽

See 黃

Even Lower.

To exert oneself; to bustle about.

趲趲 a fine appearance; a grand display.

Same as 5123.

櫺²

5133

R. 陽

See 黃

Even Lower.

櫺³

5134

R. 養

See 黃

A. k'wang

Rising Lower.

Something to keep off the wind; a screen. A passage; a porch; a verandah. A strip. To join things. To reel silk from the cocoon. Used for 幌 5138.

穀²

5135

R. 陽

See 黃

Even Lower.

The yolk of an egg. See 5124.

恍³

5136

R. 養

W. hoā, v. hwa

See 誑

A. hwang,

kwang

Rising Upper.

Wild; mad; flustered. Same as 5102 (*q.v.* for further entries).

恍狂 delirious; raving.

恍然 taken aback; irresolute. Also, an exclamation = "Dear me!" "So it is!" etc.

恍惚 confused; dim; blurred.

聽恍惚了 I heard indistinctly.

恍若 somewhat as if.

晃³

5137

R. 養

See 幌

P. } hwang,

M. } hwang

A. hwang,

kwang

Rising Upper.

Bright; dazzling.

晃耀 brilliant.

亮晃 shining; dazzling.

炫晃芬馥 bright and fragrant,—as a flower-garden.

日光晃眼 the sun dazzles my eyes.

天氣晃開 the weather has become bright again.

搖搖晃晃的 shimmering, —as light on water. See 12,916.

電光一晃 a bright flash of lightning.

一晃兒的工夫 in a moment; very quickly.

老爺兒一晃 as soon as the sun shines out.

幌³

5138

R. 養

See 誑

A. hwang,

k'wang

Rising Upper.

A screen; a curtain; a shop-sign.

幌傘 a sun-shade.

幌帷 curtains.

幌子 shop-signs.

錢幌 a money-changer's sign,—a carved wooden string of cash.

膏藥幌子 the sign at a druggist's shop,—squares of wood, each with one black ball on a white ground.

粧 or 妝幌子 to make a show of being able to do anything; to be an impostor; to put on airs.

愧³

5139

R. 養

See 誑

A. *hwang*,
k'wang

Rising Upper.

Uncertain; doubtful.

愧懷 the mind unsettled.

Read *huang*⁴.愧愧 uncertain; occasionally.
[Pronounced *huang*⁴ *hua*.]

愧腦 to roll the head.

愧蕩 to jolt; to shake.

愧裏愧蕩的 or 愧愧蕩蕩的 shaking; rocking.

愧輟 to shake; to jog.

梘³

5140

R. 養

See 黃

A. *k'wang*

Rising Lower.

A screen.

焯³

5141

R. 葉

See 轟

Entering Lower.

Blazing. Used with 5137.
Correctly read *yeh*^{4*}.

焯焯 blazing; bright.

焯眼睛 to dazzle the eyes.

鐃³

5142

R. 養

See 荒

Rising Upper.

The jingle of bells.

幟³

5143

R. 養

See 荒

Rising Upper.

A sign denoting a tavern, which in former times was a flag or banner. A shop-sign; used with 5138.

況³

5144

悅³

5145

況³

5146

R. 漾

See 况

Sinking Upper.

See 6412.

Same as 5102, 5136.

To increase. To compare. Agitated; anxious. To bestow. An initial particle. Interchanged with 况 6412.

亂況斯削 disorder grows and dismemberments ensue.

況³

5146

每下愈況 the test (as to the fatness of the pigs) was always made in the parts least likely to be fat.

比況他物 to compare with other things.

譬況之言 language of simile; figurative language.

自況 representation; archetype; likeness.

託天河以自況 to compare oneself with the Milky Way.

子美自況耳 it is Tzŭ-mei's *alter ego*,—or some one or something typical of him.

羈棲自況之意 his intention in using the simile of a sojourner.

僕夫況瘁 the carriage-officers appeared full of cares.

況也永歎 they only heave long sighs.

修況 the name of a lute.

睎⁴

5147

R. 漾

See 况 睎

Sinking Upper.

To look at.

睎視 to examine.

祝⁴

5148

R. 漾

C. *fong*
W. *hsüoa*
P. *hwang*
Y. *k'wang*

See 况

Sinking Upper Irregular.

To confer upon. Used with 况 6412.

中心祝之 with all my heart I bestow one on him.

祝施 or 祝賜 to bestow.

天祝有德 God has given him virtue.

祝儀 a present.

荷蒙厚祝 I am much indebted for your valuable present.

女承筐亦無祝也 the girl presents her basket, but there is no gift in it,—the omen is inauspicious.

天祝節 a festival on the 6th of the 6th moon, to commemorate the arrival of some book from heaven. Cf. the day of Pentecost.

揮¹

5149

R. 微

C. *fai*H. *fui*F. *hwi*W. *hü*

N.

P.

M. *hwei*

Y.

Sz.

K. *hwi*J. *ki*A. *hui*

Even Upper.

To move; to shake; to direct; to scatter; to wipe away.

發揮 to move; to explain exhaustively.

借題發揮 to enlarge vigorously upon a theme.

我發揮了他 I spoke to him straight.

巢父揮頭不肯住 Ch'ao-fu³ shakes his head and will not stop.

揮手 to wave the hand; to direct.

手揮 to flourish; to twang; to thrum.

手揮絲桐 playing on the guitar.

揮棹而回 plied their oars and returned.

揮軍前進 to wave to the troops to advance.

指揮 to direct; the title of a petty military official.

指揮使司 title of a chieftain of the 土司 native tribes on the south and south-west frontiers.

揮寫 to write.

揮筆 or 揮毫 to wave a pen,—to begin to write or sketch.

大筆一揮 one stroke of your fine pen.

揮春 to write inscriptions for the New Year.

揮散 to scatter; to disperse.

揮灑 to scatter; to spend freely. Also, to write fast and much,—as a scribbler.

揮金如土 to scatter money like dirt.

揮棄 to throw away; to reject.

揮擲 to squander.

有揮擲之雄才 he was a man of reckless courage.

揮淚 or 揮泪 or 揮涕 to wipe away tears.

揮汗 to wipe off sweat.

揮佈延寢 to scatter hush-money.

暉¹
5150

R. 微
See 揮
Even Upper.

Bright; luminous. See
5152, 5154.

日暉 bright sunlight.

斜暉 the slanting rays of the sun.

流暉 a ray of light.

遙隔鈞暉 far separated from your Excellency's brightness,—from the light of your countenance.

揮¹
5151

R. 微元
See 揮
Even Upper.

A clothes-peg; a clothes-horse.

Read *hun*² or *kun*³. The curved handle of a plough.

輝¹
5152

R. 微
See 揮
Even Upper.

Bright; luminous. See
5150, 5154.

輝光 or 輝煌 brilliant; luminous; splendid.

輝德 distinguished virtue.

Read *hsün*¹. To deafen by dinning into.

去眼輝耳 destroyed her sight and hearing,—of the atrocities perpetrated by 呂后 Lü Hou on her late husband's concubine. Also read *yün*¹.

翬¹
5153

R. 微
See 揮
Even Upper.

Variegated; a pheasant; to fly.

如翬斯飛 like a pheasant on the wing.

翬雉 the Tartar pheasant.

鼓翅翬翬 clapped their wings and flew away.

翬飛鳥革 handsomely built,—of houses.

輝¹
5154

R. 微
See 揮
Even Upper.

Bright; glorious; shining. See 5150, 5152.

光輝 brilliant; bright. Also =

光景 scenery; circumstances.

輝耀 glorious.

輝然 to brighten up; to be cheerful.

敝舍生輝 my humble home

輝¹
5154

will be brightened,—by your presence.

星月交輝 stars and moon brightly shining.

金璧交輝 gold and gems flashing.

灰¹
5155

R. 灰 10.
C. *fui*
H. *foi*
F. *hwi*, v. *hu*
W. *hwai*
N. *hwei*
P. }
M. } *hwei*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *hwe*
J. *kwai*, *kai*
A. *houi*, *k'oui*
Even Upper.

Ashes; cinders; dust; lime; mortar. Drab; grey; grey-blue.

火灰 ashes; cinders.

煤炭灰 ashes of coal or charcoal.

成灰 or 盡成灰燼 reduced to ashes.

死灰 dead ashes,—from which the vivifying element of fire has departed. Used for a state of fear.

心固可使如死灰乎

can the mind be reduced as it were to dead ashes?—i.e. be brought into such a state, by contemplation or otherwise, that it ceases to exercise its functions.

死灰復然 dead ashes may come to life again,—said by Han An-kuo.

心灰 or 灰了心 to despair of; to give up the idea of.

眼中流血, 心內成灰 my eyes run blood and my heart is ashes,—with despair.

磨骨揚灰 to grind the bones and scatter the ashes,—of a dead enemy.

劫灰 the ashes that remain after a raid,—the desolation caused by brigandage, rebellion, etc.

灰土 or 塵灰 dust; dirt.

石灰 stone lime.

生灰 quicklime.

黑灰 a sort of bitumen.

灰線 a marking-line.

灰斗子 a box for keeping a marking-line.

灰甕 a bricklayer's hod.

灰牆 to plaster a wall.

自然灰 kaolin or quartz powder used in glass-making.

檳榔灰 the lime eaten with betel-nut.

灰砌灰勾 to lay on mortar, filling it into the cracks.

灰¹
5155

灰沙 cement; concrete.

灰台 the plastered area in a Chinese theatre between the pit and the passage under the boxes.

牙灰 a white powder made by calcining paddy chaff, used for sharpening knives and as a dentifrice.

牙灰色 a light drab.

灰色 ash-colour; drab.

白灰樹 *Buddleia sp. nova*.

灰天荳 *Chenopodium album*, L.

灰喜鵲 the blue magpie (*Cyanopoliis cyaneus*).

灰鷹 the blue harrier hawk (*Circus cyaneus*).

灰窪子 the night-heron (*Nyctiardea nycticorax*).

灰鶴 the crane (*Grus cinerea*).

灰兒 the grey finch.

灰鼠 the squirrel (*Sciurus davidianus* A. M.-Edw. in the north; elsewhere *Sc. vulgaris*, L. and other animals).

See 6481.

恢¹
5156

黧¹
5157

R. 灰
See 灰
Even Upper.

搗¹
5158

R. 支
W. *kü*
See 揮
K. *hwi*
J. *ki*, *ke*
Even Upper.

To split; to rend. Unassuming; modest. To wave.

强搗 rude; bumptious; dictatorial.

更不搗搗 less unassuming than before.

瞑目而搗之曰 closed his eyes and waved it, saying.....

Read *wei*². To aid.

隳¹
5159

R. 支
W. *hwai*
See 揮
K. *hyu*
J. *ki*
Even Upper.

To destroy; to overthrow.

隳廢 or 隳敗 ruined; destroyed; brought to naught; obsolete.

紀綱隳墮 the bonds of law and order are broken.

一行隳而百行可疑 he who bungles one matter, will

隳¹
5159

be suspected in all. Give a dog a bad name, etc.

不作隳心事 to do nothing one is ashamed of.

我隳了心 I have given up the idea in despair. See 5155.

心隳意懶 disheartened.

隳棄和好 to break off friendly relations.

隳突 insolently.

徽¹
5160

R. 微

W. hwei

See 揮

Even Upper.

Excellent; good; admirable. The stops on a lute. A flag; a pennant.

徽柔 admirably gentle.

徽言 excellent words,—of advice.

慎徽五典 to set forth the beauties of the five cardinal duties,—as Shun did.

君子有徽猷 if the sovereign has good ways,—so will the people.

徽音 an excellent reputation.

徽美 excellent; admirable.

徽嬋 quick; full speed.

徽纆中 in bonds.

徽號 an honorary title,—such as those given to the late Empress Dowager.

徽墨 ink from 徽州府 in the province of 安徽 Anhui. See 44.

徽班 the "Anhui school" of theatrical singing, which was originally to the accompaniment of two flutes, now superseded by the 胡琴; see 2109.

麾¹
5161

R. 支

W. hwai

See 揮

K. hwi

Even Upper.

A signal flag; a standard. To make signals; to wave; to motion.

旗麾 a signal-flag.

指麾 to direct with a flag.

麾下 beneath the banner,—under the orders of; used when speaking to a general.

麾之使去 motioned him off.

麾斥來使 motioned away the messenger.

麾¹
5161

麾之以肱 motioned to him with his arm.

麾手 to wave the hand.

雲麾使 Assistant Marshal, Imperial Equipage Department.

口²
5162

R. 微

See 圍

Even Lower.

An enclosure. Used for 某 8031; also for 人 10,307, to show that something is purposely left out, or to denote lacunae in old texts, etc. An old form of 國 6609. Radical 31. Often used to distinguish surnames and names of dynasties, thus: 周 明 the Chou and Ming dynasties. See 5887. More correctly read *wei*².

回²
5163

R. 灰隊

C. *ui*, *wui*

H. *fui*

F. *hui*

W. *wai*

N. *wei*

P.

M. *hwei*, *hui*

Y.

Sz.

K. *hwe*

J. *kai*, *ye*

A. *houi*

Even Lower.

To come or go back to the starting-point; to return; to answer; to send back; to revolve. The Semitic *khwei* = brother, constantly used by Mohammedans and consequently adopted by the Chinese as a name for them. See 5952, 11,905.

來回 coming and going back; there and back.

來回話 contradictory talk.

回來 to come back; by and by. See below.

他回來得快 he has got back quickly.

他快回來 he will soon be back.

取不回來 can't get it back.

回去 to go back; (of plants) "over;" finished blooming.

回轉 or 回歸 to return.

回家 to return to one's home.

回府 to return to (your) home.

回國 to return to one's country.

回駛 to sail back.

回西 to go back to the west, —to die, chiefly of Buddhist priests.

回任 to return to one's post.

回²
5163

回毛 curly hair.

回暖 the return of warm weather.

回憶 or 回思 or 低回 or

回想 to reflect; to consider; to recall.

風回南 the wind has gone round to the south.

奉回 to send back with compliments.

推回 to decline to receive; to return.

回拜 to make a return visit.

See 敬 2144.

回禮 or 回敬 to make a bow or a salute in return; a return present.

設宴回請 to invite to a banquet in return for hospitality received.

回席 a return dinner.

回門 the first visit of a bride to her parents.

追回 to cause to come back; to fetch back.

一步一回 looking back at every step. See below.

舉手無回 touch and move, —as at chess. See 5178.

回顧 to look back; to repent.

回頭 to turn the head; in a moment; by and by.

浪子回頭, 無價之寶 a prodigal's repentance is a priceless jewel.

回頭是岸 turn your head and there is the shore,—repent, and salvation is at hand.

回頭早 there is yet time.

回頭食 stale food.

回頭青 *Cyperus rotundus*, L.

不能脫回 you cannot get out of it,—as an engagement.

船隻回空 the vessels returned empty.

往回裏打 to send back,—as a bad banknote.

回文 a despatch in reply. See 5173.

回答 or 回說 to answer; to reply. See 8393.

回²
5163

回稟 a reply to a superior,—answering questions asked.

回話 to let one know; to bring back word.

等不得馬夫回話 unable to wait until the groom brought back news,—how things were going.

回信 or 回函 or 回示 or 回書 or 回字 a letter in reply.

回音 an answer; a reply.

回帖 or 回片子 a card in acknowledgement.

回復 to come back to the beginning; to return; to reply to; to send an answer.

回復大人 if your Ex. pleases,—used by servants reporting on errands.

回老爺知道 I beg to inform your Honour,—used by servants.

回事 to relate what one has done in business.

回明 to state to,—a superior.

回來再說 we will talk of that by and by.

一回兒 or 一回子 a time; a period.

這一回 or 此回 this time; this once.

上一回 the previous time; on the previous occasion.

第一回 chapter I.

三回五次 again and again; repeatedly.

回氣 to draw in the breath.

回看 looking back, I see that.....

回眸 to throw a backward (sometimes "upward") glance. See 7343.

回手 to give a blow in return.

回首 to turn the head.

回堂畫稿 to submit a draft to a chief,—for signature or approval.

釋回 to discharge; to let go.

回光反照 the thrown-back bright rays (of the setting sun); the last flicker, as of a candle or of a dying man.

回²
5163

周回多少里 how many *li* is it there and back?

回天意, 盡人力 to propitiate God (as by righteous living, prayer, etc.), and to do one's best as a man.

回過味來 or 回味思量 to think of the former flavour,—to profit by experience.

一時回過味來 as soon as she saw the point,—of the remark.

其德不回 his virtue was without flaw.

回嗔作喜 turned from anger to joy.

回心轉意 to change one's views; to see things in a different light from before.

回人心莫先受直言 for changing men's hearts there is nothing like the reception of plain truths.

崇信姦回 his honour and confidence are given to the villainous and bad.

昭回于天 brightly revolving in the sky,—of the Milky Way.

回輪 to reverse the engines of a steamer; to go astern.

六道輪回 metempsychosis. See 10,780.

謀猶回遘 his plans are crooked and bad.

回回 or 回子 Mohammedans.

回回葱 a variety of onion.

回紇 or 回鶻 or 黑回 Ouigours or Wigurs. [From the time of the Sung dynasty, the first came to mean Mussulmans.]

唐之回紇即今之回回是也 the Ouigours of the T'ang dynasty are the Mohammedans of to-day.

回疆 Turkestan.

回語 Turkish,—of Eastern Turkestan.

回絨 Mohammedan wool,—fustian.

回祿 the God of Fire,—a name given by 子產 Tzū Ch'an, 6th century B.C.

Same as 5163.

回²
5164

回²
5165

Same as 5163.

徊²
5166

R. 灰

C. *ui*

H. *fui*

F. *hui*

W. *wai*

N. *we, wei*

P. *hwei, hwai*

M. *hwei*

Y. *hwei*

Sz. *hwei*

K. *hwei*

J. *kwai, ye*

A. *houi*

Even Lower.

徊²
5167

R. 灰

See 茴

Even Lower.

徊²
5168

R. vulgar.

See 茴

Even Lower.

洄²
5169

R. 灰

See 茴

Even Lower.

洄²
5170

茴²
5171

R. 灰

C. *wui, ui*

H. *fui*

F. *hui, v. p'ui*

W. *wai*

N. *wei*

P. *hwei*

Y. *hwei*

Sz. *hwei*

K. *hwei, v. p'ui*

J. *kwai, ye*

A. *houi*

Even Lower.

To pace to and fro; irresolute.

徘徊 backwards and forwards; hesitating; irresolute.

Blurred; indistinct; doubtful; irresolute.

A large tree found in Yunnan. Its fruit grows in clusters at the end of the branches and is red.

An eddy; a race; "chow-chow" water. Name of a lake in Honan.

洄瀾 or 洄注 water recoiling; a backwater; an eddy.

溯洄從之 I go up the stream in quest of him.

Same as 5172.

Fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*, Gaert).

小茴香 a fragrant seed like dill (*Foeniculum dulce*).

大茴香 or 八角茴 star-aniseed, *Illicium verum*, Hook, f.

蛔²
5172

R. 灰
See 茴
Even Lower.

The tapeworm; also used for the common intestinal worms.

誰是你肚子裏的蛔蟲 who is your tapeworm, pray?
—I am not dependent on you.

吐蛔虫 to vomit worms.

迴²
5173

R. 灰
See 茴
Even Lower.

To go back; to return; to bend. Used with 5163. [To be distinguished from 迴 2380.]

迴流水 an eddy; a backwater.

迴繞 to surround; to enclose.

千迴百轉 continually revolving.

迴文詩 a kind of ode which may be read backwards as well as forwards, and sometimes sideways; a palindrome.

迴廊 a verandah.

挽迴瀾於既倒 to turn back a tide (or flow of water) that has already burst forth.

輪迴 the turning round of the wheel,—human existence as subject to transmigration. Sanskrit: *sansāra*. See 5163.

迴憶 to recall; to remember.

迴環 to surround; to encircle.

迴抱 or 迴合 to embrace.

迴避 to withdraw from the presence of a superior; to stand back; to avoid meeting. Specially, of a junior relative retiring from office in a province to which a senior relative has been appointed.

迴避原籍 to withdraw from, i.e. not to serve in, one's native district.

迴避牌 a notice that one cannot receive visitors.

遇事無所迴避 he never shirked responsibility.

鮠²
5174

R. vulgar.
See 茴
Even Lower.

A fish belonging to the salmon tribe, found in the Yang-tsze, about three feet long and resembling a small sturgeon in its snout, trans-

鮠²
5174

verse mouth, and four short barbels below it.

芽竹笋, 燒鮠魚 when the bamboo is sprouting, cook the sturgeon,—and eat them together.

Same as 5173. See 3986.

迴²
5175

迴⁴
5176

R. 隊
See 茴
Sinking
Lower.

鉢⁴
5177

R. 隊
See 悔
Sinking
Upper.

悔³
5178

R. 賄隊
C. } *fui*
H. }
F. *hui, hvoui*
W. *hwai, fai*
N. }
P. }
M. } *hwei*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *hwe*
J. *kwai, ke*
A. *houi*
Rising and
Sinking
Upper.

To repent. A name for the 外卦 three upper lines of any one of the Diagrams. See 貞 607. Used with 5178.

To repent; to regret. Used with 5177. See 翻 3390, 尤 13.413.

後悔 or 悔悟 to repent.

悔也不悔 don't you repent now?

悔前非 to repent of former misdeeds.

悔過 or 悔罪 to repent of one's sins.

悔改 to repent; to reform; to mend one's ways.

悔恨 or 惱悔 or 悔吝 to repent; to regret; to be vexed with oneself.

其後也悔 but afterwards she repented.

悔心 regret; compunction.

痛悔 to bitterly regret.

追悔不及 to repent when too late.

禍至頭來悔不及 when misfortune is upon you, it is too late for repentance.

死而無悔 to die without regret.

悔³
5178

反悔 to regret; to go back on one's word.

悔賴 to repudiate.

宜無悔怒 I ought not thus to be the object of their anger.

其德靡悔 his virtue left nothing to be dissatisfied with.

逼立無悔狀 made him draw up a "guarantee not to repent deed,"—as at the sale of a child.

不叫他悔, 他就急了 if I don't let him have his moves back, he gets angry. See 5163.

雖悔難追 though we repent, we cannot overtake the past,—so as to cancel it.

悔之無益 repentance is of no avail.

悔解 to revert to one's evil ways.

The last day of the moon; dark; obscure. Unlucky; unpropitious.

月晦 the last day of the moon.

昏晦 dusk; dark; obscure.

風雨晦明 wind or rain, darkness or light,—e.g. always at work.

晦冥 dark; thick, of weather.

風雨晦冥 obscured by wind and rain.

明晦 light and darkness.

明晦交養, 晝夜乃成 it is by the alternating growth of light and darkness that day and night are formed.

時晦 the time is dark,—unpropitious.

欲晦其迹也 in order to hide all traces,—of the fact that he had been an artist.

晦氣 or 運晦 bad luck.

正在晦氣頭兒上 just at the very climax of misfortune.

晦氣星進命 born under an unlucky star.

真晦氣了 how truly unlucky!

找晦氣 to make trouble; to pick a quarrel.

找我的晦氣 to seek to victimise me.

公子有晦紋 the gentleman has an unlucky look,—from a fortune-teller's point of view.

晦⁴
5179

R. 隊
C. } *fui*
H. }
F. *hwoui, v.*
W. *hwai*
N. }
P. }
M. } *hwei*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *hwe*
J. *kwai, ku*
A. *houi*
Sinking
Upper.

晦⁴

5179

晦得狠 very unlucky.

背晦 stupid; muddle-headed from age. See 9362.

背晦爺娘 to treat one's parents as "old stupid."

誨⁴

5180

To teach; to admonish; to advise.

教誨 or 訓誨 to teach; to train.

乞不吝教誨 please do not withhold your advice.

誨人不倦 to teach without tiring.

誨爾諄諄 constantly teaching you.

納誨 to offer advice or remonstrance.

冶容誨淫 to adorn the face so as to induce to wantonness, —as a harlot. See 7631.

虺⁴

5181

Same as 5172.

虺³

5182

A venomous snake (*Trigonocephalus Bloomhoffii*, Strauch.).

R. 灰尾

C. *fui, wai, kwai*F. *kwai, wai*H. *foi, fui, skui*W. *kwai, hui, hui*

See 灰

K. *kwai, hui*J. *ki, kwai, ke*A. *hui*

Even and Rising Upper.

維虺維蛇, 女子之祥
cobras and serpents are the auspicious intimation (in dreams) of daughters. See 熊 4700.

虺虺 a viper.

虺虺之行 treachery; ingratitude.

王虺 a kind of boa found in Yunnan.

水虺 a sea-serpent.

土虺蛇 a venomous snake, found in Kiangsu, and said to have no eyes.

虺隤 worn-out; tired; diseased.

虺虺其雷 the thunder keeps muttering.

豨¹

5183

The grunting sound of pigs rooting.

R. 灰

See 灰

K. *hwe*J. *kwai, ke*A. *houi*

Even Upper.

暄虺 altercation; wrangling.

會⁴

5184

R. 泰

C. *ui*H. *fui, woi*F. *hwoui*W. *wai*N. *wei*

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K. *hwe, kwe*J. *ye, kai*A. *houi*

Sinking Lower.

To meet together; to collect; to unite; to co-operate; a guild; a society. To understand; mental possibility (see 可 6078, 能 8184). To be able, in reference to acquired knowledge or skill; see 8184. [Cf. the use of *savoir* as opp. to *pouvoir*.] A moment of time; just at that time.

會集 or 會合 or 會齊 to assemble.

會朝 the morning of the meeting.

會議 or 會講 to meet for deliberation.

會議政務處 the Government Council.

會商 or 會晤 to consult together.

會館 a guild; a meeting-house; a club.

國會 a Parliament; see 2542.

會兵 to assemble troops.

會匪 a band of robbers.

鳴鑼會衆 to beat gongs and bring people together.

文會 a literary club.

會期 a time appointed for meeting.

僧會 a convocation of Buddhist priests.

三合會 the Triad Society,—a famous secret society, the name of which signifies the union of Heaven, Earth, and Man, as symbolised in the character 王 a ruler. Dates from the reign Yung Chêng, A.D. 1723—36.

天地會 another name for the above.

入會 or 拜會 (see below) to join a secret society.

會友 an affiliated member of a secret society.

會主 or 會首 or 會頭 the head of a guild; the president of a club, etc.

會長 a priest,—in the Protestant church.

會吏 a deacon,—ditto.

會⁴

5184

開會 to start a society.

收會 to close or wind up a society.

會簿 the account-books of a society.

博覽會 an exhibition,—usually of the goods of a single country. See 9544.

萬國平和會 the Hague tribunal.

燕會賓客 to give an entertainment.

會酒 a drinking-party.

出會 to have a procession,—in honour of some religious festival.

孟蘭勝會 a religious festival, held on the 15th of the 7th moon, for feeding the ghosts of deceased ancestors for seven generations. It was introduced into China about A.D. 733 by 不空

Amôgha, the Singhalese Buddhist who gave such an impetus to his religion under the T'ang dynasty.

會言近止 they unite in saying that he is near.

會其宗族, 盡散家財 gathered together his relatives and gave them all his treasures.

會客 to receive visitors.

拜會 to visit; to call upon. See above.

會會舊相識 to look up old acquaintances.

不期而會 to meet without previous arrangement.

後會有期 I trust we shall meet again.

會見 or 會面 to visit; to meet.

會面安可知 who knows when we shall meet again?

再會 au revoir!

想你們也曾會過 I think you have met before.

會過一面 (or 次) I have met him once.

會同 conjointly; in co-operation.

會同驗明 or 會驗 to jointly examine.

會同館 Imperial Despatch office,—superintending transmission of correspondence from the provinces.

會⁴
5184

會同四譯館 office of the residence for tributary envoys.

會審 or 會訊 joint investigation.

會審衙門 the Mixed Court, at Shanghai.

會銜 to unite titles, — as when several officials make a joint representation.

會營 (of civil officials) to co-operate with the territorial military authorities.

會奏 to jointly memorialise.

會緝 to unite in pursuing.

會稟 a joint petition or report.

會理 to manage conjointly.

會札 joint instructions.

會拏 to help to catch.

會鞫 joint examination.

會勘 joint inspection.

會督 to join with one's subordinates in...; joint supervision.

會咨 to make a joint communication (to equals).

咨會 to communicate by despatch, as between high officials of equal rank. See 照 474.

知會 to notify; to inform.

會齊考試 a competitive examination.

會試 the triennial examination, held at Peking, for the degree of 進士 *chin shih*.

會元 first on the list at the above.

會魁 the next seventeen ditto.

省會 a provincial capital.

會意 to understand; to take a hint. Also, "suggestive compounds," or characters supposed to have been formed upon an analysis of the meaning intended to be conveyed. Thus, the duplication of 人 *man* makes 从 *to follow*, and the same trebled makes 𠂇 *many*; 火 *fire* doubled makes 炎 *flaming*, and when trebled 焱 *awful*.

我會過他的意 I saw what he meant.

會⁴
5184

會意作 to act on an understanding.

意會 to imagine; to conceive.

只可意會未可言傳 one can feel what it means, but not be able to express it in words.

會氣 see 1064.

會不出 can't make out,—what you are driving at.

會通 to understand thoroughly.

理會 to mind; to pay attention; to note.

會作 able to do.

你會不會 can you do it or not?

可都會麼 can you do them all?—(e.g.) these tricks.

學會 to learn how to do anything.

會水 to be able to swim.

會者不難,難者不會 it is not difficult to those who can do it: if it is difficult it is because they cannot do it.

會生病 able to cause sickness; liable to make one ill.

不會下雨 it won't rain.

會子 an interval; a time.

一會 *hui*³ 的工夫 a moment; an instant.

不大會 in no great while; presently.

管多會兒 at any time; whenever (it may be, etc.).

機會 a chance; an opportunity. See 787.

會丞相與王有隙 now at that juncture, the Prime Minister happened to be on bad terms with the Prince.

會冬大寒 now it happened that the winter was a severe one.

會典 the Institutes of the Empire,—containing details of the whole scheme of government administration.

會神仙 the festival of All Spirits (19th of 1st moon).

會親 to meet relatives.

會鈔 to advance money for.

會錢 to collect money.

會票 bill of exchange. See 5190.

會⁴
5184

Read *kuei*⁴. To calculate.

會計司 Collectorate of rents of Banner property.

會稽 a District in Chehkiang.

To draw; to sketch; to make an outline. Also read *kuei*⁴. See 6511.

繪地圖 to draw a map.

繪畫 or 繪塑 to draw and paint.

繪像 to draw portraits.

繪事後素 the business of laying on the colours follows the preparation of the plain ground.

起句繪初月之狀 the first sentence sketches the shape of the new moon.

See 6339.

Same as 5172.

Property; money; bribes.

以爾車來,以我賄遷 come with your carriage, and I will remove my goods,—of a woman eloping.

賄賂 or 賄賂 bribes.

行賄 or 行賄賂 to bribe.

送賄 to send bribes.

受賄 to receive bribes.

囑賄 or 賄託 to cause to do anything by means of bribes.

賄和 to bribe to hush up or withdraw a charge.

賄買 to suborn.

Same as 5190.

Whirling, turbulent waters. A bank draft.

東滙澤爲彭蠡 eastward still, and whirling on, it formed the marsh of P'êng-li,—of the 漢 Han river.

滙源 a source; a spring.

四書滙參 the Four Books, with the various Commentaries.

繪⁴
5185

R. 泰隊
C. *fui*, *k'ui*
H. *fui*, *fui*²
F. *hwou*²
W. *kwai*
N. *wei*²
P.
M. } *hwei*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *hwe*
J. *kwai*, *ye*
A. *hou*²
Sinking
Irregular.

繪⁴
5186

賄⁴
5187

賄⁴
5188

R. 賄 10.
C. *fui*
H. *fui*²
F. *wei*
W. *hwai*
N. *hwei*²
P. *hwei*²
M. } *hwei*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *hwe*
J. *kwai*
A. *hou*
Rising Upper
Irregular.

匯⁴
5189

滙⁴
5190

R. 賄
C. *ui*²
H. *fui*²
F. *hwou*²
W. *wai*²
N. *wei*
P.
M. } *hwei*²
Y. }
Sz. }

滙⁴

5190

K. hwe
J. kwai, ye
A. houi
Rising Lower
Irregular.

滙票 or 滙單 a bill of exchange.

滙費 or 滙息 or 滙兌費 the loss by exchange.

如今滙到了 the advice has now been received,—the money can be paid.

滙至來省 to remit by bill of exchange to the provincial capital.

我向你滙一千兩銀子 I will draw on you for one thousand taels.

滙銀一千兩於上海 bought a bill on Shanghai for Tls. 1000. See 9118.

滙劃 bank drafts.

滙撥 to draw on; to give a draft on.

滙付 pay to.....

滙往 to draw on,—e.g. London.

滙欸 remittances; drafts.

滙銀行 or 滙兌局 an exchange office.

滙豐銀行 the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

恚⁴

5191

R. 寘
C. wai
H. fui
F. oui, hie
W. wai
N. wei
P. }
M. } hwei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hwe, v. ye
J. i
A. k'we
Sinking Lower.

Rage; anger.

恚恨 to hate and detest; bitter resentment.

恚怒 in a towering passion.

抵床而恚 he beat the bed in his anger.

嘒⁴

5192

R. 霽
C. wai
H. woi
F. woi, oui
W. hsi
N. }
P. } hwei
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hie
J. kei, ke
A. nüe
Sinking Upper.

Tiny. Sparkling. Chirping. Jingling. Whistling.

嘒彼小星 small are those starlets,—a concubine (小星) speaking of herself and companions.

有嘒其星 the stars sparkle bright.

鳴蜩嘒嘒 "chirp, chirp," sing the cicadas.

鸞聲嘒嘒 the jingling of bells,—on horses.

嘒嘒管聲 shrilly sound the flutes.

慧⁴

5193

R. 霽
C. wai
H. fui
F. hie, v. hwoi
W. yü
N. wei
P. }
M. } hwei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hie
J. kei, ye
A. hwe
Sinking Lower.

Intelligent; quick; clever.

敏慧 or 聰慧 or 靈慧 or 慧明 intelligent; sagacious; quick-witted; wise.

慧性 one who has the nature of wisdom. Sanskrit: *pradjñākara*. Popularly used in the sense of "smart, clever."

小慧 skill; cleverness; aptitude.

美而慧 beautiful and clever.

睜開慧眼 opened wide his spiritual eyes,—i.e. eyes gifted with a range beyond that of mortals.

智慧 see 1784.

曄⁴

5194

R. 霽
See 曄
A. we
Sinking Upper.

Fine; minute. Used with 5192.

誣³

5195

R. 紙
See 毀
Rising Upper.

To slander; to vilify.

誣謗 to slander; to backbite.

由嘴誣罵人 slandering and abusing people without restraint.

毀³

5196

R. 紙
C. wai
H. k'wui
F. hwi
W. hü
N. }
P. } hwei
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hwei
J. ki
A. hui
Rising Upper.

To break; to injure; to destroy. To shed, as teeth. To slander; used with 5195.

拆毀 to pull down,—as a building.

毀傷 to wound.

毀壞 or 毀爛 or 毀敗 to destroy.

毀棄 to destroy and cast away.

毀滅 to exterminate utterly.

毀失 to suffer injury; a loss.

毀掉 to knock down; to demolish.

聖言不毀 the holy words (of Confucius) can never perish.

衰毀 worn-out; failing in strength.

哀毀 pulled down by grief.

禮無毀人以自成也 the rule of society is not to de-

毀³

5196

stroy another in order to secure one's own success. See 5031.

有求全之毀 there are cases in which men seeking to be perfect have received reproach.

燬³

5197

R. 紙

See 毀

Rising Upper.

A blazing fire; bright; splendid.

烈燬 a furious fire.

王室如燬 the palace was as though ablaze.

燒燬 or 燬焚 to burn down; to consume.

燬失 destroyed by fire.

護³

5198

惠⁴

5199

R. 霽
C. wai
H. fui
F. hie
W. yü
N. wei
P. }
M. } hwei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hie
J. kei, ye
A. hwe
Sinking Lower.

Same as 5195.

Kind; gracious; forbearing; humane. To accord with; to obey; to be docile. A kind of three-cornered halberd.

蒙惠 indebted for kindness.

承蒙厚惠 indebted for considerable favour shown.

如蒙見惠, 不勝銘感 if you kindly grant me this favour, I shall be everlastingly grateful.

受惠 or 領惠 to receive kindness.

保惠于庶民 to exercise a protecting kindness towards the masses.

恩惠 or 惠澤 grace; favour.

惠愛 benevolence.

惠心 kind-hearted; humane.

惠我良多 you have been very kind to me.

盛惠 great kindness.

虛惠 empty kindness,—the show without the reality.

實惠 real kindness,—substantial aid.

惠好 to show kindness.

惠函 your note.

惠顧 kind attentions.

惠賜 to kindly bestow.

惠晤 or 惠語 gracious utterances.

惠⁴
5199

惠翰 your "valued favour."
惠致 a gracious step or measure,
—of government.
惠臨 to honour with a visit.
惠然肯來 kindly he seems
willing to come.
惠于宗公 he conformed to
the example of his ancestors.
駿惠我文王 striving to be
in accord with our Wên Wang.
執惠 holding three-cornered
halberds.
惠來縣 a District near Swa-
tow.

慇⁴
5200

R. 霽
See **惠**
Sinking
Lower.

蕙⁴
5201

R. 霽
H. sui
See **惠**
Sinking
Lower.

蟪⁴
5202

R. 霽
See **惠**
Sinking
Lower.

諛⁴
5203

R. 霽
See **惠**
Sinking
Lower.

嬪⁴
5204

R. 隊
See **噴**
Sinking
Lower.

Compliant; obedient.
Used for 5199.
義征不慇 would not submit
to just coercion.

A fragrant species of mar-
shy orchid, called **蕙蘭**,
having many flowers on one
stalk.

蘭蕙齊芳 the success of two
brothers at the public examin-
ations.

雪蕙 the snow-orchid of Yün-
nan.

An insect, called **蟪蛄**,
which lives but six months.

蟪蛄不知春秋 the *hui*
ku knows not spring and autumn,
—if it knows one it cannot know
the other.

Quick; sagacious. Obe-
dient.

A woman, named **女嬪**,
from whose womb six sons
were removed by a surgical
operation.

Read *kuai*⁴. Name of a
king of the **匈奴** Hsiung-nu.

殢⁴
5205

R. 隊
P. *hwei*
M. *k'wei*
See **噴**
Sinking
Lower.

潰⁴
5206

R. 隊
W. *'wai, wai*
See **噴**
P. *k'wei*,
M. *hwei*
Y. *hwei*
K. *hwe, v. kwe*
J. *kwei, ye*
A. *houi*
Sinking
Lower.

To open or break, as a
sore.

瘡殢 the boil has broken.
通身殢爛 his whole body
has broken out in sores.

To rush, as a stream; to
flee; to be dispersed; de-
feated; destroyed.

潰濩 the dashing of waves.

臨陣潰逃 to run away in
the face of the enemy.

紛紛潰散 completely routed.

莽兵大潰 the soldiers of
Wang Mang were utterly routed.

潰亂 in disorder.

潰癰雖痛勝于養毒
although opening an abscess is
painful, 'tis better than letting
the poison work.

潰敗 destroyed; spoilt.

潰敗決裂 broken up,—as a
friendship.

無不潰止 all is going to
confusion.

淹潰 soaked; drenched; flooded.

潰百尺之室以突隙
之烟焚 the burning down of
a hundred-foot (*sc.* large) man-
sion must begin with a tiny
smoke-rift.

有潰 to look angry.

草不潰茂 the grass does not
attain to luxuriance.

是用不潰于成 it will
never come to completion.

The dull, dim sight of
old people. [To be dis-
tinguished from **瞶** 12,449.]

盲瞶 blind.

昏瞶 dim-sighted.

形同聾瞶 both deaf (as a
post) and blind (as a bat),—of
incapable officials. See 12,449.

闐⁴
5208

R. 隊
C. *'k'ui, kwai*
H. *k'wei*
F. *hwoui*
N. *gwei, kwei*
W. *kwai*
P. *hwei*
M. *k'wei*
Y. *kwei*
See **噴**
K. *hwe, v. kwe*
J. *kwei, ye*
A. *houi*
Sinking Lower.

The gate of a market.
See 5049.

洋樓客棧闐闐喧囂
a bustling and noisy mart, full
of foreign honges and inns,—said
in the *Peking Gazette* of Shang-
hai.

瀝⁴
5209

R. 隊
C. *fui*
H. *fui*
F. *hwoui*
N. *hwei*
See **悔**
Sinking
Upper.

To wash the face.

王乃洮瀝水 the prince
then washed his hands and face.
用水瀝其面 they washed
his face with water,—to sober
him.

噦⁴
5210

R. 泰 隊
月
C. *wai*
H. *wai*
F. *woui*
W. *'u*
P. *'yüei* } *yüei*
M. *'yüei* } *yüei*
K. *hwae, öl*
J. *kwai, ke,*
yetz
A. *hwe, we*
Sinking and
Entering
Upper.

Descriptive of the sound
of horses' bells in a cha-
riot; see **噦** 5192. To be
spacious; wide and deep.
The song of birds.

噦噦其冥 deep and wide are
its recesses,—of a room.

Read *yüeh*^{4*} To belch;
to vomit.

乾噦惡心 to retch without
vomiting and feel sick.

大飲而噦 got very drunk
and vomited.

翮⁴
5211

R. 泰
C. *wai*
F. *woui*
N. *hwei*
P. *'swei*,
M. *'hwei*
K. *hwae*
J. *kwai, ke*
A. *we*
Sinking
Upper.

The noise of birds' wings.

翮翮其羽 (the phoenix)
clapped its wings.

識⁴
5212

Same as 5210.

𦵏
5213

Same as 5214.

卉
5214

R. 尾末

C. *swai*

H. *fu*³

F. *wei*

W. *hü*²

N. *hwei*

P. *hwei*²

M. *hwei*

Sz. *hwei*

K. *hwei*

J. *ki*

A. *hui*

Rising and

Sinking

Upper.

彙
5215

R. 未

C. *loui*

H. *lui*

F. *loui*

W. *lui*²

N. *wei*

P. *hwei*

M. *wei, hwei, lei*

Y. *hwei*

Sz. *wei, hwei, lei*

K. *wi, hwi*

J. *i*

A. *vi*

Sinking

Lower.

喙
5216

R. 隊

C. *swai*

N. *hwei*

P. *hwei*

M. *hwei*

K. *hwei*

J. *kai, ke*

A. *hwe, hñe*

Sinking

Upper.

A beak; a bill; a snout; a mouth. To pant. [To be distinguished from 啄 2400.]

雖有百喙 even though you have a hundred mouths.

無從置喙 no means of getting a word in.

擊喙數十 gave him several tens of blows on the mouth.

外間謠傳可以息喙 outside rumours may thus be put a stop to.

喙息 to breathe; to pant.

困喙 panting,—as a dog from fatigue.

維其喙矣 startled and panting,—the wild tribes fled.

諱
5217

R. 未

C. *swai, fai*²

H. *wei*

F. *hwoui*²

W. *hü*², *hsü*²

N. *hwei*

P. *hwei*

M. *hwei*

Y. *hwei*

Sz. *hwei*

K. *hwi*

J. *ki*

A. *hui*

Sinking

Upper.

To conceal. To shun; to avoid the use of, as applied to personal names, especially those of Emperors of the present dynasty (see 13,088), of Confucius and of Mencius; the "taboo" of the South Sea islanders; euphemism. See 6853.

隱諱 to conceal.

直認不諱 confess all and conceal nothing.

有話即說,何必諱言 if you have anything to say, speak out: why conceal it?

爲親者諱 to conceal the errors of relatives.

避諱 to avoid mentioning a delicate or unpleasant subject, especially the use of the personal name. This is effected in writing, by the omission or addition of certain strokes; in speaking, by giving to the character in question some other sound than its own. See 丘 2310.

諱始於周 the avoidance of names began under the Chou dynasty.

請教官諱 what is your personal name?—i.e. the 官名, which appears upon visiting cards and is legally one's distinguishing name, though not for public use.

皇帝諱構 the Emperor's personal name was Kou.

君諱 you, Sir,—in address.

諱名不諱姓 we avoid using a man's personal name, but not his surname. See 4599.

諱死謂之大行 to avoid the word *death*, it is called "the great journey."

囑其子諱之 told his son not to use it,—a phrase.

諱而不言 they hushed it up.

忌諱 prohibited; forbidden; taboo.

犯諱 to violate the taboo; to use prohibited names.

入門問諱 when going into a family, enquire what are its tabooed words etc.,—so as to be able to avoid them.

諱
5217

未曾犯一人家諱 he never offended any one's private feelings or prejudices.

你先君尊諱 what was your late father's name?

不諱 that which is not tabooed, as being common to all men,—death.

如有不諱,無憂家室也 if anything should happen to you, have no anxiety about your family.

恐后不諱 fearing that the Empress would die.

二名不偏諱 in the case of two personal names, both are not tabooed.

以諱事神 (the people of Chou) did not use the name which they bore in serving the spirits of the dead.

廟諱 or 聖諱 the personal name of an Emperor. The following is the list of those of the present dynasty:—

Shun Chih: 福臨 was left unaltered.

K'ang Hsi: 玄燁 was altered to 玄燿 or 元燿.

Yung Chêng: 胤禩 was altered to 胤禩 or 允禩.

Ch'ien Lung: 弘歷 was altered to 宏 (His Majesty objected to this form) 歷 or 弘歷.

Chia Ch'ing: 顥琰 was altered to 顥琰. [顥 was originally 永, which was altered by Ch'ien Lung in 1795. See 6923.]

Tao Kuang: 旻寧 was altered to 旻甯 or 綿甯.

Hsien Fêng: 奕訢 was altered to 奕訢.

T'ung Chih: 載淳 was altered to 載淳.

Kuang Hsi: 載湉 was altered to 載湉.

Hsüan T'ung: 溥儀 has been altered to 儀.

惟¹
5218

R. 支
See 睢
A. sui
Even Upper.

癭⁴
5219

R. 賄
See 會
K. hwe, we
J. kwai, ye
A. houi
Rising Lower.

臃⁴
5220

R. 隊灰
See 對回
Sinking and
Even Upper
and Lower.

頰⁴
5221

Ugly.

此惟 ugly; ill-favoured.

Knobs or excrescences on trees.

老樹生癭 old trees become gnarled, or covered with knobs.

To swell; to bulge out.

臃臃 a knob; a boss; a protuberance.

Same as 5209.

HUN.

昏¹
5222

R. 元
C. fên
H. fun, fwên
F. hwong
W. hsüe, hüe
N. hwêng, v.
houñ
P. } hun,
M. } hwên
Y. } hun,
Sz. } hwêng
K. hon
J. kon
A. houn
Even Upper.

Dusk; twilight, as opp. to 朝 478; dark; obscure. Confused; dull; stupid; fuddled; insensible, from drink or otherwise (see 3740). Used with 5223.

以辨朝昏 to distinguish dawn from dusk.

黃昏 dusk; the gloaming. Also, the light of early dawn.

原說過黃昏送來 had said it should be sent after dark.

杜鵑無語正黃昏 the night-jar has ceased to cry, and the dim light of dawn appears.

昏黑 or 昏暗 dark.

天昏地凍 the sky is overcast and the ground frozen,—in Tartary.

定昏 or 昏夜 night.

晨昏定省 morning and evening go and enquire after your parents' health.

昏¹
5222

昏邁 old; decrepit; in the evening of life.

昏昧 dark; obscure; unintelligible.

說話不明猶如昏鏡 speech that is not clear is like a dull mirror,—nothing can be seen in it.

昏亂 confused; muddled; stupid.

昏腦 or 昏頭 addle-headed.

昏驕 stupid; foolish,—a term of abuse.

昏君 a *roué*.

昏昏沉沉的 thick; misty.

利令智昏 avarice blinds the judgment.

利慾昏心 avarice and lust have blinded his heart.

不昏作勞 do not over-exert yourself.

昏昏睡熟 sleeping soundly.

終日昏昏 fuddled all day long,—as with drink or opium.

跌倒昏絕於地 he fell insensible on the ground.

昏花 specks flitting before the eyes; *muscae volitantes*.

發昏 to become confused in mind; to wander, as a dying man.

昏過去 or 昏暈 to faint.

昏眩 dizziness.

昏迷 unconscious; wandering,—as in illness.

婚¹
5223

R. 元
See 昏
Even Upper.

To marry a wife; see 嫁 1141. A bridegroom.

男婚女嫁 men take wives, women follow husbands; marrying and giving in marriage.

婚娶 to marry a wife.

婚媾 to marry.

婚姻 bride and bridegroom; marriage. See 13,216.

婚姻之禮 the ceremonial of marriage.

婚姻勸攏 advise people to betake themselves to matrimony.

大禮三千, 婚姻最重 of the three thousand great Rites, marriage is the most important.

婚¹
5223

成婚 or 完婚 to consummate a marriage.

兩下成婚配 the two become man and wife.

結婚 or 連婚 or 定婚 to arrange a marriage.

離婚 to dissolve a marriage.

婚書 the horoscopes of a betrothed couple, which are exchanged when the marriage is finally agreed upon.

合婚 to submit the horoscopes of a proposed couple to an expert, to see if the marriage is a desirable one.

娶後婚 to marry a widow.

賣婚 to hand over a sum of money for one's bride.

皇上大婚 an Emperor's marriage.

揔婚之大臣 a high official who arranges the marriages of the Imperial family.

指腹為婚 to betroth before birth.

此時有婚有宦 he was now married and in an official position.

婚家 the bridegroom's family.

婚親 relatives by marriage,—the wife's family.

婚配 to marry; to mate, or arrange marriages among, slaves.

馬無再配, 人有重婚 *ch'ung*² horses will not mate a second time, but men will re-marry.

Same as 5229.

惛¹
5224

殯¹
5225

R. 元
See 昏
Even Upper.

湮¹
5226

R. 元
See 昏
Even Upper.

The dimness of death; to die by swallowing poison.

Unstable; unsettled; muddy.

瞢¹

5227

R. 元

See 昏

Even Upper.

閤¹

5228

R. 元

See 昏

Even Upper.

惛¹

5229

R. 元

See 昏

Even Upper.

嫵¹

5230

R. 微元

See 嫵

Even Upper and Lower.

渾²

5231

R. 元阮

F. chung

W. yüe, yüe,

wang,

wang²

N. wêng, v. cün

See 混

Even Lower.

Dulness of vision.

漠瞢於勢利 to be blindly devoted to power and wealth.

An entrance; a door-keeper.

叩閤 to knock at a gate; to appeal to the Emperor.

閤人 a doorkeeper,—in ancient times, deprived of feet.

欲其子之爲閤 wished his son to be a doorkeeper.

閤閤 or **閤寺** doorkeepers at the palace,—who are always eunuchs.

Confused in mind; dull; stupid.

心惛 confused; oblivious.

惛迷不醒 in an abject state of mental confusion.

Read *hun*⁴.

惛耄 dulness of wit induced by old age.

惛悶 dull; stupid.

A term of address to a woman.

嫵家 my wife; my good woman.

Confused; chaotic; disordered; turbid; muddy. Whole; complete; the entire mass; the Absolute. Used with **混** 5239.

渾沌 or **渾淪** chaos; confusion.

中央之帝爲渾沌 Chaos was the ruler of the central zone.

天下之民謂之渾沌 all the people in the empire called him Chaos,—said of a wicked descendant of the Yellow Emperor.

渾²

5231

物有所相不得謂之

渾 if things have relativities they cannot be regarded as the Absolute.

渾元之氣 the principle of life, which is co-existent with matter.

渾 *hun*³ **雜** mixed; miscellaneous.

渾 *hun*³ **淆** confused; mixed; muddy.

渾河 the muddy river,—a name for the **永定** Yung-ting river near Peking.

渾水 muddy water.

渾濁 muddy; turbid; foul.

渾胚 a foetus of one month; formless; indistinguishable.

渾金 gold ore.

渾人 a stupid fellow; a lout.

渾 *hun*³ **厚人** honest; liberal; lenient.

對渾家道 said to his wife.

渾化 a total change or disorganisation.

渾括 to embody.

渾身 the whole body.

渾和 to jumble together; to mix up.

下字無一不渾 not one character which has not its own indispensable place.

渾圖 or **渾成** all; entire; in the gross.

天下一渾 the empire under one sway.

渾天球 a celestial globe.

渾然天理 the all-embracing laws of God.

渾然一新 everything new,—as when making a fresh start.

阿渾 Akhün,—a priest of the Mohammedan religion.

渾不似 or **渾撥四** a name for the *p'i p'a*; see 9061.

瑋²

5232

R. 元

See 渾

Even Lower.

A precious stone.

碧瑋 green serpentine.

瑋春 a town in Kirin; the name is also applied to Wladiwostock.

暉¹

5233

R. 間

See 運

Sinking Lower.

葷¹

5234

R. 文

C. } fèn

H. } hung

F. } hūe

N. } hwèng

P. } hun

M. }

Y. } hwèng

Sz. } hun

K. } hun

J. } kun

A. } hwèn

Even Upper.

Meat which may not be eaten on fast-days. Used with 5234.

Food which is forbidden to the Buddhist priesthood, and generally to people fasting; see **素** 10,348. Besides meat, this term includes garlic, onions, leeks, etc. Licentious; immoral; see 4098.

禁食葷 prohibition against the use of flesh food,—in the 1st, 5th, and 9th moons, by order of **太宗** of the T'ang dynasty, in obedience to the Buddhist belief that in those months Indra casts about his **大寶鏡**, to scrutinise the actions of mankind.

五葷 five kinds of flesh forbidden as above. These are the flesh of the horse, dog, bullock, goose, and pigeon.

寧爲葷口念佛, 不可諫口罵人 better feast and pray than fast and swear.

葷菜 a meat diet; ordinary food.

葷腥 garlic and meat. See 2055.

戒葷腥 to abstain from garlic and meat.

葷酒莫入 no meat or wine may enter here,—a notice seen outside Buddhist temples.

把盞勸他開葷 took a cup and begged him to break his pledge against meat and wine.

不敢破葷 he did not venture to eat any forbidden food,—being a Buddhist.

大葷館 a restaurant; an eating-house.

那隻貓兒不喫葷 what cat won't eat meat?

葷粥 (*yü***) or **葷育** the Huns. Said to have been founded by

淳維 Ch'un-wei, who fled northwards after the defeat of his father, **桀癸** Chieh Kuei, in B.C. 1766.

諢⁴
5235

R. 願
See 混
J. gon
A. ngoun
Sinking
Lower.

To jest; to joke.

打諢 to joke.

諢衣 garments of black or white, bearing indecent inscriptions in white or black, respectively, bestowed by the Emperor 穆宗 Mu Tsung of the T'ang dynasty on his concubines.

諢言 jests; broad jokes.

優諢 the jokes of the low-comedy man.

諢名 a nickname. See 5239.

餠²
5236

R. 問
See 混
K. } un
J. }
A. vên
Sinking
Lower.

Flat round cakes of pork, called 餠飩, which are fried in fat and then rolled in flour and steamed.

餠飩館兒 shops where the above are made and sold.

一百隻餠飩喫過九十九, 還不曉得葷腥素 having eaten ninety-nine out of a hundred fritters, not to know whether they contain garlic, meat, or simple (i.e. unprohibited) ingredients.

鼯²
5237

R. 元
See 渾
Even Lower
and Upper.

A marmot (*Arctomys marmotta*). See 鼠 10,072.

搨³
5238

R. 阮
See 滾
Rising Upper.

The same; similar. To inlay, as ivory. To root up.

搨連 connected,—as rooms *en suite*.

混⁴
5239

R. 阮
C. wên²
H. fwên²
F. hong²
W. wang
N. wêng
P. }
M. } hun²
Y. } hwên²
Sz. }
K. hon
J. kon, gon
A. houn
Rising Lower
Irregular.

Confused; turbid; ill-assorted. To receive. To pass the time; to loaf. To work. To unite. Used with 渾 5231. See 2033, 5231.

混水 muddy water.

混鬧 to brawl; to make an uproar.

混沌 confused; chaotic; unintelligible.

混沌氏 the man of Chaos,—

混⁴
5239

盤古 P'an-ku, who constructed the universe.

混沌無端 in utter confusion and disorder.

混沌魍魎 a stupid oaf.

混說 to talk at random.

混跑 to run helter-skelter.

混要 to be exorbitant.

混控 or 混捏 to make false accusations.

男女混雜 men and women indiscriminately mixed.

畏刑混認 to make wild confessions from fear of torture.

蒙混 or 混充 to deceive; to delude.

含混 vague; unintelligible.

混冒 reckless.

混撞 to blunder up against.

混罵 to abuse; to curse.

混噁 to use foul language.

混亂 in great confusion.

混掄 to whirl; to brandish.

打混 to play the fool.

混 *hun*² 堂 a public bath-house, where all bathe in the same water. See 6341, 8850.

混名 a nickname. See 5235.

混着去 to go recklessly into anything; to go without being invited.

混世界 a disordered generation.

混世虫 a ne'er-do-well.

混世魔王 the trouble-man-kind devil-king,—nickname given to 程咬金 Ch'êng Yao-chin who assisted 李世民 Li Shih-min in establishing the T'ang dynasty.

莫混我 don't make fun of me!

混星子 or 混手子 a loafer; a rowdy.

混小子 a young blackguard.

混賬東西 you scoundrel!

在此混帳一年有餘 has been loafing here for a year and more,—not paying his way.

混⁴
5239

在船上混了兩年 dragged out a couple of years on a junk.

混頭 time to be put in; time to be spent.

混到頭 come to the end of one's tether.

一塊混事 to work together.

混晒兒 to fight against drowsiness.

混和 to jumble up; to mix together.

混一 to unite into one; universal empire.

受天明混一天下 having received a clear command from above to unite all the empire under one rule,—of the 1st Sung Emperor. See 3088.

南北混 north and south were united in one.

劉氏未亡魏未混一 before the death of Liu Pei, the Wei Kingdom was not united under one rule.

Fire; flames.

焜³
5240

R. 阮
See 混
Rising Lower.

焜耀 blazing.

火焜焜而上 the flames curled upwards.

餽²
5241

Same as 5236.

忡²
5242

R. 元
See 魂
Even Lower.

Melancholy; dull.

忡濁悶瞋 stupidly indifferent.

魄²
5243

Same as 5242.

魂²
5244

R. 元
F. hung
N. wêng, v.
wah⁵
See 混
Even Lower.

The soul; that part of the soul (as opp. to 魄 9420) which at death goes to heaven and is able to leave the body, carrying with it an appearance of physical form; the subliminal

魂²

5244

self, expl. as 人陽神.
The mind; wits; faculties.

魂魄 or 魂靈 the soul,—
which is supposed to be in two
distinct parts, half *Yin* and half
Yang, as below.

靈魂 the soul,—used by Catholics
and Protestants.

魂升於天, 魄降於地
the *hun* (anima) goes up to
heaven, the *po* (umbra) goes
down into earth.

三魂 the three souls,—of the
Taoists, one of which goes to
heaven, another into the earth,
while the third remains by the
corpse. Otherwise explained as

(1) 生魂 the principle of life,
common to man, animals, and
plants; (2) 覺魂 the senses,
common to man and animals;
and (3) 靈魂 the power of
distinguishing between right and
wrong. The two former perish
at death; the latter constitutes
man's immortal soul.

三魂七魄 the three *hun* and
the seven *po*,—another popular
division of the soul.

招魂 to summon the spirits,—
as of one who has been drowned
or who has died at a distance.

引魂 to guide the spirit,—of a
dead man to the grave, at a
funeral.

引魂幡 or 領魂幡 a small
banner carried at funerals for the
above purpose.

魂不附體 soul and body
parted.

神魂出現 his spirit ap-
peared.

鈎魂取命 to hook up a soul
and bring its destiny,—as is done
before the judge in Purgatory,
to decide upon the punishments
to be inflicted.

已見鈎魂之鬼 he al-
ready sees the devil sent to fetch
his soul,—to Purgatory; he is
near death.

斷魂 to die. Also (poet.) to be
melancholy.

反魂 to come back to life,—as
after being in a trance, during
which the soul is believed to
quit the body.

游魂 wandering ghosts,—of
those who have not received

魂²

5244

proper burial. Used in the sense
of social parasites.

釜底游魂 a soul at the
bottom of (an empty) cooking-
pot,—dying of starvation.

孤魂 orphan ghosts,—who have
none to attend to their spiritual
comforts after death.

死的屈, 冤魂不散 of
those who die an unjust death,
the injured spirits will not depart,
—half to heaven and half to
earth, as usual, but hang about
until revenge has been taken.

冤魂纏腿 an injured ghost
clings round the legs,—of its
murderer, thus ultimately bring-
ing him to justice.

失魂 to lose one's wits.

沒魂靈 not got his wits about
him; wanting in sense.

掉魂 to lose consciousness.

嚇掉了魂兒 frightened
him out of his wits.

魂不守舍 or 魂不在
身 no wits left,—as from fright.

魂飛喪 to lose one's presence
of mind.

魂飛魄喪 (or 散) scared
out of one's wits; struck dumb
(e.g. by love).

魂迷魄蕩 bewitched; fasci-
nated.

銷魂 to melt the soul; to swoon,
from grief or excitement; see
4297.

銷魂橋 a bridge near Ch'ang-
an of old, where coming friends
were welcomed and parting
friends sped on their way,—the
Bridge of Swoons.

令人真個銷魂矣 a
truly exciting scene!—said of
the Shanghai race-course.

魂氣則無不之也 there
is no place to which the mind
cannot reach.

萬物之魂魂 the variety in
nature.

豕⁴

5245

R. 願

See 溷

Sinking
Lower.

A pig-sty; a privy.

惘⁴

5246

R. 願

See 溷

Sinking
Lower.

To disturb; to disobey.
To disgrace. To mortify;
shame; grief.

造惘 to incommode.

不敢惘命 not to dare to
disobey orders.

惘君 to dishonour one's sover-
eign.

常常有之, 未始以爲
惘也 what is customary may
not be regarded as disgraceful.

主不惘賓 the host must not
mortify his guest.

心惘不釋 I cannot get rid
of my grief.

Same as 5246.

愿²

5247

搨⁴

5248

R. 月元

See 鵠渾

Entering and
Even Lower.

To touch with the hand;
to pick up, as with pincers.

Also read *hu*^{4*}.

溷⁴

5249

R. 願

See 混

Sinking
Lower.

Turbid; in confusion;
dirty. Used with 5239.
See 英 13,308.

世溷濁 the times are in con-
fusion.

君子不食溷腴 the super-
ior man does not eat the flesh
of dogs and pigs.

攪溷 to disturb; to make muddy.

懶溷 dull; stupid.

別溷插言 don't be putting
your word in,—unasked.

溷說 to use bad language.

藩溷 a privy.

藩溷之花 a flower on a dung-
hill.

To finish.

朕實不明以倅伯父
WE were wrong in thus putting
Our uncle to shame.

倅²

5250

R. 願

See 混

Sinking
Lower.

HUNG.

哄³

5251

R. 送東

C. *hung*,H. *hung*,H. *kiung*,F. *hung*,W. *hung*,N. *hung*,P. *hung*,M. *hung*,Y. *hung*,Sz. *hung*,K. *hong*,J. *gu*, *kō*,A. *houng*

Sinking and

Even Upper

Irregular.

Noise; clamour. To trick; to cheat.

哄堂大笑起來 every one burst out laughing.

謫哄 or 哄喝 to intimidate; to browbeat.

哄鬧 to make an uproar.

哄動 a hurly-burly; to prevail on; to delude into.

哄唆 to sow dissension.

哄誘 to beguile.

哄弄 to humbug; to make a fool of.

哄他來 humbug him into coming.

哄騙 or 誑哄 to cheat; to swindle.

哄孩子 to play tricks on a child.

哄他的東西 to trick him out of his things.

三哄, 四騙, 五不知 if I give three pips down, I must outwit him: if I give four, I must fool him: if I give five, he knows nothing about the game, — of 圍棋 *wei-ch'i*.Read *hung*¹.

哄起來 to rouse up.

洪²

5252

R. 東

See 紅

Even Lower.

A flood; overflowing. Vast; immense; very. Bounding, as a strong pulse.

洪水 an inundation which took place during the reign of the legendary Emperor Yao, B.C. 2357—2258.

湯湯 *shang¹ shang¹* 洪水方割 destructive in their overflow are the waters of the inundation.

洪水茫茫 the inundation spread far and wide.

洪水滔天 the water of the flood rose to heaven.

洪範 the Great Plan. See 3429.

洪大 very great.

洪福 great happiness.

洪²

5252

洪荒 a vast waste. See 5098. 聲如洪鐘 with a voice like a large bell.

新銅聲洪而濁 the ring of new bronze is muffled and dull.

惟爾洪無度 you were very lawless.

洪舒于民 generously kind to the people.

洪惟 I greatly think,—as used by the Emp., the “greatly” referring to his important functions.

洪惟作威 having exercised great tyranny.

寬洪大量 very generous and liberal-minded.

洪武 Hung Wu,—the first Emperor of the Ming dynasty.

洪家 a name for the Triad Society, the object of which is to restore the Ming dynasty. See 5184.

洪河 a branch of the river 淮 Huai, which it joins in Honan.

洪脈 a bounding pulse.

A flame; fire. To dry; to roast.

印烘于煤 I burn (the mulberry branches) in a small furnace.

烘屋子 to warm the room.

烘爐 a portable stove.

烘烤 or 烘焙 to roast; to heat before a fire.

烘焙行李 to dry baggage before a fire.

烘乾 to dry by the fire.

烘彎 warped by fire.

烘襯 to convey an idea by implication; an inference.

滿坐烘然 the whole assembly exploded,—with laughter.

A road through a village; a lane.

衙堂裏拜丈母 bows to his mother-in-law in lane and hall,—i.e. everywhere. Of people who are officiously polite.

五子用失乎家衙 his five sons who followed his exam-

衙⁴

5254

ple lost their homes,—i.e. their kingdoms.

肉衙堂 a “sandwich”,—coarsely expressed by the ideogram 嫩.

Same as 5254. Also used for 4293.

Same as 5263.

The din of battle; to fight.

鄒與魯鬪 there was a skirmish between the Tsou and Lu States.

鬪鬥 to quarrel and fight; to brawl.

鬪嚷 uproar; clamour.

鬪戰 to do battle; to fight.

鬪兵之日 the day of the battle.

起鬪 to spread mischievous rumours.

Read *hung*¹. To shout. To push.

亂鬪鬪的 a confused din.

鬪開 to cause to fall back,—as a crowd.

一鬪而散 at a word, they all dispersed.

鬪出去 drive them out.

鬪開狗 drive away the dog.

Flourishing, as a plant; budding; sprouting.

雪裏稭 name of a winter vegetable.

臭稭 a kind of honeysuckle.

Same as 5258.

See 3915.

鬪⁴

5255

鬪⁴

5256

鬪⁴

5257

R. 送終

C. *hung*²H. *p'ung*²F. *hung*W. *ung*²N. *ung*²P. *hung*²M. *hung*²Y. *hung*²Sz. *hung*²K. *hong*J. *kō*, *gō*A. *houng*²

Sinking

Irregular.

稭⁴

5258

R. 送

See 鬪

Sinking

Lower.

稭⁴

5259

橫⁴

5260

璜

5261

𧈧

5262

R. 庚

C. hung

H. fung

F. wong,

hwang,

v. oh⁵

W. ung

N. weng

P. } hung

M. } hung

K. hweng

J. kō, giō

A. hwaing,

hwing

Even Lower.

𧈧¹

5263

R. 東

See 紅哄

Even Upper and Lower.

虹

5264

虹²

5265

R. 東絳

C. hung, v.

kong

H. fung, v.

kiung

F. hung, v.

k'üing²

W. ung, v.

hau

N. ung, v.

hōu

P. hung, v.

kang

chiang²

M. hung, v.

kang

Y. } hung, v.

Sz. } kang

K. hong

J. kō, ku

A. hong

Even Lower and Irregular.

See 5126.

To learn.

𧈧字 name of a large college built by 順帝 Shun Ti of the Han dynasty, A.D. 126—145, for the advancement of learning.

𧈧宮 a college or gymnasium = 學宮; a Confucian temple.

𧈧門秀才 a graduate of the first degree; a *hsiu-ts'ai*.

The bawling and din of a market-place.

Same as 5253.

The rainbow, at which it is considered unlucky to point; see 指 1791 and 蝶 10,970. Also read *hung*³, *hung*⁴, *chiang*⁴, *kung*⁴, and *kang*⁴. Used for 𧈧 5267.

天虹 or 虹霓 (see 5434) or

虹霓 or 虹橋 the rainbow.

一道長虹 a rainbow which completely spans the sky.

垂虹 an inverted rainbow,—the reflection of a bridge in water.

出了虹 there is a rainbow.

不霽何虹 how can you have a rainbow without a clearing sky?—great joy must be preceded by sadness.

心虹萬丈 his mind is all-embracing (*i.e.* large, liberal) as the rainbow.

天地虹 *hung*⁴ 洞 heaven and earth joined together. See 5268.

宛虹 a dragon.

實虹小子 it will only weary you, my son,—to look for horns

虹²

5265

汞

5266

R. 董

C. hung²

F. hung

W. ung²P. hung²

M. k'ung

Y. hung

K. hong

J. kō, ku

A. hong²

Rising Lower

Irregular.

𧈧⁴

5267

R. 東送

See 閏紅

Even and

Sinking

Lower.

瀕³

5268

R. 董

See 汞

Rising and

Sinking

Irregular.

鴻²

5269

R. 東

See 紅

Even Lower.

on a young ram, *i.e.* to expect the impossible.

虹月樓 house of the lunar rainbow,—from one seen at the house of the artist, 朱玉 Chu Yü of the Yüan dynasty.

Quicksilver.

燒丹鍊汞 to smelt cinnabar and extract the quicksilver.

汞粉 calomel.

To weary; to confuse; to make mischief; to slander.

蝨賊內𧈧 devouring insects, who weary and confuse men's minds,—such are our rulers.

外阻內𧈧 opposition without, dissension within.

𧈧亂 in confusion; rebellious; seditious.

𧈧敗 a ruinous defeat.

𧈧頭 witchery; sorcery.

Vast; infinite.

瀕溶 broad and deep,—as the ocean.

濛瀕 chaos.

瀕洞不可掇 that which is joined (to something else) cannot be picked up. See 虹 5265.

A wild swan (see 6906); a wild goose. Vast; profound; used in reference to Taoist ideas and things. Altogether. See 5098.

小鴻 a bird with white plumage, resembling a widgeon.

鴻鶴 the stork.

鴻雁 or 賓鴻 the wild goose.

鴻雁捎書 a wild goose carries a letter. The association of a goose with letters seems

鴻²

5269

to date from the time when the Chinese envoy to the 匈奴 Hsiung-nu told their 單于 chief that a goose had brought the Emperor news that 蘇武 Su Wu was in captivity amongst them, 2nd century B.C.

鴻便 an occasion for sending a letter.

賓鴻 the crested goose.

鴻蒙 a term used by Chuang Tzū to personify the 自然 元氣 Vital Principle which existed in nature before cosmogonical developments began.

鴻寶 Taoist emblems; see 3366, 8720.

鴻禧 may you have great joy!

鴻恩 great favour; mercy.

鴻才 great talents.

鴻慈 great kindness.

哀鴻 a distressed population.

鴻鵠之志 soaring ambition.

紅²

5270

R. 東

C. hung

H. fung

F. ung, öng

W. ong

N. ung

P. } hung

M. } hung

Y. } hung

Sz. } hung

K. hong

J. kō, ku

A. hong

Even Lower.

Red,—the official colour under the 周 Chou dynasty. It is used for ordinary visiting cards, official seals, bride's dress, bridal chair, etc., and is generally emblematic of good luck, joy, and merry-making. See 7343, 8731, 2742, 7576.

紅色 red; vermilion.

紅赤赤 red as red can be.

桃紅 peach-flower red,—pink.

花紅 scarlet; a reward. See 5002. See below.

大紅 or 方丈紅 deep red.

鮮紅 bright red; fresh and ruddy.

銀紅 a light vermilion.

紅青 plum-coloured.

紫紅 crimson.

品紅 aniline red.

通紅 red all over; bright red.

魚紅 reddish.

紅紫不以爲褻服 even in undress, (Confucius) wore no red nor purple.

紅²
5270

燒紅 to make red-hot.

紅腫了 inflamed,—of parts of the body.

紅漲了臉 she blushed deeply.

面兒通紅 his face became quite red with blushing.

紅顏 fresh; rosy-cheeked; pretty.

紅帶子 red girdle,—a distinctive badge worn by members of the collateral branches of the present Imperial family for ever, dating from the Manchu chief-tain known as 天命, A.D. 1616.

紅片 a visiting-card.

紅妝女 a girl dressed in red, —red trousers being worn only by unmarried girls.

紅粉 see 3519.

紅女白婆 red (i.e. young) girls and white-headed matrons.

紅白二事 red and white affairs,—marriages and funerals, from the distinguishing colours used at each ceremony.

紅頂 a red button; see 11,265.

紅貨 jewels such as the ruby, carbuncle, etc. Also, red dyed stuffs.

紅日 the morning sun; a lucky day.

紅日當天 the red sun is in the sky,—used with reference to the Emperor.

紅了眼了 his eyes got red, —with anger.

看紅了眼 he has set his heart on having it,—of anything one greatly covets.

血點紅 to add red to blood, —unnecessary.

狀元紅 the name of a kind of wine.

流紅 or 落紅 menstrual discharge.

紅浪 the maidenhead.

紅勒之 criticised him severely, —referring to the red lines with which weak passages in essays are scored by tutors.

走紅運 to be in luck's way.

See 運 13,817 and 2742.

對紅 to place one's stake on the number which turns out to be

紅²
5270

“opposite to the red,” i.e. to be successful. The phrase is taken from a gambling game called 寶盒.

你二人算是對了紅

咯 you two hit off the red,—hold the same opinions, suit one another, etc.

紅塵 red dust,—the world.

紅福 earthly happiness.

紅心 the bull's-eye of a target.

紅毛 red hair,—a term originally applied to the Dutch; in later times, to all foreigners.

紅牌 the old name for the “Grand Chop” or “port clearance,” so called from the large red seal upon it.

紅單 the modern name for “port clearance,” as issued by the Customs to show that all duties have been paid.

紅淨 actors who act military parts.

紅銅板 copper plates.

紅班 a magistrate's attendants dressed in red clothes.

紅綾宴 the “Red Silk Banquet” given by the Emperor to newly-elected Han-lins.

紅燕 second quality birds'-nests.

紅衫 the red gown worn by the bride for the first three days after marriage.

紅絲 the red silken thread,—marriage.

紅衣砲 a larger sort of gongal, mounted on a tripod.

出長紅 to issue a public notice,—so called because usually written on red paper.

紅花 *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, L., distinguished as 大紅花. Also, safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*, L.). Also, the saffron (*Crocus sativa*), distinguished as below. Also, porcelain with red designs.

紅藍花 safflower.

藏紅花 saffron.

紅梁 *Euscaphis staphyleoides*, S. & Z.

紅茶 black tea.

紅糖 brown sugar.

紅棗 red dates.

紅²
5270

紅糧 millet.

紅木 red-wood.

紅菜頭 beetroot.

紅蘿蔔 carrots; radishes.

紅肉 first quality,—of American ginseng.

紅丹 red lead.

紅礬 arsenic.

山裏紅 *Crataegus pinnatifida*, Bge.

紅交嘴 the male crossbill (*Loxia albiventris*).

紅樹歌童 a name given to the oriole by Ming Huang.

紅脚鴨兒 the mallard duck (*Anas boschas*).

紅腿鶩 the red-shank (*Totanus calidris*).

紅頭鵬 the golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*).

紅壽帶 the Paradise flycatcher (*Tchitrea Incei*).

Read *kung*¹. Work.

女紅 women's work; sewing.

葒²
5271

A marshy plant with reddish leaves and flowers.

葒草 *Polygonum orientale*, L.

R. 東
See 紅
Even Lower.

噴³
5272

To sing.

R. 董送
See 哄
Rising and Sinking Upper.

囉噴樓 a theatre.

咳²
5273

The sound of bells.

R. 庚
See 宏
A. *hwäng*
Even Lower.

噲咳 the clang of bells; the clamour of a market-place.

贛²
5274

See 5848.

宏²

5275

R. 庚

C. wêng

H. fen

F. heing

W. } ung

N. }

P. } hung

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. hweng, v.

kweng

J. wō, kwō

A. hwäng, hwaing

Even Lower.

An echo in a large hall. Vast; ample; spacious. Used for 弘 5282; see 5217.

宏亮 reverberating; echoing.

開張宏發 may there be a wide extension!—of this business. A phrase seen in shops.

宏業 an extensive business.

宏遠 widely extended; long standing.

量宏 of great capacity,—for drinking.

大展宏才 exhibiting very great abilities.

宏恩 great kindness.

宏敞 spacious.

眩²

5280

R. 庚

See 宏

A. hwaing

Even Lower.

閔²

5281

R. 庚

C. wêng

H. fen

F. heing

W. oung

N. ung

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. hweng, kweng

J. wō, kwō

A. hwäng, hwaing

Even Lower.

A rumbling sound, as of distant thunder. To speak loud into a deaf person's ear.

A gate; a barrier. Vast; wide; open; unoccupied.

騰九閔 to rise to the nine gates,—of Paradise.

崇閔 very great.

虛閔 infinite; vast; great and void.

閔廓 vast wastes; prairies; steppes.

閔其中, 肆其外 store up knowledge within, to be ready for emergencies from without.

閔謀 extensive schemes.

弘²

5282

R. 蒸

C. wêng

H. fen

F. heing

W. } ung

N. }

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. hweng

J. ō, kō

A. hwäng

Even Lower.

Vast; to enlarge; to expand; liberal. See 5217.

弘大 very great.

弘大其業 he magnifies his office.

舍弘光大 vast and glorious,—as the heavens.

弘多 very numerous.

士不可以不弘毅 the scholar may not be without breadth of mind and vigorous endurance.

人能弘道, 非道弘人 man may glorify the truth, but the truth cannot glorify man.

弘于天 enlarge (your mind) to the (comprehension of) heavenly (principles).

乃服惟弘王 it is your business to extend the royal influence.

聖人之弘也 the magnanimity of the sage.

弘始 the year-title (A.D. 399—414) adopted by Yao Hsing of the unrecognised Ch'in dynasty.

吼¹

5283

R. 蒸

See 泓

J. ō

A. shwäng

Even Upper.

The lowing of an ox. See 喻 12,668.

泓¹

5284

R. 庚

W. kwae, kae

P. }

M. }

K. hweng, hong

Even Upper.

See 弘

A clear, deep pool of water.

飛瀑落泓潭 the cascade falls into the deep pool.

龍泓 the name of two streams in Shensi.

Read wang¹.

美目如一泓秋水 her beautiful eyes were like a clear pool in autumn.

Same as 5278.

紉¹

5285

鞦¹

5286

R. 蒸

K. kweng

J. kō

A. shwäng

Even Upper.

The board in front of a carriage, on which a person leans.

鞦鞦 a leaning-board bound with leather.

嶸²

5287

R. 庚

F. ing

W. }

N. }

P. } yung

M. } yung

K. hwang, yōng

J. kō, kiō

A. vīng

Even Lower.

Lofty; imposing. See 747.

山勢嶸嶸 the appearance of the mountains is lofty and imposing.

殿閣嶸嶸 a grand palatial edifice.

氣象嶸嶸 dignified; majestic.

吽¹

5288

R. 侵有

See 陰吼

Even and

Rising Upper.

The last syllable in *Om mani padme hum*; see 49.

Read yin¹ and hou³. The lowing of an ox.

轟¹

5289

R. 庚

C. kwēng

H. swang,

k'wun

F. eing

W. hwae, v.

fai

N. hung

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

The clatter of carts; the rumbling of thunder; the roaring of cannon. To blast; to blow up.

雷轟 the rumbling of thunder.

烈烈轟轟的 loud roaring; angry.

轟行天下 to make a noise in the world; to be heard of.

宏²

5276

R. 庚

See 宏

A. hwäng

Even Lower.

A vast hall; a mansion.

竝²

5277

R. 庚

See 宏

A. hwang

Even Lower.

To estimate.

故竝其輻, 雖重任而轂不折 you must make the spokes so thick that, although under a heavy burden, the wheel will not break.

紃²

5278

R. 庚

See 宏

Even Lower.

The cord which passes under the chin and keeps the official hat in place. A string on which musical stones are hung; to connect; to fasten. The rope which springs a snare for birds.

紃纓 hat-string and tassel.

八紃 the eight quarters indicated on the compass.

翊²

5279

R. 庚

See 宏

A. hwaing

Even Lower.

To fly around; to swarm.

蚊虻翊聚 the mosquitoes came buzzing in swarms.

轟¹

5289

K. *hweng*,
kweng
J. *kwō*
A. *hwaing*
Even Upper.**轟塌了城** the city wall fell with a crash.**轟擊** to peal; to crash, as thunder; to bombard.**放砲轟擊** to destroy with artillery.**轟毀** to destroy by explosion.**轟發** to explode.**轟破** to blow up.**轟石** to blast rocks.**轟陷** blown to ruins,—as by an explosion.**水雷轟沒法兵船** the torpedoes blew up a French man-of-war.**轟爆之物** explosive materials.**心裏轟的一聲** exploded with anger.**薨**¹

5290

R. 蒸 庚
C. *hwēng*
H. *fun*, *kwen*
F. *cing*
W. *hung*
N. *hwēng*
P. *hung*
M. *hun*, *hwēn*
Y. *hung*
Sz. *hung*
K. *hweng*,
hung
J. *kō*
A. *hwäng*
Even Upper.

The death of a prince; to die. Swarming; numerous.

薨逝 to die.**度之薨薨** they threw (the earth) with shouts into the frames,—for building walls.**螽斯羽，薨薨兮** ye winged locusts, how sound your wings in flight!—alluding, in connection with the context, to a numerous progeny.**聲如雷薨** with a noise like the crash of thunder. See 5289.**訇**¹

5291

R. 庚
C. *kwēng*
F. *cing*, *heing*
W. *ngiang*
N. *hung*
P. *hung*
M. *hung*
Y. *ying*
K. *hweng*,
kweng
J. *kwō*
A. *waing*
Even
Irregular.

A hubbub. A crashing noise.

訇然震動如雷霆 there was a mighty shock, like that caused by thunder.**訇礚** the drum-like sound of rolling waves.**洶**¹

5292

R. 庚
See 訇
Even
Irregular.

The roar of water; the sound of a cataract.

濺洶 the splashing cataract.**礧**¹

5293

R. 庚
See 訇
Even
Irregular.

A crash; a stunning noise.

礧礧 noise of stones dashing together.**礧**²

5294

R. 冬
See 紅 洛
Even Lower.

The crash of falling rocks; the noise of a land-slip.

顛²

5295

R. 東
See 紅
Even Lower.

A whizzing sound in the head, as with approaching fever.

陟²

5296

R. 東 送
See 紅
Even Lower.

Name of a mountain, 從陟 Tsung-hung, in Yün-nan, which furnishes copper.

HUO.

See 3945.

和

5297

R. 歌 箇
See 和
Even and
Sinking
Lower.

Vessels with spouts, like teapots, for preparing food. To mix and season dishes, as a cook.

盃⁴

5298

R. 歌 箇
See 和
Even and
Sinking
Lower.

Vessels with spouts, like teapots, for preparing food. To mix and season dishes, as a cook.

萑⁴

5299

R. 藥
See 萑
A. *kōk*, *k'ōk*
Entering
Upper.

To measure; to estimate. 尺者萑也 a foot-rule is for measuring.

劃¹

5300

R. 藥
P. *hwo*
See 獲
Entering
Upper.

To split; to rend; to rip.

劃肚子 to rip up the belly.**劃嘴** or **劃唇子** a hare-lip.

See 5315.

劃子 a breach in a wall; a slang name for a person with a hare-lip.**劃**¹

5300

劃口子 an indentation on the body; a gap; an opening at the end of a seam.Read *ho*¹.**劃地** to dig up the ground.**劃子** a kind of plough.**劃着不要** throw it away as useless.**劃着幹** do it at any risk.**劃出去了** to abandon; to have nothing more to do with; cut it out. Also, to be in straits, or in a tight corner.**劃出命去了** risked his life.**劃上** even if I have to....; at the sacrifice of.**嘍**⁴

5301

R. 藥 陌
See 獲
Entering
Lower.

To bawl out.

嘍喏 loud-talking; loquacious.**櫨**⁴

5302

R. 藥 福
See 獲 樺
Entering and
Sinking
Lower.

A kind of birch-tree, called 櫨落, used for making cups, etc. Used for 5306.

漚⁴

5303

R. 藥 遇
H. *wok*, *fu*²
F. *heik*, *hwok*
See 獲 護
K. *hwak*, *hu*
Entering and
Sinking
Lower.

Water pouring down; the dashing of water. To boil; see 刈 5531.

潰漚 the dashing of waves. See 5206.**漚澤** an old name for 陽城縣 Yang-ch'êng Hsien in Shansi.Read *hu*⁴. To diffuse.**聲教布漚** name and influence diffused on all sides.**大漚** name of the music of 成湯 T'ang the Completer, B.C. 1766.**見舞韶漚者** when he saw the dancers of the Shao-hu.

獲⁴²

5304

R. 陌藥

C. wok

H. fet

F. heik, k'cik

W. wa

N. oh

P. hwo²

M. hwo, hwa

Y. huk

Sz. hwo

K. hwak, hwak

J. kaku, koku

A. hwak

Entering

Lower.

To hit, in the chase; to catch; to seize; to arrest; to get; to obtain. A runaway slave-girl or a girl who marries a slave; see 11,582. Also read *hu⁴* and *huai²*.

舍拔則獲 he lets fly his arrow and hits.

拿獲 to catch; to arrest.

獲住了 caught; arrested.

遇犬獲之 caught by a dog.

獲犯 to arrest a criminal.

獲賊 or 獲盜 or 獲匪 to catch thieves, brigands, etc.

獲醜 to capture a number of prisoners; a captive crowd.

獲解 or 獲送 to take in custody to.....

獲案 to bring before a court.

獲辦 to bring to justice.

獲存 to seize and detain.

獲勝 to gain a victory.

獲教 had the pleasure of an interview.

不獲面別 not to take leave in person.

余獲一觀 I managed to get a look at it.

獲利 to secure gain; to make profit.

獲福 to secure a benefit.

獲恩 to obtain favour.

大有所獲 he has obtained a great deal.

實獲于我心 just suits my frame of mind.

不隕獲于貧賤 do not oppress the poor and lowly.

獲罪 to obtain punishment,—to commit a crime. To offend a man.

未獲放手 unable to leave off,—work.

不獲已 cannot help it.

笑語卒獲 every smile and word as they should be.

淮夷卒獲 the tribes of the Huai will be won over.

獲理 see 6879.

獲⁴²

5305

R. 藥遇

F. hwok

N. u²P. hwo², hu²

M. hwo, hu

See 獲

Entering

Lower.

穫¹²

5306

R. 藥遇

F. hwok

N. u², oh²

See 獲護

K. hwak

J. kaku, waku

Entering

Lower.

蠖⁴²

5307

R. 藥遇

F. hou²P. hwo²M. hwo, hu²

See 獲護

蠖⁴²

Entering and

Sinking Lower

and Upper.

鑊⁴²

5308

R. 藥

C. { wok

H. {

F. hwok

W. o

N. oh

P. hwo²

M. hwo

Y. huk

Sz. hwo

K. hwak

J. kwaku, waku

A. hwak

Entering

Lower.

A measure; a marking-line.

準獲 a marking-line.

渠獲 a carpenter's square; (?) compasses and line.

To cut grain; to reap. Used with 5302.

不耕而獲 to reap where one has not ploughed.

刈獲 to reap.

A caterpillar.

尺蠖之屈以求伸也 the drawing-up of the caterpillar's body is only done with a view to further stretching it out. Used in the sense of "reculer pour mieux sauter."

尺蠖 to measure; to span with the fingers.

屈蠖 a wriggling worm.

蒙世之溫蠖 a butt for the world's folly.

A caldron; an iron pan; the boiler of an engine. To bore; to engrave. See 11,268.

鼎鑊 a caldron; a boiler.

鐵鑊 an iron pan.

鑊烹之刑 the punishment of boiling to death.

鑊底這樣 (as black) as the bottom of a kettle.

你會箍鑊 you can hoop a boiler,—you are very smart. Used ironically.

煮大鑊飯 to cook a dinner in the big pan,—to have a great row.

車大鑊 to turn a somersault.

腹⁴²

5309

R. 藥

See 獲

Entering

Lower.

饑⁴²

5310

R. 藥

See 獲饑

Entering

Lower

and Upper.

鴈⁴²

5311

R. 藥

See 獲鴈

Entering

Upper.

鑿⁴²

5312

R. 藥

N. oh²

See 攫鑿

Entering

Upper.

禍⁴²

5313

R. 寄

C. wo²H. fo²F. hwo²

W. ㄟwu

N. ㄟou

P. {

M. { hwo²

Y. {

Sz. {

K. hwa

J. hwa

A. hwa²

Rising Lower

Irregular.

Red paint.

Insipid; tasteless.

肥而不饑 fat, but not without flavour.

A water-fowl, which can bring rain by its cry.

A four-sided reel for winding silk.

Calamity; misfortune, as opposed to 福 3707; curses; judgments from heaven.

禍災 or 禍患 or 禍孽 or 禍事 calamity; evil; misfortune.

禍不單行 misfortunes never come singly. See 2880 and 3707.

禍根 a source of misfortune.

其禍可勝言哉 an unspeakable calamity!

避禍 to avoid calamity,—by flight.

惹禍 to bring calamity on oneself.

禍兮福之所倚, 以成其功 failure is the foundation of success, and the means by which it is achieved.

禍福倚伏於其中 misfortune and happiness lurk herein.

禍⁴

5313

禍害 injury; damage.

誰爲此禍 who brought this calamity upon us?

嫁禍于人 to maliciously bring trouble on others.

福善禍淫 to bless the virtuous and bring misfortune on the vicious.

禍人 a causer of evil to others.

非禍人不能成禍 misfortune never comes unless some one is the moving cause.

禍首 the source, or cause, of the trouble; the ringleader.

勿予禍適 (*ché⁴* or *chih⁴*) do not punish nor reprove us.

禍海一千年 wicked people have long lives. See 10,019.

禍胎 a calamity-womb; a source of evil,—used of bad sons, who are regarded as judgments for evil.

禍泉 the source of misfortune,—wine.

禍心 malice; malicious designs.

窩

5314

豁¹⁵

5315

R. 曷

C. k'ut_o

H. wat

F. kwak

W. hwa

N. hwah

P. shwa, hwo,

ho²

M. hwo, k'wo

Y. houh, hwêh

Sz. hwo

K. hwal

J. kwatsz,

kwachi

A. hwat

Entering

Upper.

Open; clear; to understand (see 10,125); intelligent; liberal-minded; generous. Sound of crashing.

寶堂豁三門 the three doors of the Precious Hall stand open.

空豁 empty; vacant; clear.

豁心眼 to clear the eye of the heart,—to improve the intelligence. See 4562.

豁人之心口 to stir the feelings,—as grand scenery.

豁達 intelligent; clear-headed.

這人狠開豁的 this man is very intelligent.

一旦豁然貫通 suddenly the meaning flashed upon me.

豁免錢糧 to remit the land-tax.

豁¹⁵

5315

或⁴⁵

5316

R. 識職

C. wak

H. fet

F. hōk

W. wa

N. oh

P. hwo²

M. hwê

Y. huk

Sz. hwe, hwo

K. hok

J. waku, koku

A. hwük

Entering

Lower.

豁 *hua²* (vulg.) 拳 to play at guess-fingers. See 5022, 7720, 5006.豁 *hua²* 刺一聲 with a crash.豁嘴子吹燈 like a hare-lipped person blowing out a lamp,—all one hears is 非非非 *fei, fei, fei*, wrong, wrong, wrong. Used of a perpetual fault-finder. See 2870.

Some; some one; something; sometimes. Or; either; see 3304. If; supposing that; perhaps; doubtful; uncertain.

或飲于池 some are drinking at the pool.

或寢或訛 some are lying down, some are moving about.

或人 a certain person.

或問 some one asked.

或謂 or 或曰 some one said; it has been said; they say; *on dit*; another authority says.

或沉醉 sometimes he would get very drunk.

魚潛在淵,或在于渚 the fish lies in the deep, and sometimes by the islet.

或東或西 either this or that; either one way or the other.

或大或小 either large or small.

或早或晚 whether early or late.

或來或往 either coming or going; to and fro; unsteady.

或然或不然 whether it is so or not.

或須 if it should be necessary.

或得 if it could be that....

或以其酒 if we give them wine.

或敢侮子 dare any of you despise me?

無不爾或承 may there always be those who shall succeed to you,—may you have a never-ending posterity!

或有人 perhaps there may be some one.

間或有之 perhaps there are some amongst them.

或⁴⁵

5316

莫或不難 it may perhaps not be difficult.

莫敢或遑 not daring to take a little rest.

或者 or 或是 perhaps; it may be that.

或不 possibly.... not....

或可 probably.

即或如此 perhaps it is thus.

或即....也 it may have been....; is perhaps....

Deluded; beguiled. Used with 5320.

The spirit or ghost of a child.

鬼覓 a tornado.

鬼覓局 place or means to dupe people.

A kind of lizard, which frequents the bamboo.

Doubt; suspicion; unbelief. To cause to doubt; to deceive; to lead into error.

小惑易方,大惑易性 lesser doubts change man's rule of life: greater doubts change his nature.

以不惑解惑,復於不惑 using that of which we do not doubt to dispel the doubt we have, and thus returning to a condition without doubt.

四十而不惑 at forty, I had no doubts,—said by Confucius of himself.

年登不惑 forty years of age.

疑惑 to suspect; suspicious.

或⁴⁵

5317

R. 職

See 或

Entering

Lower.

覓²⁵

5318

R. 職

See 或

A. vīk,

Entering

Lower.

或²⁵

5319

R. 職

See 洫

A. hīk, twēt

Entering

Upper.

惑⁴⁵

5320

R. 職

See 或

Entering

Lower.

惑⁴⁵
5320

惑弄 to beguile; to befool.

迷惑 befooled; led astray.

魔惑 deceived by devils.

收惑 to be caused to doubt; to be influenced in a wrong direction.

二主受惑 the two Emperors were taken in.

謠言惑衆 lying rumours lead astray the people.

蠱惑人心 to instil poisonous suspicions into men's minds.

惑於婦言 deceived by his wife's arguments.

俗惑於辯矣 the age has gone mad over disputations,—on questions which can never be decided.

非固不能惑是 the wrong can never drive the right into doubt.

幟²⁶
5321

A curtain; a screen.

R. 職

See 或

Entering Lower.

恬⁴⁶
5322

To meet with. To unite; to co-operate. Also read *k'uo*⁴⁶.

R. 曷

H. *kwat*, *fat*
P. *k'wo*²

See 括

Entering Upper.

斛^{2*}
5323

To scoop up water in a bucket and pour it on fields; to scrape up.

R. 曷

See 幹 指

空

Entering Upper.

活^{2*}
5324

Mobile; lively; active. Alive, as opposed to 死 10,280; living; to live; a livelihood.

R. 曷

C. *wut*
H. *fat*
F. *wak*
W. *wo*
N. *wah*

活動 movable; active; versatile; flourishing.

活^{2*}
5324

P. *shwo*

M. *hwo*

Y. *houh*, *hwoh*

Sz. *hwo*

K. *hwal*

J. *katsz*

A. *hwat*, *kwöt*

Entering Lower.

已知他心中活動了 already saw that in his heart he was beginning to yield.

活水 running water; spring water.

活扣兒 a running knot.

活字 or 活板 movable type. See below.

活機之木 a movable beam on board ship; a swinging-boom.

漫活 quite loose or movable.

圓活 perfect; complete; comprehensive.

圓活此事 to arrange this matter.

活便 able to adapt oneself; accommodating; versatile.

快活 joyous; merry.

活潑 lively, as a fish; bustling; active; naive. See 9428.

活絡話 slippery talk.

活字 live words,—a term used to distinguish characters when playing the part of verbs in a sentence, as opposed to the functions of nouns, which are called 死字 dead characters. The same character may be either one or the other, according to the requirements of the text. See 4711.

活人 a living man.

活活的 alive and well. See 10,791.

活了沒有 is he alive or not?

活不了 he will not live.

活不長 he will not live long.

我不要活着 I don't care to live.

復活 or 活回 to revive; to come to life again.

他對我說他會醫得活 he told me he could bring him to life again.

如活死人一般 like a man who though really living appears to be dead.

活神 the living God,—a Protestant term.

活佛 the living Buddha. See 呼 4912.

活套子 of general application;

活^{2*}
5324

something (e.g. a phrase) that will do in one place as well as in another.

活拿 to take prisoner.

活罪 punishment other than capital.

活食 animal food.

活路 a thoroughfare.

活眼兒見 lifelike; vivid; realistic.

活畫 vividly described.

寫得最工亦復最活 he describes (her) with much art, and yet makes it all very natural.

活跳紙上 to seem to appear on the page before one,—as on Livy's "picture page."

將子房說活了 he puts Tzū-fang as it were alive before us,—by the skill of his pen.

活無常 a trance.

活口 the evidence of the survivors.

活口兒的 alive; while still alive.

活口話 what is said indefinitely or vaguely, as opposed to absolute certainty. See 死 10,280.

活現 appearing as though alive,—of an apparition, or of persons seen in a vision.

活龍活現 the apparition of a live dragon.

說得活現 to describe vividly; to make people as it were see the things described.

說得如此活現 speaking thus logically and to the point.

真是活現眼 what a shame that is!

活脫兒 a striking resemblance; lifelike.

活脫話 language which is not too definite; guarded talk.

不知死活 not to know life from death,—i.e. right from wrong. Used as an expression of abuse = you fool! See 10,280.

明早與你定個死活 to-morrow it shall be for life or death between us.

施水以活我 give me some water to revive me.

活²
5324

活世壽人 I give life and old age to mankind,— a doctor's advertisement.

空活了 or 白活了 I have lived in vain.

不能耕農而活乎人 not to work oneself, but to live on other people.

活頭 time to live.

活契 deeds for property not alienable.

活計 a plan for a living; employment; to work. Also, the nicknacks worn at the girdle, such as watch-guard, purse, etc.

過活 to live; to support life.

沒得過活 nothing to live on; unable to support life.

織布度活 to weave cloth for a living.

重活 heavy work.

針線活 needlework.

鐵活 ironwork,—the iron part (e.g.) of a bridle.

做活 or 幹活 to do work. See 11,761.

他做的是我的生活 he is doing work for me.

散活 irregular work; odd jobs.

等完了活 wait until the work is done.

一處活 a job.

活該 served you right!

獨活 *Peucedanum decursivum*, Max.; also *Angelica sp.*

5325

火³
5326

R. 哥
C. }
H. } fo
F. }
W. }
N. }
P. }
M. } hwo, ho
Sz. }
Y. }
K. }
J. }
A. }
Rising Upper.

Fire; flame; to burn; to cook. See 行 4624. The fire of speed, anger, lust, etc. Radical 86. See 5061, 12,100, 1575, 10,780, 3269, 4250.

燒火 or 點火 or 弄火 or 生火 or 着火 or 打火 or 舉火 (see below) to light a fire; to strike a light.

三日不舉火 once every three days not to eat cooked food.

火³
5326

火苗兒 the flame of a fire.

火光 or 火燄 flames; brightness of fire.

火力 the power of fire; the force of fire.

火候 or 火色 the strength of fire,—as for cooking. See 候 4021.

到爐邊看火色 went to the stove to see how the fire was getting on.

文火 and 武火 a slow and a quick fire, respectively.

火暴 fiery.

火花 or 火星 a spark. The latter is also the planet Mars.

七月流火 in the seventh moon the Fire Star (*Cor Hydrae*) passes the meridian.

火杖 or 火棍 a poker.

火筴 or 火筷子 tongs.

火鉗 tongs shaped like scissors.

火盆 a chafing-dish.

洋火 or 自來火 or 火柴 lucifer matches.

火紙 touch-paper.

火種 or 火絨 tinder.

種火之人 an incendiary.

寒火 or 無焰火 charcoal.

火管 tinder, flint, and steel.

火鏹 a steel.

火石 flint.

火石粉 chalk; lime.

火耗 refining by fire; training; practice.

火耗銀 meltage.

火燄山 a volcano.

火箸 a small stick for stirring hot soups.

火神 the God of Fire.

火狐 the red fox.

火燒 to burn; to destroy by fire; blast you! Also, a kind of bun.

火燒雲 red clouds.

火油 kerosene oil.

火砲 a cannon.

火鎗 or 火器 fire-arms.

軍火 munition of war.

火²
5326

火藥 gunpowder.

火藥窖 a powder magazine.

火藥開花彈子 a shell charged with gunpowder.

火球 fire-balls used in midnight processions. Also, stink-pots.

火箭 fire-darts; lighted arrows.

火船 fire-ships,—with which to burn an enemy's fleet.

火輪船 a steamer.

火輪艇 a steam-launch.

火輪車 a railway-train.

火車 originally a fire-cart used in sieges for setting fire to city gates (see 10,990); a steam-engine; a train.

火車三點鐘開車 the train starts at 3 o'clock.

火車米 millet rice.

火夫 or 火手 or 升火 (see below) a fireman.

封火 to bank the fires.

火漆 sealing-wax.

火鏡 a burning-glass.

火爐 a stove; a catamite.

火焚 to burn; to destroy by fire.

死則火之 they burn their dead.

火災 the calamity of fire.

城內發火 there is a fire in the city.

失火 to catch fire accidentally.

救火 to rescue from fire; to put out the flames.

遠水救不了近火 distant water won't put out a near fire.

息火 or 滅火 to extinguish a fire. See 9428.

火鉤 hooks for pulling down houses at a fire.

火化 or 火葬 to consume by fire,—used of cremating the bodies of Buddhist priests.

火家 corpse-burners.

明火 see 7946.

火食 provisions; eatables; stores.

火食多少 what are your table expenses?

火³

5326

火食車 a provision cart.

火食船 a provision boat.

不舉火 not to keep a mess,—to get one's food elsewhere than at home.

謝絕了烟火之物 gave up cooked food.

火伴 a messmate.

一火 a mess of ten soldiers.

火頭 or 火夫 a cook. See above.

火艙 the galley on a ship.

火腿 a ham.

一把火 a flame; a tongue of fire.

野火 a will-o'-the-wisp.

人血之爲野火也 human blood causes will-o'-the-wisps.

討野火喫 to get oneself into trouble.

火把 a torch.

打起火把 to light torches.

如火烈烈 like a blazing fire.

烈火乾柴 like a blazing fire and dry wood,—like pouring oil on the flames.

時時防火 constantly guard against fire.

那個火是怎麼着 *chao*² 起來的 how did that fire begin?

水裏水去, 火裏火去, 包在我身上 I will guarantee to go through fire and water, if necessary.

火鷄 a turkey.

火虫 a firefly; a glow-worm.

鬼火 emanations of light from the blood of men slain in battle. See 7174.

措鬼火 to make a flash of light on a theatrical stage at the entrance of any supernatural being.

火烟 tobacco.

火速 with the speed of fire.

火票 a despatch of great importance, forwarded express speed by the Board of War.

火³

5326

火炭文書 an urgent dispatch.

火牌 a warrant,—as opposed to 傳票 a summons.

火性 hot-tempered; fiery.

沒點火性兒 he has no life in him.

火氣 heat; anger.

火氣大 he is furious.

不要發火氣 don't get angry.

心火盛 or 心裏冒火 his temper is up; he is furious.

無名火起萬丈高 he is in a towering passion.

邪火 evil humours.

肚子裏頭有火 there is fire in his belly,—he is bilious and feverish.

虛火上炎 he is suffering from bilious fever.

上火 to get out of sorts, bilious etc.; to get red in the face; to get excited or angry.

慾火動 desire began to make itself felt.

不繇人不動火來 one could not help feeling a little amorous.

一星之火能燒萬頃之山 a single spark may burn (the produce) of ten thousand acres.

殺人放火, 得長命 he who commits murder and arson will enjoy long life. (Ironical.)

靠火先熱 those nearest the fire are first warmed.

好人頭上三尺火 good men have three feet of fire over their heads,—which protects them from evil influences.

指窮於爲薪, 火傳也, 不知其盡也 the fuel is consumed, but the fire may be transmitted, and we know not that it comes to an end.

火攻 to attack with fire; to maintain a fire.

火樹 a kind of Christmas tree, covered with 50,000 lamps, exhibited by the Emperor 睿宗 of the T'ang dynasty at the Feast of Lanterns.

火³

5326

火倉 the rice granaries near the Forbidden City, in Peking.

火長 (*chang*³) a commander of ten men.火旦草 *Eclipta alba*, Hassk.火蓮草 *Sedum sarmentosum*, Bge.火燄草 *Sedum drymarioides*, Hance.

Household gear; furniture. Used with 5326, 5328.

傢伙 tools; gear; furniture.

伙食 food; provisions.

伙長 (*chang*³) the mate of a ship.

打中伙 to take a snack on a journey.

Numerous. A band; a company. A colleague; a partner.

案件甚夥 the law cases are very numerous.

有幾夥 how many men are there?

夥子 a band; a gang. See below.

夥盜 or 夥匪 a band of robbers.

夥黨 a society; a clique; a cabal.

一夥客人 a company of guests.

夥騙 to combine to defraud.

夥喫夥騙 to combine to defraud and to share the proceeds.

合夥 or 歸夥 or 夥連着 to form into a company.

合着夥兒 all together; the whole lot.

散夥 to dissolve partnership.

夥伴 a partner in business. See 8603.

夥辦 to go shares,—in a transaction.

夥開 to start a business in partnership.

搭夥 to join as assistant,—in a business. See 10,485.

小夥子 a young fellow of 18 or 19.

伙³

5327

R. 哥

See 火

J. *hiyō*

Rising Upper.

夥³

5328

R. 哥

C. *fo*H. *k'ō*², v. *sfo*F. *hwo*, v. *hwi*W. *'hu*, *fu*²N. *hou*

P. }

M. *hwo*

Sz. }

Y. *hou*K. *he*, *hwa*,v. *kwa*J. *kwa*, *wa*A. *lwa*

Rising Upper.

夥³

5328

做小夥 to act as assistant,—
as in a shop.夥計 a shop-assistant; a paid
clerk; a mate; comrade!太夥 and 二夥 chief and
second mate.供開同夥 stated in evidence
who his accomplices were.貨⁴

5329

R. 箇

C. fo

H. fo

F. hwo

W. fu

N. hou

P. hwo

M. ho

Y. hou

Sz. hwo

K. hwa

J. kwa

A. hwa

Sinking

Upper.

Goods; wares; mer-
chandise.貨物 goods; merchandise; traf-
fic; commerce.

貨財 goods and chattels.

貨色 description of goods.

各樣貨色 goods of every
description.發貨 to dispose of goods,—as
to customers.

發客貨 wholesale goods.

門市貨 retail goods.

貨價 the value of goods.

貨真價實 genuine goods at
a fair price.不識貨 to know nothing about
goods,—of an inexperienced tra-
der.

押貨 to accompany goods.

囤貨 to monopolise goods, by
buying up all the stock.居奇貨者 those who hold
goods in the hope of a rise in
price.奇貨可居 this is rare mer-
chandise which should be held,
—until the market rises. A

phrase first used by 呂不韋

Lü Pu-wei when he discovered
the young prince of 秦 Ch'in,異人 I-jen, who subsequently
became nominal father to the
First Emperor.好貨出背向 the best goods
come from behind,—are pro-
duced last by the shopkeeper.

高貨 first-class goods.

貨高價出頭 first-class
goods mean high prices.

低貨 inferior goods.

賤貨 worthless goods,—a term
of abuse.

貨賤 bills for goods.

貨⁴

5329

貨身 the material or stuff of a
fabric.

貨銀 money for goods supplied.

貨銀兩交 cash payment on
delivery.

貨店 a shop.

出貨 or 提貨 to “clear” or
take delivery of goods.上貨 or 卸貨 or 起貨
to unload goods; to discharge
cargo.請起貨單 a Customs’ “appli-
cation to land.”落貨 or 下貨 or 裝貨 to
load cargo.

落貨單 a shipping order.

請下貨單 an “application to
ship.”貨物清單 a ship’s manifest;
an invoice.

貨單 an invoice.

貨主 the owner of goods; the
vendor.貨船 a merchant vessel; a cargo-
boat.

貨艙 the hold of a ship.

貨樣 samples of goods.

一水貨 goods all of one
quality.頭水貨 the pick of anything;
the best.二水貨 the second-best,—
those remaining when the best
have been taken.以貨交兌 to exchange goods
for goods,—to barter.這個滯貨也脫手了
so we have got rid of this rubbish.

貨郎 a pedlar of women’s wares.

貨賂 to bribe.

貨其左右 he bribed right
and left.貨布 a name for the ancient
“trouser” coinage.擡^{4*}

5330

R. 藥

See 霍

Entering

Upper.

To beckon to. To urge.

擡手 to wave the hand.

鞭擡 to drive back with a whip,
—as a crowd.戲擡 or 擡弄 to make a fool
of; to humbug.

擡較 to compare.

癘^{4*}

5331

R. 藥

See 霍

Entering

Upper.

藿^{4*}

5332

R. 藥

See 霍

Entering

Upper.

Cholera, known as 癘
亂症.A coarse vegetable;
greens; leaves of pulse or
beans; a species of mint.食我場藿 (let the colt) feed
on the bean-sprouts of my vege-
table garden.貧賤藿食 the poor feed on
the *huo*.藿香 betony or bishopwort
(*Lophanthus rugosus*, F. A. Mey.).見藿依然知是漢
地 seeing the *li huo* (= 6945),
they at once knew that the coun-
try (they had reached) was China.淫羊藿 the spinous-leaved
aspens (*Populus spinosa*), found
in Shantung; also *Epimedium*
sagittatum, Baker.

荳藿 pulse; beans.

嘯^{4*}

5333

R. 陌

See 畫

Entering

Lower.

To bawl after; to shout.

漣^{4*}

5334

R. 藥

See 棹

Entering

Upper.

The roaring noise of
water.Read *k'uo*^{4*}. Name of a
small stream in Shantung,
formerly the boundary of
the State of 邾 Ch'u.濤^{2*}

5335

R. 陌

See 素

J. kwaku

Entering

Lower.

The dashing of waves.

湍濤 the roar of breakers.

I.

呬
5336

Same as 5338. Also read *hsi*⁴ to moan.

伊¹
5337

He; she; it, etc. This; that. A particle. Used for 5338.

R. 支

C. *i*

H. *syi*

F. *W.*

N. *W.*

P. *W.*

M. *Y.*

Sz. *Y.*

K. *Y.*

J. *Y.*

A. *Y.*

Even Upper.

伊家 he or she.

所謂伊人 the man I mean.

矧伊人矣不求友生
how shall a man not seek to have his friends?—when even birds mate.

伊誰云憎 does he (God) hate any one?

伊誰云何 what does that man say?

伊誰之辜 whose fault is it?

實維伊何 who are they?

其效伊何 what is the result of all this?

豈伊異人 how can they be strangers?

伊嘏文王 Wên Wang, the Blessor.

伊等 those people.

伊年 that year.

與伊相好 on friendly terms with him.

不遠伊邇 not far, but only a little way,—did he accompany me. See 3355.

非伊朝夕 not for that occasion only.

伊尹 I Yin,—the famous minister of 成湯 T'ang the Completer, B.C. 1766.

伊犂 Ili, a province of Chinese Turkestan.

伊威在室 the sow-bug had got into our houses.

伊蒲 or 伊蒲塞 the Upāsakas. See 13,382.

伊蘭蒲 the sweet-flag.

伊尼 Sanskrit *enī*, a hind.

伊帝目多伽 *Ityukta* or *Itivrittika*,—one of the 12 divisions of the Buddhist Scriptures. See 9783.

呬¹
5338

R. 支

See 伊

Even Upper.

洑¹
5339

R. 支

See 伊

Even Upper.

蚘¹
5340

R. 支

See 伊

Even Upper.

乙⁴
5341

R. 質

C. *yüt*

H. *yet*

F. *eik*

W. *yai*

N. *yih*

P. *yi*

M. *yi*

Y. *yik*

Sz. *yi*

K. *il*

J. *itsz, ochi*

A. *ët*

Entering Upper.

Sounds of various kinds.

呬呬 sounds of laughter; a creaking sound.

喔呬 the clucking of fowls.

呬唔不輟 his hum never stops,—he is always studying.

Name of a river, 伊河, a branch of the river 洛 Lo, which it joins in Honan.

The sow-bug (*Oniscus*). See 5337.

A black bird; see 6605, 13,158. The second of the 天干 Ten Stems; see *Tables Ve*. Used in the sense of “second;” also, of “So-and-so,” when two persons are mentioned; see 甲 1167. A fish's guts. Bent; curved; to mark with a hook; a caret or hook to insert omitted words. Used for 5342. Radical 5.

乙鳥 a swallow.

頗資乙夜之覽 some-what to aid the study to which the second watch is consecrated = as an aid to study. See 12,970.

未定甲乙 it is not yet decided who is first and who is second.

乙謂甲曰 So-and-so (No. 2) said to So-and-so (No. 1).

殿試中 *chung*³ 乙科 passed second at the Palace examination.

喚家童小乙來 called one of the serving-boys.

乙⁴
5341

魚去乙 of fishes, the guts must be thrown away.

得如虎挾乙 a successful man is like the tiger with its 乙, i.e. its majesty, which is supposed to be in the shape of this character and concealed under the skin of its ribs. Any one who gets it and wears it as an official will be a terror to evil-doers, while as a private individual he will have no enemies. See 7276.

太乙 the Great Monad,—a cosmogonical term alluding to the condition of all things as *one*, before the evolution of the *Yin* and the *Yang*, the interaction of which gave birth to the phenomena of nature; God (see 5106). Also, a name for the 終南山; see 8128.

乙乙 wriggling; twisted; awry.

乙其處 to mark the place where one leaves off reading,—first used in reference to a Memorial by the famous 東方朔 Tung-fang So, which took 武帝 the Emperor Wu of the Han dynasty three months to read.

塗乙 to erase.

One; units; the first. A or an; the. All; throughout; to unite; to be one with; to cause to be alike, or doing the same thing; uniform; in a row. Radical 1.

一無所有 to have not a single one, or nothing at all.

一個 one.

那 *na*³ 一個 that one; (*na*³) which one?

一而十, 十而百 units, tens, hundreds. See 10,075.

第一個 the first.

並為第一 bracketed first.

當以此為第一 this must be regarded as the best of its kind.

一百 one hundred.

一¹
5342

R. 質

C. *yét*, v. a

H. *yit*

F. *eik, sioh*

W. *yai*

N. *yih*

P. *yi, syi, yi*

M. *yi*

Y. *yik*

Sz. *yi*

K. *il*

J. *itsz, ichi*

A. *nyit*

Entering Upper.

—^{1s}534²

— 二 one or two; a few; a trifle; all.

學得一二官話 learnt a little "mandarin."

— 一 each; one and all; one by one.

— 一說出 to tell the details; to give the whole story from beginning to end.

十分之一 one-tenth.

三分之一 one-third.

三尺三寸三分寸之

— 3.33 feet and a fraction.

— 些 a little; a few.

— 不做二不休 if you don't succeed the first time, try again.

用其一,緩其二 complete one thing, postpone a second,—do one thing at a time.

— 舉兩得 to kill two birds with one stone.

— 直走 go straight ahead.

— 早 very early.

— 樣 of one kind; all the same.

— 句是一句 a sentence is a sentence,—what is said must be adhered to.

予一人 I, the one man,—the Emperor.

不 — "et cetera." See 9456.

以爲畫 — in order to be uniform.

裝束若 — all dressed alike.

宣子有環,其一在鄭

商 Hsüan-tzū had a bracelet, the fellow of which was in the possession of a merchant of Chêng.

— 於學 his one idea was study.

專 — singleness of purpose; specially devoted to.

— 五一十全說了 he told the whole story.

借一還一 borrow one, pay back one,—an arithmetical phrase.

不一而足 not one kind only.

— 聽即答 he replied as soon as he heard.

— 來.....二來.....or — 則

.....二則.....in the first place
.....in the second place.....

—^{1s}534²

— 面..... — 面.....on the one hand.....on the other hand...; partly.....partly...; (to do something) and at the same time.....

— 面飲一面想 drinking and thinking by turns.

— 面之交 to have met only once.

去看一看 go and take a look.

走一走 to walk; to take a stroll.

枉爲走一遭 to take a journey in vain.

— 可去救他一救 let us go and rescue him.

— 來二去 in the long run.

— 而再 once and again.

— 俟 the whole matter must wait until.....

— 之爲甚 once is enough!—do not let it happen again.

— 以遵之 obeyed the instructions in every detail.

— 成一敗在天 success or failure is from God.

太陽一照,又風一颺 the sun shines out a little, and then the wind begins to blow again.

不可無一,不可有二 very good for once.

不知是一是二 I don't know if it is one incident or two, —to which allusion was made.

二者必居一焉 of the two (horns of the dilemma), you must rest upon one.

婦人從一而終 a woman should have but one husband.

— 字 without exception; uninterrupted.

— 字不識 quite illiterate.

— 字兒擺開 formed in line, —of a body of men.

把五罇銀子,一字兒擺在自家面前 placed the five jars of silver in a row before himself.

萬物與我爲一 all creation and I are ONE.

二與一爲三 one and two make three.

— 發 as soon as.

—^{1s}534²

— 方之福 a happiness to the whole neighbourhood.

— 目了然 he saw it at a glance.

— 覽而知 to understand at one look,—used of tabular or synoptical arrangements.

—即.....or — 屆.....即..... as soon as then.....

— 一經查出即 as soon as any one is discovered (doing an illegal act as before-mentioned) then.....

— 一開即不能止 once begin and you will not be able to stop.

— 一時 at the same time; all at once; sometimes; accidentally.

— 一定不易 once fixed not to be changed; unalterable.

— 一力 with one's whole strength; by one effort.

— 一心 with all one's heart; in the same spirit.

— 一名 another name is.....; also called.....

— 一項 an item.

— 一帶 in the neighbourhood of, —some place mentioned.

— 圈子人 a circle of people.

— 共 all together.

— 一家 the whole family.

— 一次 or — 一番 or — 一回 once; one occasion.

— 一次之課 a tax paid once for all; a single payment of tax covering several charges.

— 一本一利 capital together with interest.

— 一味 of the same taste; in the same style.

— 一案 a case; a closing formula after stating the title or heading of a case. May often be rendered "Re" such-and-such a case.

— 一節 or — 一端 one matter; a point; a detail.

— 一體 or — 一切 or — 一律 or — 一併 or — 一概 or — 一同

or — 一齊 or — 一總 all; equally; uniformly,—referring to a previous enumeration.

— 一人不過二人智 two heads are better than one.

一¹² 一人不入廟 one man should not go into a temple,—lest the priests should make away with him. See 井 2151.
 一人一馬一條鎗 one man, one horse, one gun,—as a soldier who finds himself alone when fleeing before the enemy.
 一人之耳目也 to focus men's ears and eyes on one point.
 三教歸一 the Three Teachings (Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism) have one common object,—the inculcation of virtue.
 抱元守一 to preserve one's natural integrity and to keep one's original purity,—alluding to the perfect nature with which all men are supposed to come into the world.
 吾道一以貫之 my doctrine is that of an all-pervading unity,—said by Confucius.
 其一 其一 the one the other
 一己之見 one's own individual or personal views.
 一醉 see 11,913.
 一語連三日三夜 he talked continuously for three days and three nights,—of Ch'un-yü K'un.
 一連 adjoining; connected.
 一連氣 uninterruptedly.
 一氣兒 in collusion; in agreement.
 一愛 unmixed love for.
 一叙 to talk it all over.
 一實 with perfect truth.
 另有一說 that's a different thing.
 一是 is so.
 一生 a whole lifetime.
 一宗 the special matter or subject of...
 一貌秋花 her whole face like an autumn flower.
 一男半女 one boy and half a girl,—used in the sense of few in family.
 一絲半縷 the least atom.
 一星半點 (of rain) spitting.
 一窩一拖 bag and baggage.

一¹² 一日之思 the fancy of a moment.
 一之日 the eleventh moon,—when 建子 "Tzŭ is set up," that is, when the handle of the 北斗 Northern Bushel points to Tzŭ. See 3363.
 一言難盡 it's a long story.
 一視同仁 to extend the same charity to all.
 一舉而數善備 by one measure to gain several benefits.
 一動兩動的 on the smallest provocation.
 一藏的 altogether; simply and solely; from first to last.
 一有 as soon as ever there is....
 一口 without any word to the contrary effect.
 一口人 a single person.
 一似 entirely like.
 一曰 one authority says.....
 一順百順 if one thing goes well, all goes well.
 一枝動百枝搖 when one branch moves, all do.
 一遇 as soon as it happens that.....
 一排的 of the same sort.
 一船上的人 fellow passengers; "all in the same boat."
 一跳一跳的 hopping along; by fits and starts.
 一紅一白 turned red and then white.
 一瘸一點 one limp, one nod,—of the gait of a lame man.
 一枝花 or 七葉一枝 花 *Paris polyphylla*, Sm.

弋⁴³

5343

R. 職

See 翊

Entering Lower.

A sharpened stake or stick. To shoot with bow and arrow. To seize; to arrest. A perch for fowls. Black. Radical 56. [To be distinguished from 戈 6061.]

弋鳧與鴈 to shoot wild ducks and geese.
 弋獲 to catch; to arrest,—as thieves.

弋⁴³

5343

時亦弋獲 sometimes (a bird) is hit and caught,—and so perchance my words may strike home.

弋不射宿 (Confucius) shot, but not at birds sitting.

非我小國敢弋殷命 it was not that our small country dared to aim at the appointment of Yin.

弋取 to seize; to take.

弋利 to extort.

身衣弋綈 he was dressed in thick black silk,—of the economy of the Emperor 文帝 of the Han dynasty (B.C. 179—156).

Same as 5342. See Tables VIa.

Same as 5342. See Tables VIa. To stop up; to block.

Dust in the air; dark; murky.

The sun hidden by clouds; dark; obscure.

陰暄 dark and gloomy.

夜暄 the night is dark.

終風且暄 the winter wind is blowing and the sky is dark.

風雲暄日光 the wind-borne clouds obscure the sun's rays.

To kill; to exterminate. A file of ten soldiers.

殪此大兕 killed is that great one-horned buffalo.

前後擊之盡殪 smitten front and rear, they were all cut to pieces.

將可殪也 and then he may be utterly destroyed.

弋

5344

壹

5345

墮

5346

R. 霽

See 殪

Sinking Upper.

暄

5347

R. 霽

C. } ai

H. } ai

F. ye

See 殪

K. e

J. yei

A. e

Sinking Upper.

殪

5348

R. 霽

C. i

F. ye

W. N.

P. M.

Y. Sz.

殪⁴

5348

K. ye
J. yei
A. e
Sinking Upper.

臄⁴

5349

R. 霽
See 臄
Sinking Upper.

饘⁴

5350

R. 霽
See 臄
A. e, i
Sinking Upper.

鷁⁴

5351

R. 寘
See 懿
Sinking Upper.

懿⁴

5352

R. 寘
C. } i
H. }
F. hei², ci
W. si, ye
N. i²
P. }
M. } si, i²
Y. }
Sz. }
K. ii
J. } i²
A. }
Sinking Upper.

宜²

5353

R. 支
C. i
H. ngi, li
F. ngi, v. ngie
W. n, i
N. ngi, i

殪戎殷 to exterminate the Yin dynasty,—was the mission of Wên Wang.

奔殪百餘里閒 knots of fugitives covered the space of a hundred li round about.

Lean; cadaverous.

Mouldy; sour; spoilt, as food.

臭饘 foul-smelling; rancid.

敗饘 spoilt,—as food by being kept too long.

饘延 to let out a secret. Also, to be dilatory.

饘忿 to vent one's hatred.

The fishing cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*).

Admirable; suitable; excellent.

懿德 admirable virtue,—the nature which fulfils the various laws of its constitution.

懿厥哲婦 admirable may be a wise woman,—but she is no better than an owl.

女執懿筐 the girls take their suitable baskets.

懿恭 admirably humble.

懿旨 the commands of an Emprss.

懿親 love of relatives; your honourable relative.

懿範 a splendid example,—to follow.

To be right; fit; proper; beseeching; reasonable. To order aright. To discharge one's duty to. See 便 9187, 緇 12,372.

宜爾子孫 it is right that your posterity.....

宜²

5353

P. i
M. i, li
Y. i
Sz. i
K. ii
J. gi
A. ngi
Even Lower.

不宜 it is not right that....

不宜有怒 (husband and wife) should not let angry feelings rise.

福祿宜之 may you enjoy the happiness and wealth you deserve!

宜其遐福 enjoying the lasting happiness which is his due.

宜其室家 to order well one's house and home.

宜其事也 (the day) is a lucky one for that affair; the day befits the deed.

宜定 the advantage of fixing.

應宜恭敬 you ought to reverence him.

各得其宜 each one getting his proper,—place, or share, etc.

人地相宜 the right man in the right place.

不相宜 unsuitable; unbefitting.

合宜 or 宜然 suitable; fit; proper; just right.

不合時宜 not in accordance with the times.

最宜於此 very suitable to this.

宜服 special costume or dress.

宜獄 fit for prison.

宜傘柄 suitable for handles to umbrellas.

宜人 the title of wives of officials of the 5th grade.

花柳宜人 flowers and willow-trees delight people.

宜春 may it always be spring-time!—a phrase seen over doors.

欲剪宜春字 just on the point of cutting out the characters *i ch'un*,—an auspicious way of beginning to cut out a coat.

宜乎 ought it? Also an initial phrase equivalent to 難怪 no wonder that, surely, etc.

宜乎不宜 ought it to be so or not?

宜乎曳尾泥塗者不以爲恥反以爲樂 no wonder that tail-in-mud-draggers (turtles, sc. bawds) are not only not ashamed of being such, but even rejoice in it.

宜²

5353

宜乎君王之來幸也 surely the prince will come to visit me.

宜乎其妙可即矣 surely then its mysteries will be reached.

土宜 products of the soil.

與子宜之 I will dress them fitly for you,—of birds killed in the chase.

宜昌 the port of Ichang on the upper Yang-tsze.

Right; suitable; used with 5353. Related; connected. See 2870.

行誼 to act justly and rightly.

年誼 year-connections,—graduates of the same year; a phrase used of one's father, grandfather, etc., and their contemporaries.

世誼 generation-connections,—friends of the family for generations.

渠雖世誼 although his family and ours have been friendly for generations.

芝蘭之誼 the bonds of friendship.

雅誼 the courtesies of friendship. See 12,807.

有傷雅誼 with injury to the *entente cordiale*.

誼同手足 their friendly relationship is that of hand and foot,—of brothers.

節誼歲寒弗渝 in your fidelity and devotion, the cold of winter (adversity) works no change.

親誼 or 戚誼 a wife's relatives.

故鄉之誼未遑傾吐 we have not had time to talk all about the old home.

友誼 the intercourse of friends.

情誼 a favour; a kindness.

To lean upon; to rely upon; to trust to; to lean towards; to favour. Used for 5359. [The *Shuo wên* makes 5355 and 5387 identical in meaning.]

倚欄杆 to lean against balusters. See 衡 3912.

誼²

5354

R. 寘
C. si
H. ngi
F. ngie
W. sn
N. ngi
P. }
M. } i
Y. }
Sz. }
K. ii
J. gi
A. ngi
Sinking Lower.

倚³

5355

R. 紙
C. } i
H. }
F. i, ai
W. i
N. i, v. e
P. }
M. }

倚³

5355

Y. }
Sz. }
K. ʔ
J. i
A. i

Rising Upper.

倚靠 or 倚仗 or 倚賴 or
倚憑 or 倚依 or 倚恃
to rely upon; to trust to.

倚門 leaning against a doorpost.

倚財 to trust to one's wealth.

倚情 to rely on influence.

倚護 to be supported by.

倚肩並立 standing up and
leaning against each other;
shoulder to shoulder.斷無偏倚 no leaning to one
side or the other; impartial.中立而不倚 standing in
the middle without leaning,—
impartial; unprejudiced.倚託 to rely upon and request,
—to get some one to assist in
any matter.倚瑟而歌 to sing to the
accompaniment of a *sé* (see 9599).倚馬可待 with all speed,—
alluding to an official document
hastily written by 袁宏 Yüan
Hung while on the march, using
his horse's side for a table.把他倚住了 prop it up
firmly.倚度 (to⁴) to carefully estimate.倚³

5356

R. 紙支
寅

F. ʔie, i

See 已

A. i

Rising Upper.

To drag; to lead by a
string attached to the hind
leg. To draw forth. Also
read *chi*³.伐木倚矣 the tree-fellers
haul on to the tree from the
top,—so that it may fall in a
given direction.

倚角 see 5359.

倚拍泥淖 to stir up slime
and carry it along.機不虛倚 not to set a trap
in vain.倚其右 (or 後) hamper their
right (or rear).倚³

5357

R. 紙支

C. }
H. }
F. ye
W. i, yü
N. i, yüThe name of a tree,
said in the 爾雅 to be
identical with the 楸 2303.
A chair; a seat. See 10,502.椅梓 *Catalpa Kämpferi*, S. & Z.
其桐其椅, 其實離離椅³

5357

P. }
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. ʔ
J. i
A. i

Rising Upper.

from the *t'ung* and the *i*, the
fruit hangs down.

一張椅子 a chair.

椅靠 the back of a chair.

椅墊子 a cushion to sit on.

椅袱 a cover for the seat of a
chair.椅搭 or 椅披 a chair-back;
a piece of red cloth hung over
a chair.交椅 or 圈椅子 an arm-
chair.羅圈椅 a chair with curved
arms and back.

搖椅 a rocking-chair.

醉翁椅 a lounging chair.

泰山椅 a high-backed chair.

馬叉椅 a camp-stool; a fold-
ing chair.

太師椅 a chair of ceremony.

虎皮椅 a chair covered with
a tiger-skin and carried like a
sedan chair.

椅梃 pliant,—of wood.

欹

5358

犄¹

5359

R. 支

F. ʔie, i

See 醫起

Even Upper.

Same as 5366.

A bullock. Used for
5356.犄角 to lead by the leg and
take by the horn; see 2215.犄角之勢 disposition of sol-
diers so as to cut off both retreat
and advance of an enemy.坐在犄角 hemmed in, be-
hind and before.犄³

5360

R. 紙寅

See 醫

Rising Upper.

The sides of a war-
chariot; sockets to hold
the spears of the soldiers.錡³

5361

R. 支紙

H. ʔie

See 企以

Rising Lower.

A pot or pan, with feet.
A chisel. A stand for bows.維錡及釜 (she boils it) in
tripods and pans.蘭錡 stands for spears and bows,
respectively.錡³

5361

崎錡 the appearance of being
ill at ease.Read *ch'i*².又缺我錡 and we splintered
our chisels.崎¹

5362

R. 支

See 醫

Even Upper.

To project.

崎陁 a projecting cliff; a steep
headland.馥³

5363

R. 紙

See 醫

Rising Upper.

Fragrant; sweet-smelling.

旖¹

5364

R. 支

See 醫

Even Upper.

A waving movement;
graceful mien.旖旎從風 the flags flutter to
the breeze.漪¹

5365

R. 支

See 醫

Even Upper.

The ripples on water.
See 7469.漪瀾盪漾 rippling and surg-
ing as it flows on.猗¹

5366

R. 支紙

See 醫

Even and
Rising Upper.A fierce dog. An inter-
jection. A final particle.猗重 *ch'ung*² 較兮 there he
is in his chariot with its two
high sides!猗嗟昌兮 alas for him, so
handsome and accomplished!猗與那與 how admirable!
how complete!河水清且直猗 the river
waters flow clear and even.有實其猗 vigorously grows
the vegetation.

猗氏縣 a District in Shansi.

Read *i*³. To pull on one
side; used for 5356. To
adjoin.兩驂不猗 the two outside
horses inclined not to either
side.

猗¹

5366

偏猗不正 inclining to one side, and not straight.

全猗向左 (the ship) heeled right over to port.

遇有猗枝以竹扶之 whenever he saw a leaning branch, he would prop it up with a bamboo.

Read *wo*¹. To incline to one side. Pliant. Luxuriant, as vegetation.

猗儺其枝 soft and pliant are its branches.

意⁴

5367

R. 寘
C. }
H. }
F. }
W. }
N. }
P. }
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. }
J. }
A. }

Sinking Upper.

A thought (*see* 5520); an idea; an opinion; a sentiment; an intention; meaning; wish; will; motive; purpose. To guess.正意 the leading idea; the correct meaning. *See* 2889.造意者難爲工也 it is a hard job to create ideas,—to be original. *See* 2770.

傍意 digressions; side issues.

意想 to think.

舉意 to entertain a thought.

意思 or 意念 thought; idea; intention; meaning.

不好意思 not nice,—*vis-à-vis* some one else, in the sense of something it is not nice to do, or a condition it is not nice to be in; ashamed; in an awkward position.

狼有意思 it is very nice, or "fetching;" full of point.

是一個有意思的人 he is a man of ideas,—of originality.

甚麼意思 what is the idea? what is all this about?

意意思思 undecided; irresolute.

何意 what is the meaning?

不知其心意 not to understand the true meaning, or real inwardness, of it.

沒主意 without plan; undecided; irresolute. *See* 2526.令人意不自適 to cause one to feel uneasy. *See* 10,000.意⁴

5367

令人意不自主 to cause one to vacillate.

意向 intention; object.

意見 idea; opinion; view.

意見不同 holding different opinions.

勿存意見 don't be self-opinionated.

異口同意 unanimity of opinion.

其意何存 what is his idea?

何所取意 what's the idea? what is he driving at?

意與歲去 ideas pass away with years.

觀其意態 watch his demeanour.

意色大惡 (of Yüan Chan, after having seen a boggy) a look of horror came over his face.

借意 to borrow the sense,—metaphor.

兵有反意 there is a spirit of mutiny among the troops.

曾是不意 but you have not thought of this.

別無意義只 it has no meaning beyond.....

意有不洽 to disagree; to hold different views.

大意 the general idea; the scope; ideas on too grand a scale; braggadocio; bombastic. Also, careless.

寫意 *see* 4404.

意圖 to intend; to plan.

固意 obstinate; wilful; opinionated.

特意 or 故意 purposely.

誠意正心 sincere in purpose and upright in heart.

做生意 to engage in trade.

意願 a wish; a desire.

意欲 to wish; to intend.

意氣 spirit; manner; bearing; feelings; sense of duty.

意氣驕滿路 bearing themselves proudly, they fill the street.

意氣傾人命 a man's bearing may spoil his career. *See* 2196.意⁴

5367

昔爲意氣郎 I was once a spirited youth.

意氣相許 *esprit de corps*.

意氣重則功名 a sense of duty outweighs a desire for fame.

感意氣 to be inspired with a sense of duty.

意指 view; attention.

意下 in mind; an idea.

意合 of like views or habits.

意奪 captive,—of the senses.

意密 feelings close,—affectionate.

專意 or 着意 or 加意 or 用意 to give special care; most carefully.

以意加之 and influenced in addition by what he felt to be right.

會意 or 意會 *see* 5184.

意細 the "motive" (of the poem) is slender.

意謂 乃 the view being that.....; however; with the idea that.

以意爲之 he made it from an idea of his own; he invented it.

不可以意測 cannot fathom his designs.

口意 the tone of voice and turn of expression, from which the temper of the speaker may be inferred.

心猿意馬中 *chung*⁴ 何用 what good is got by monkey-mind (suspicion) and horse-idea (timidity)?

假意 falsely; pretending.

我曾假意去接過幾

本 I pretendingly went and received several volumes,—pretending I wished to read them.

作意 to make up one's mind; to make a determination,—generally in opposition.

遂作意不食數日矣 upon which she set to work and refused food for several days,—with a view to gain her object.

立意戒烟 decided to give up opium-smoking.

意⁴

5367

見財起意 *seeing the valuables gives the idea,—of stealing them.*

事事如意 *may all things happen according to your wishes! See 如 5668.*

自今已往,吾其無意於人世矣 *from this time forth, I have no further object in life.*

意外 *outside the thoughts,—unexpected; unforeseen.*

意外之虞 *unforeseen dangers.*

彼向出於意外 *that was unexpected.*

此則竟在意中 *this we are prepared for.*

不意中 *not in one's mind; unintentional; unforeseen.*

中 *chung*⁴ 意 *to suit; to like.*

痛發實意 *to bring out the full meaning,—of a theory or proposition, as by wealth of illustration.*

出其不意 *catching him unawares.*

偉度出不意 *Wei-tu was taken aback,—by a question.*

致意于 *to convey messages to,—as when sending kind remembrances etc.*

過意不去 *cannot get over the idea,—a phrase expressive of an uncomfortable state of mind resulting from injury inflicted on another or from benefits received by oneself.*

甚不過意 *a phrase used very much as the above. Also, not at all pleased; not at all satisfied.*

失意 *to be displeased; to fail to attain one's object.*

得意 *to get one's wish; to attain one's object; to be gratified. See*

適意 *10,000.*

得意減別恨 *gratification at success lessens the pain of parting.*

不得意于當路 *not to be satisfied with one's success in public life,—as an official.*

十分得意 *thoroughly jolly; in first-rate spirits.*

意⁴

5367

好得意 *very nice; very delightful.*

無得意的麼 *doesn't it please you?*

得意人 *to please people.*

得意,不便再往 *having attained one's object, it is not desirable to go further.*

不以爲意 or 殊不爲意 *paid no attention; thought nothing about it.*

能爲意錢之戲 *he could play at guessing (the number of a heap of) cash,—at fan-tan.*

不經意之事 *acts performed without deliberation.*

未嘗經意 *did not bestow a thought on it.*

無當意者 *none suited him.*

俱屬意寶釵 *all had a liking for Pao-ch'ai.*

此女意在於君 *this girl has set her heart on you.*

意薩貝勒寶星 *the Order of Isabella the Catholic.*

Ten 萬, *see 12,486; a hundred thousand. Quiet; repose. To calculate; to plan.*

我庾維億 *our stacks are counted by hundreds of thousands.*

其麗不億 *in number more than hundreds of thousands.*

子孫千億 *thousands of hundreds of thousands of descendants.*

億兆 *100,000,000,000.*

億兆之衆 *the masses of the people.*

億萬萬 *numberless.*

心億則樂 *when the mind is at peace, that is happiness.*

不能供億 *could not satisfy him.*

億度 (*to*⁴) *to estimate; to calculate.*

億測人情 *to read men's minds; to read character.*

噫¹

5369

R. 支卦

H. *i*²

See 醫

K. *hii*

Even Upper.

To sigh; to moan; to belch. An interjection.

大塊噫氣,其名爲風 *the breath of the universe is called wind.*

噫噎 *to belch.*

噫嘻 *dear me! alack! alas!*

憶⁴

5370

R. 職

C. *yik*H. *yit, yi*²F. *ei*²W. *i*²N. *ih*P. *i*²M. *yi*², v. *i*²K. *ök*J. *yoku, oku*A. *ik*

Entering Upper.

To think; to reflect; to call to mind; to remember.

憶念 or 憶思 *to reflect on; to bear in mind.*

憶起 *to recall to mind.*

鳥憶高飛 *a bird calls to mind flights high in the sky,—and objects to captivity.*

憶昔 *to remember old times.*

憶記 *to recollect.*

憶懷 *to bear in mind; to cherish.*

不能復憶 *unable to recollect.*

迴憶吾國 *my thoughts went back to our own country.*

追憶 *to reflect; to recall the past.*

憶恨 *to cherish ill-will.*

彼此相憶 *thinking of each other.*

我憶着 *chao*² 了 *I have thought of it.*

憶亡書 *to try to recall some passage in a book one has formerly read.*

留以爲憶 *keep it as a souvenir.*

臆⁴

5371

R. 職紙

C. *yik*F. *ei*²W. *i*N. *ih*P. *i*²M. *i*²K. *ök*J. *yoku, i*A. *ik*

Entering and Rising Upper.

The breast; the heart; the feelings; thoughts; opinions; judgment.

淚霑臆 *tears wet his breast.*

胸臆 *feelings; thoughts; desires.*

臆見 or 臆說 *opinion; notion.*

非我臆造 *it was not concocted by me,—of a story.*

愁懷滿臆 *the mind filled with anxious feelings.*

臆斷 *to decide; the mind made up; prejudice.*

R. 職

C. *yik*H. *yi*²F. *ei*²W. *i*², *i*²N. *ih*P. *i*²M. *i*²K. *ök*J. *yoku, oku*A. *ik*

Entering Upper.

臆⁴
5371

事不目見耳聞而臆斷其有無可乎 shall a man decide about things he has neither seen nor heard of?

臆撰之文 an original composition,—the entire invention of the writer, and not based on any existing theme or subject.

請以臆對 requested him to state his opinions.

臆度 (to⁴) to speculate; to guess.

空亦臆度非確見也 I fear this is also a mere guess, and not something which has actually been witnessed.

悞臆 a feeling of tightness or oppression in the chest.

Read *i*³. To mix spirits for drinking.

Read *i*⁴. Used for 5367.

The seeds of a small kind of water-lily.

薏苡仁 seeds of *Coix lachryma*, L. (Job's tears); sometimes used of sago or pearl-barley.

An interjection; used with 5369. To dislike.

諍諍 a kind of night-hawk.

A thick liquid.

醴醴 the sap of fruit.

A retired spot. To sacrifice to. To bury, especially of animals.

奠瘞 to sacrifice to the dead, and bury the sacrificial paraphernalia afterwards,—as was customary of old.

雙雙生瘞 both buried alive together.

瘞玉 to bury jade,—as a sacrifice to earth. Also, a dead friend.

遣使收瘞 sent an official to collect and bury,—the bodies of the horses which had died during the retreat.

医⁴
5375

R. 霽

See 醫

A. *e, i*

Sinking Upper.

嫵⁴
5376

R. 霽

See 醫

Sinking Upper.

墜¹
5377

R. 齊

See 醫 醫

Even Upper.

醫⁴
5378

R. 霽

See 醫

Sinking Lower.

緊¹
5379

R. 齊 霽

See 醫

A. *i, e*
Even and Sinking Upper.

醫¹
5380

R. 支

C. H. F. W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. K. J. A. } *i*

Even Upper.

A quiver. Used for 5380.

Compliant; yielding.

婉嫵以爲德 to regard obedience as a virtue,—as a woman should.

Dirt; dust.

A film in the eye; a cataract.

醫膜 a film; a cataract.

后生而醫一目 the Empress had a cataract in one eye.

An interjection. A dark colour. A case for a spear's head.

爾有母遺, 緊我獨無 you have a mother left; alas! I have not.

緊裕 a baby's bib.

To heal; to cure. A doctor; a physician. See 5691.

醫病 to cure disease.

醫治 or 醫療 or 醫調 to heal; to cure.

醫壞 to treat a patient improperly, so as to injure or kill him.

醫治不效 the treatment is not successful.

延醫罔效 medical aid has been of no avail.

無藥醫 there is no medicine to cure him,—used of a man who is a bad character.

醫¹
5380

醫不來 not to be cured; incurable.

醫法 the art of medicine.

醫事 the business of healing.

醫學 the study or science of medicine.

醫道 system of medicines. Also, degree of medical attainments; medical science; medical practice.

行本地的醫道 to follow the local methods in medicine.

醫術 methods of treatment.

醫緣 successful treatment resulting from one's having an affinity with the doctor.

醫手 skill in healing or treating.

行醫 to practise as a doctor.

謝醫 to pay a doctor.

醫金 a doctor's fee; see 馬 7576.

包醫 to guarantee to cure.

醫不對症奈何 if I don't get the right treatment for my complaint, what's the use?—of the treatment.

庸醫殺人不用刀 a quack will kill a man without a knife.

醫婆子 a female doctor,—a "wise woman" who cures by charms, etc.

醫家 or 醫門 the medical profession.

醫生 or 醫士 a doctor.

牛醫 or 獸醫 a veterinary surgeon. See 7576.

神醫 a wonderfully skilful doctor.

時醫 a fashionable doctor.

世醫 a doctor whose ancestors have all been doctors.

施醫院 or 醫館 a hospital.

太醫院 the Imperial College of Medicine at Peking. The name dates from the Ming dynasty, though the institution itself goes back to the Chou dynasty.

御醫 or 醫師 an Imperial physician.

良醫之子多死於病 of the sons of clever doctors, many die from disease.

薏⁴
5372

R. 寘 職

See 意

Sinking Upper.

諍¹
5373

R. 支

See 醫

Even Upper.

醴⁴
5373a

R. 職

See 憶

Entering Upper.

瘞⁴
5374

R. 霽

C. H. F. W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. K. J. A. } *i*

Even Upper.

Even Upper.

Even Upper.

Even Upper.

Even Upper.

Even Upper.

Even Upper.

Even Upper.

醫¹

5380

良醫之門下多病人
there are many sick people at
a clever doctor's door,—waiting
to be cured.

良醫不自醫 a good doctor
does not treat himself.

人處疾則貴醫 when
men are ill, they have a great
respect for doctors.

醫不談醫 one doctor doesn't
discuss another.

不喫藥當中醫 to take no
medicine is as good as a mid-
dling doctor.

運去先生醫病頭 the
unlucky doctor gets the beginning
of a disease.

時來先生醫病尾 the
lucky doctor gets the end of a
disease.

醫生坐轎，窮家不到
the doctor who rides in a chair
doesn't get to the homes of the
poor.

醫生出名，家家接不
贏 when a doctor has made a
name, every one wants him.

醫生治病，治死不抵
償 a doctor may kill his patient,
but he will not have to pay life
for life.

名醫不必多識字 a fa-
mous doctor need not be a great
scholar.

三指活人性命，不爲
良相便爲良醫 he who
can save a man's life with three
fingers (on his pulse), may not
be a good statesman, but he is
a good doctor.

醫子草 *Euphorbia humi-
fusa*, W.

翳¹

5382

R. 霽

C. ai

H. i

F. ye

W. }

N. }

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. ye

J. yei

A. e

Sinking
Upper.

A feather screen or fan,
of which the long feathers
used by dancers are a sur-
vival. To screen; to shade.
A film. Trees fallen down.
Name of a huge bird. See
7712.

障翳 to screen off.

隱翳 to hide; to conceal.

翳毛 eyelashes.

翳形 to vanish.

翳形術 the power of render-
ing oneself invisible.

翳眼之幻術 an optical il-
lusion.

一層翳子 a film over the
eyes. See 5378.

翳翳 dimly; obscurely. [=朦
朧.]

媒翳 a place of concealment for
sportsmen. Also, a decoy-bird.

其菑其翳 the dead trunks
and the fallen trees.

屏翳 or 莽翳 one who can
control the weather; a medicine
man. See 13,623.

Read *yeh*^{4*}.

蔭翳 a dense shade.

Name of a plant.

翳薈 luxuriant vegetation.

The solitary wasp or
sphex, known as 螞蟥.

Clothes, especially for
the upper part of the body,
as opposed to 裳 9734;
covering; husk; coating.
See 包 8699; 紋 12,636.
Radical 145.

衣裳 or 衣服 or 衣襟
clothes; clothing.

衣¹

5385

K. ii

J. i, ye

A. i

Even and
Sinking
Upper.

衣衫 outer and inner garments,
—clothing.

一身衣裳 or 一套衣
裳 a suit of clothes. See 4142.

一件衣裳 a single garment.

套上衣服 or 穿衣 or
着衣 to put on clothes; to
dress.

小衣 or 內衣 underclothing.

衣裙 women's clothing.

睡衣 or 寢衣 sleeping-
clothes.

衣履 clothes and shoes,—style
of dress.

衣物 clothing and other effects.

衣糧 clothes and provisions.

衣料 materials for dresses, etc.,
not made up.

帙書衣也 a *chih* is a cover
for books.

生衣 to grow clothes,—to be-
come covered as with a coat of
rust or film. See 11,156.

久埋不生衣 though long
buried, it will not become coat-
ed (rusty)—of gold.

故衣 old clothes.

色衣 coloured clothes.

白衣 white clothes,—commoners
who have not taken a degree.

青衣 black clothes,—lictors, con-
stables, etc., so called from the
formerly distinctive colour of
their dress. Also, maid-servants.

布衣 cotton clothes,—the masses.

號衣 uniform,—as of soldiers.

成衣店 a tailor's shop.

衣舖 a clothier's shop.

無衣食 no clothes or food;
beggared. See 遮 539.

謀衣食 to work for another.

衣不長寸 a coat should not
be an inch too long.

衣架 a clothes-horse.

衣箱 a clothes-box.

衣櫃 a wardrobe.

衣冠 or 衣帽 coat and cap,
—full dress; clothes.

免衣冠 without hats and robes,
—without ceremony; in undress.

蕝¹

5383

R. 霽

Sec 翳

Sinking

Upper.

螞¹

5384

R. 霽

See 翳

A. e, yet

Sinking

Upper.

衣¹

5385

R. 微未

C. }

H. }

F. i, ci

W. }

N. }

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

鷩¹

5381

R. 齊

C. }

H. }

F. }

W. }

N. }

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. ye

J. yei

A. e

Even Upper.

The widgeon. A name
for the phoenix.

鳬鷩在沙 the wild-ducks
and widgeons are on the sands.

駟玉虬以乘鷩兮 I ride
on a phoenix drawn by a team
of four divine dragons.

衣¹
5385

衣冠唐制度 the dress (of the Japanese) is the style of the T'ang dynasty.

衣冠中人 persons of the clothes-and-cap class,—respectably dressed.

衣冠子弟 young men of position.

衣冠禽獸 a dressed-up beast, —a term of abuse.

如錦衣夜行 like walking about at night in embroidered robes,—who will know the difference? Said by 項羽 Hsiang Yü in reference to a prolonged absence from home after the attainment of wealth and power.

燒寒衣 the festival of Burning Winter Clothes,—celebrated in the north on the 1st of the 10th moon, when clothes are burnt to keep the spirits warm in the world below. Elsewhere celebrated on the 15th of the 7th moon.

請予加衣 begged me to put on some extra clothes.

鶉衣百結 clothes of a hundred patches and ragged as a quail's tail.

在花衣期內 within the gala period,—as of an Imperial birthday fête, when the officials all wear their full robes.

小兒涎衣 a child's bib.

佛是金裝, 人是衣裝 Buddha wears gold, man wears clothes,—but these are mere externals.

牛衣 rough rugs to keep cows from feeling the cold.

穿了是衣, 死了是妻 when worn out, my clothing may really be said to be my clothing; when dead, my wife may really be said to be my wife,—since in neither case can they become the property of any one else.

換了衣裳未換人 when you have changed the clothes, you have not changed the man.

有衣的多寒 he who has clothes often feels the cold.

無衣的少寒 he who has no clothes feels the cold less often,—i.e. he feels it once and for all.

人是衣裳, 馬是鞍 a man is judged by his clothes, a horse by its saddle.

衣¹
5385

遠近衣裳, 近近人 a-broad, a man is judged by his clothes: at home, by what he is.

先顧食後顧衣 first food, then clothes.

衣服不在綾羅 it is not the silken stuff that makes the excellence of clothes.

真財主不穿衣 a real millionaire does not trouble about his clothes.

衣服破時賓客少 when your clothes are ragged, your visitors will be few.

衣牌 cards showing current rates of exchange,—so called because hung up in clothes-shops.

衣着呢 fine woollens.

衣鏡 a dressing-room mirror.

花衣 ginned cotton. See 5002.

Read 衣. To put on clothes; to dress; to wear.

衣人在寒 clothing people is for when they are cold. See 9971 衣¹.

衣¹錦聚衣¹ over my embroidered upper robe, I have put on a (plain) single garment.

載衣之裳 (boys) will be clothed in robes.

載衣之裊 (girls) will be clothed in wrappers.

解衣¹衣¹之 took off his coat and put it on him.

衣被皇恩 to be a recipient of Imperial favour.

The contracted form of 5385, as seen on the left of characters; e.g. 補, 被, etc. [To be distinguished from 衣 9952.]

衣¹
5386

依¹
5387

R. 微
See 衣
Even Upper.

To rely on; to trust to; to depend on. To act according to; to obey, as opposed to 違 12,539. To regard with favour. To be luxuriant. See 5355.

依賴 or 依倚 or 依靠 to rely upon; to depend upon.

依¹
5387

君子所依 that which the general trusts to,—the war-horses of his chariot.

靡依匪母 no one can be trusted like a mother.

無依無靠 no one to rely upon.

既登乃依 they got on to (the mats) and leaned upon (the stools).

有依其士 (wives) keep close to their husbands.

依據 proof; evidence.

無憑依 no evidence to go by; nothing to rely upon.

依生木下 it grows under trees.

依人門下 dependent on others.

依人作活 dependent on others for a living.

依依不捨 clinging to; unwilling to part from.

謀之不臧, 則具是依 if a counsel be bad, they are all found according with it.

遵依 or 依從 or 依允 to obey; to act according to; to comply with.

不依你 I do not agree with you.

依然 or 依舊 or 依前 as before; as previously.

依然故我 I am precisely the same as of old.

依順 agreeable; consenting.

依領 to allow the handing over of a person or thing to....

依戀 to cling with affection to.

依實 politely used for "to eat heartily."

不依 displeased with; dissatisfied.

上帝是依 God regarded her with favour.

楊柳依依 the willows were fresh and green.

依彼平林 dense is that forest on the plain.

依其在京 he remained quietly at the capital.

依言 or 依口 according to what is said.

依¹

5387

依道 according to eternal principles.

依律 according to law.

依時 according to the time.

依限 within a prescribed limit of time.

依禮而行 to act in accordance with propriety.

依隨 to follow; to acquiesce in.

依舊 as of old. See 11,508.

依序 or 依次 according to rank or seniority; in order.

依稀 few; trifling; uncertain; dim; resembling.

風雨依稀人喚船 when a windy drizzle comes on and people shout for the boat,—at a ferry.

依稀之間 in the uncertain state,—as of the weather.

依稀記得 to have a vague recollection of.

惟德是依 he relies on virtue alone.

依議 "Let it be as recommended!"—a phrase conveying the Imperial sanction to any course suggested.

Read *i*³. To remain quiet; to rest.

咨

5388

辰³

5389

R. 尾

See 醫

J. *i*, *ye*

Rising Upper.

辰³

5390

R. 尾

See 辰

Rising Upper.

偯³

5391

R. 尾

See 辰

Rising Upper.

裔⁴

5392

R. 霽

C. *yöü*H. *yi*F. *yo*W. *i*²N. *i*

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. *ye*J. *yei*, *ye*A. *jwe*

Sinking

Irregular.

濤⁴

5393

R. 霽

See 裔

Sinking

Irregular.

揖²

5394

R. 緝

C. *yêp*H. *yip*F. *ciik*W. *yai*N. *ih*P. *yi*²M. *yi*Y. *yik*Sz. *yi*K. *îp*J. *iñ*, *ô*A. *êp*

Entering

Upper.

To sob; to wail; to lament loudly.

哭不偯 to weep but not to howl,—is fitting at the death of a parent.

The lower edge of a robe. A border; a frontier. Descendants; posterity.

四裔之地 the four borders of the empire.

夷裔之俘 taken prisoner by barbarians.

後裔 or 苗裔 posterity; descendants.

德垂後裔 his virtue was transmitted to his posterity.

以傳來裔 in order to transmit it to posterity.

絕裔 descendants cut off; family extinct.

厥裔蕃昌 his descendants are numerous.

魚裔裔 fishes darting about.

裔裔皇皇 the sound and appearance of nature in spring.

泓宏融裔 a loud and long-drawn-out sound.

淨裔 a descendant of purity,—a young Brahman; an ascetic. Sanskrit: *Brahmachâri*.

The surface of water roughened by wind.

溶濤 surging, as billows; also, as a mob.

To salute; to bow to; see 5038.

作^{tsɔ} 揖 to make a salute by bending the body until the hands touch a little below the knees, and then rising and raising the hands to the level of the eyebrows. Used of men only; see 衽 5613.

拱揖 to salute by raising the folded hands.

還揖 to return a salute.

長揖不拜 to make a low bow, but without kneeling.

揖¹

5394

長揖至地 to bow low to the ground.

作揖作到地 if you bow at all, bow low.

三揖而進 making his three salutations, he went in.

揖讓而升 he bowed modestly as he went up,—to compete at archery.

揖讓不救火 you can't put out fire by bowing!

揖所與立 he bowed to those with whom he stood.

不踰階而相揖 they might not pass from their ranks to bow to one another.

把盞向他一揖也 took the wine-cup and bowed to him.

不擇人而用,何異開

門揖盜 not to be careful in choosing servants is the same as opening your door and bowing in thieves.

揖怛 the Ephthalites, or Indo-Scythians of the Panjâb.

Read *ch'i*^{4*}. The clustering of insects.

揖揖兮 how you cluster together!—of locusts.

亦⁴

5395

R. 陌

W. *yai*, v. a

See 易

A. *jiek*, *jik*

Entering

Lower.

Originally a picture of the arm-pits. Also; however; then; in that case; and; moreover; even; indeed. An expletive particle.

亦屬 is also.....

亦係乎此 it is also this.

亦係彼之言 such are also his words.

亦不過如此 it will also be much about the same.

如無亦可 even if there are none, that will do.

亦足以成 there is sufficient.

亦無如何 there is no help for it.

有爲者,亦若是 those who strive, may succeed in like manner.

亦不必問,亦不敢言 you need not ask, for I dare not tell.

亦⁴²

5395

亦既見止, 亦既覯止
let me have seen him, let me have met him.

不亦樂乎 is not that pleasant?

亦有兄弟 I, indeed, have brothers.

亦復 quite...; perfectly.....

亦復不少 by no means few.

亦好 also good.

亦然 also in accordance with.

亦且 moreover.

不顯亦世 shall be illustrious from age to age.

抑亦立而視其死歟
or will he stand by and see them die?

則亦無有乎爾 verily is there no one to do this?

奕⁴⁴

5396

R. 陌

See 易

Entering Lower.

Grand; great; abundant. Unsettled. Used for 弈 I 3, I 76.

奕奕寢廟 very grand is the ancestral temple.

萬舞有奕 the various dances are grandly performed. See I 2, 486.

四牡奕奕 the four-horse (chariots) in a long line.

憂心奕奕 their sorrowful hearts are all unsettled.

夷²

5397

R. 支

C. H. F. W. N. Y. M. V. Sz. K. J. } i

A. ji Even Lower.

To squat on the heels. Ordinary. To feel at ease; to be peaceful; pleased; just; level; to kill; to exterminate; to get rid of. Barbarous tribes, especially those on the east; not originally a term of contempt. Used with 5398.

夷居 (or 踞) to remain squatting on one's heels,—to lead a worthless life.

原壤夷俟 Yüan Jang waited, squatting on his heels,—until Confucius came up.

億兆夷人 vast numbers of ordinary men,—i.e. of no special ability.

貴賤等夷 nobles and plebeians of all grades. See 2511.

夷²

5397

厥民夷 the people begin to feel at ease.

我心則夷 my heart will then be at peace.

處之夷然 he took it quietly,—as a danger.

既有淫威, 降福孔夷
adorned with such great dignity, it is very natural that he should be blessed.我有嘉客亦不夷懌
we have admirable visitors who are pleased and delighted.

云胡不夷 he asked “who would not be pleased?”

君子如夷 if the superior man acts justly.

有夷之行 there were level roads leading thither.

境無夷險 his scenery (in a picture) has no levels and risings,—is monotonous.

化險爲夷 making the dangerous available for use.

大道甚夷 the Great Way is very smooth,—yet the people prefer the byways.

夷三族 see I 1, 845.

夷九族 to exterminate the whole race.

陵夷 going to ruin; falling into decay.

王室陵夷 the royal house is decaying.

夷陵 a name for 宜昌 Ichang.

明夷 the name of the 36th Diagram.

南夷 the southern barbarians.

尊王攘夷 “to reverence the king,..... and to break the heathen.”

四夷館 see 5495.

東夷 an old name for Korea.

夷女 the Spirit of Wind.

夷女鼓吹 the wind is blowing up.

馮夷得之以遊大川
P'ing I got it (道), and rules streams.

夷由 flying squirrels, flying foxes, etc.

倖²

5398

R. 支

See 夷

Even Lower.

姨²

5399

R. 支

See 夷

Even Lower.

A class; a category. A corpse.

儒倖 the literary class.

倖衾 a shroud placed over a corpse before it is put into the coffin.

A wife's sister; a mother's sister.

邢侯之姨 sister-in-law of the marquis of Hsing.

姨奶奶 the sisters of a mother's father. Also, a wife's married sisters. Also, a respectful term for a concubine. Also, a jocular name for an assistant Magistrate, based upon the 父母 “father and mother” title of his chief.

姨太太 same as the above, in the first three senses.

姨婆婆 a wife's term for her husband's maternal great aunts, as above.

姨婆 a wife's term for her husband's maternal aunts, as below.

姨母 or 姨媽 a man's mother's married sisters.

姨姨 or 姨兒 an unmarried maternal aunt; a wife's unmarried sister.

姨娘 a mother's sister. Also, a term used in speaking of a father's concubine.

姨爹 or 姨丈 or 姨父 husbands of maternal aunts. The last two are also respectively a husband's and a wife's mode of styling the wife's sister's husband.

姨夫 husbands of wife's sisters.

姨夫人 a term for a concubine.

大姨 or 大姨子 and 小姨 or 小姨子 a wife's elder and younger sisters, respectively.

姨老表 or 姨(表)兄弟 male maternal first cousins.

姨表姊妹 or 姨姐妹 female maternal first cousins.

兩姨姊妹 girls who are first cousins through their mothers.

他的兩姨兄弟 his first cousin on his mother's side.

姨²

5399

小姨不上姊夫門 a younger sister should not live at her brother-in-law's house,—for propriety.

蘇州娘姨 a Soochow girl with large feet,—especially of one in the service of a prostitute.

堂姨 maternal first cousins once removed, *i.e.* mother's father's brothers' children.

姨²

5400

R. 支

See 夷

Even Lower.

姨²

5401

R. 支

See 夷

Even Lower.

姨²

5402

R. 支齊

See 夷

Even Lower.

涕²

5403

R. 支

See 夷

Even Lower.

瘡²

5404

R. 支

See 夷

Even Lower.

臍²

5405

R. 支

See 夷

Even Lower.

躑²

5406

R. 支

See 夷

Even Lower.

怡²

5407

R. 支

H. *yi, yi*

See 夷

Even Lower.

眙²

5408

R. 支寅

See 怡答

Even and Sinking Lower and Upper.

詒²

5409

R. 支賄

H. *yi*

See 夷

Even Lower.

詒²

5409

既詒我肄 you only give me pain.

詒爾多福 to confer on thee many blessings.

無父母詒罹 to cause no sorrow to one's parents.

貽²

5410

R. 支

H. *yi*

See 夷

Even Lower.

To hand down; to leave behind; to give to. Used with 5409.

貽遺 to leave behind one; to bequeath.

貽贈 to leave as a legacy; to make a parting present.

貽悞後人 to mislead posterity.

貽笑大方 to give an expert cause for laughter,—as by bad work; to become a general laughing-stock.

貽送知己 to send as a present to a friend.

貽累 to involve; to implicate.

貽害 to cause injury.

貽書 to write to; to send a letter to.

飴²

5411

R. 支

H. *yi*

See 夷

Even Lower.

Sweet cakes; sugarplums; lollipops.

飴糖 or 甘飴 sugarplums; sweetmeats.

含飴弄孫之時 the age of giving lollipops and playing with grandchildren,—old age.

甜言飴訓 agreeable words and pleasant counsels.

苦飴 the bitter and the sweet; sorrows and joys.

石飴 wild honey.

飴鹽 rock salt.

皆甘罪如飴 all willingly admitted their guilt, as though it had been a pleasure.

王愷以飴澳釜 Wang K'ai had his pots cleansed with syrup. See Biog. Dict.

扃²

5412

R. 支

See 移

Even Lower.

A wooden bar to a door.

烹伏雌炊扃扃 I burnt the bar of the door to cook the hen,—in the days of our poverty. Said by the wife of the famous

百里奚 Po-li Hsi.

移²

5413

R. 支齊

See 移

K. *i, se, ch'e*
J. *i, sei, sai*

Even Lower.

迳

5414

黠¹

5415

R. 支

C.

H.

F.

W.

N.

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K.

J.

A. *e*

Even Upper.

謬¹

5416

R. 支

See 移

Even Lower.

移²

5417

R. 支

C.

H.

F.

W.

N.

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K.

J.

A. *ji*

Even Lower.

A fruit-tree, known as
扶移 or 夫移 (*Aronia*
asiatica).移楊 a variety of the aspen or
poplar.

Same as 5417.

Black; shining; a kind
of ebony.黠縣 a District in Anhui, famous
for its ink.

A side door.

謬門曲榭 a side door and a
winding passage.To remove; to shift; to
change; to influence. To
send; to transmit; to con-
vey.移居 or 移遷 or 移徙 or
移巢 to remove; to change
residence; to "flit." The first
is also used of the banishment
of an Imperial clansman.移開 or 移離 or 移動 or
移去 or 挪移 to remove;
to put away.

移近 to move near.

寸步難移 it is difficult to
get an inch or a pace away,—
so busy am I.移禍他人 to transfer trouble
to other people's shoulders.日中而移 when the sun
reaches the meridian, it changes
its course,—and begins to sink.
See 5452.移²

5417

移人就蟹不如移蟹
就人 to move a man to a
crab is not equal to moving the
crab to the man,—of a present.移易 to vary; to depart from,—
as a principle.移風易俗, 莫善於樂
(*yo^{1*}*) for improving manners and
customs, nothing is better than
music.

移換 to change.

不能更移 it cannot be al-
tered.

不移言 not to alter a word.

爲物所移 to be affected by
outside influences.一見移情 one glimpse (of
her) stirs the feelings.

移書 to send a letter.

移文 a despatch to an equal.

移行 to communicate to.....

移請 to request in a despatch.

移知 to inform by despatch.

移會 to communicate with.

移復 to reply to.....

移明 to explain.

移追 to summon for the re-
covery of,—*e.g.* a debt.移提 to summon before one for
trial.

移解 to send to,—as for trial.

移飭 to request that orders be
given.

移咨 to inform in a despatch.

移縣 to forward to the magi-
strate.移送 or 移交 or 移給 to
forward; to transmit; to hand
over.移花接木 to remove a flower
and receive a stick (instead),—to
substitute one thing for another.

移花接花 to graft flowers.

移病 to communicate infection.

望祈移玉惠臨 I trust
you will move your jade (foot-
steps, *i.e.* pay a visit) to my house.

移借 to borrow.

移尸 to transfer a corpse,—to
another man's door, in order to
get him into trouble.移²

5417

不延移 not to notify the death
of relatives to those who have
left the clan.事莫移脫 do not neglect
matters.一轉移間 in a moment; in
a jiffy.移時 after the lapse of a 時辰,
i.e. two hours; after some time.
Also, at the time of emigration.

移錨 to drag anchor.

移泊 to shift one's anchorage.

See 5328.

夥

5418

臣²

5419

R. 支

See 頤

Even Lower.

脰

5420

頤²

5421

R. 支

H. *hi*F. *i, hi*

See 夷

Even Lower.

The chin. [To be dis-
tinguished from 臣 648 and
巨 3003.]

Same as 5405.

The chin; the jaws.

交頤 to join chins,—to kiss.

纖手自支頤 with her dain-
ty hand she supported her chin.朶頤 to droop the jaw; to
munch; the appearance of one
eating.領頤而已 he merely moved
his jaws,—but could not speak.期頤 a hundred years old; a
centenarian; second childhood,
when one is dependent on others.頤指如意 to direct with the
mouth as with the finger and so
to accomplish what one wants.Said of 賈誼 Chia I of the
Han dynasty.解人頤 to unloose people's
jaws,—to make them laugh.Said of 匡衡 K'uang Hêng
of the Han dynasty.

作解頤語 to make a joke.

鯢²

5422

R. 支

See 頤

Even Lower.

The fresh-water porpoise,
known as 鯢 and 白鯢.

疑²

5423

R. 支

See 宜

Even Lower.

Suspicion; doubt; mistrust. See 蹟 834, 闕 3252, 嫌 4471, 見 1671.

疑心 or 可疑 suspicious.

疑思問 when in doubt, anxious to ask,—such is the superior man.

疑鬼疑人 not knowing whether it was a man or a ghost.

居之不疑 to have no misgivings about one's own powers,—self-confident.

疑惑 to suspect; to mistrust.

疑惑在他身上 suspicion rests on him.

疑難之事 a doubtful and difficult matter to decide.

毫無疑意 not the least ground for suspicion. See 義 5454.

因此致疑 in consequence of this, suspicions were aroused.

憂疑未解 his anxious doubts are not allayed.

疑稍釋 his suspicions were somewhat allayed.

懷疑 to entertain suspicions.

疑懼 or 疑畏 doubts and fears; misgivings.

疑悶之際 while still in a state of perplexity.

疑病 the disease of doubt,—indecision.

狐疑 suspicious as a fox.

析疑 to settle doubts,—by resorting to omens, etc.

疑慮不決 in doubt and unable to decide.

自疑 to be distrustful of one's own powers; see 3743.

南人多疑 southerners are very suspicious.

疑似 doubtful; unsettled.

疑似之間 may or may not be.

疑人莫用,用人莫疑 if you suspect a man, do not employ him: if you employ him, do not suspect him.

尸子存疑 fragments of Shih Tzū, gathered from various sources but of doubtful authenticity.

疑²

5423

疑³

5424

R. 紙真

隊

See 宜拟

Even and Rising Lower.

疑²

5425

R. 職支

C. yik, i

H. ngi

F. ngik, ngi

N. nyih

P. i

M. li

K. ök, i

J. geki, gioku,

gi

A. ngik, ngi

Entering and

Even Lower.

擬³

5426

R. 紙

C. i

H. } ngi

F. }

W. n

N. ngi

P. i, ni

M. i, li

Y. }

Sz. }

K. ii

J. gi

A. ngi

Rising Lower.

一回做賊,百回疑 once a thief, always suspected,—give a dog a bad name, etc.

疑辭 dubitative particles, as 豈 or 邪.

To compare; to assort.

Read hai⁴. Stupid.

儇儇 silly, foolish-looking.

Name of a range of mountains, the 九嶷山, in Hunan, so called because they cannot be distinguished from one another, as though 九疑.

Read i^{4*}.

克岐克嶷 he looked majestic and intelligent,—when only a baby. Said of 后稷 Hou Chi.

其德嶷嶷 his virtue is like mountain peaks,—eminent.

嶷然不少屈 he proudly refused to make any concession (by humbling himself).

嶷然自若 remained still without moving,—when others fled.

To resemble; to imitate. To compare. To propose; to determine; to decide. Also read ni³.

相擬 resembling; alike.

擬於上苑 like an Imperial park.

擬筆 to imitate the style of; to copy.

擬古詩 in imitation of (the style of) ancient poetry.

太白擬之 Li T'ai-po imitated it,—of a poem.

比擬 to compare.

擬度 to estimate.

擬定 or 擬妥 to decide.

擬³

5426

擬定辦法 to propose a fixed mode of procedure.

擬作 to propose.

擬請 to suggest that.

擬正 and 擬陪 to propose as principal and as assistant, respectively.

擬議 to propose for deliberation; (especially of the Boards) to submit a decision for Imperial approval.

擬辦 to arrange to settle; proposed settlement. Also, to sentence to...

擬於明日三點鐘前往貴署 I propose to call on you at your office to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

擬罪 to fix punishment; to sentence to...

擬軍罪 to sentence to transportation and service with the army.

審擬 to try and sentence to...

擬結 to finally pronounce sentence.

擬奏 to settle a case and report to the Throne.

擬舉何人 who is to be promoted to the place?

本擬如此 such was my original intention,—implying that it has since been modified.

Luxuriant growth of plants.

秀嶷 growing luxuriantly.

黍稷嶷嶷 the millets look luxuriant.

To consult; to deliberate. To delude.

To glance at. To discriminate. Young; small; a beginning. Also read ni².

俾倪 to cast sidelong glances.

See 睥 8986.

嶷³

5427

R. 支紙

See 宜拟

Even Lower.

擬²

5428

R. 眞紙

See 議擬

A. ngi, ngai

Sinking and

Rising Lower.

倪²

5429

R. 齊

C. ngai

H. yi, nyi

F. ngae

倪²
5429

W. *ngi*
N. *nyi*
P. *ni*
M. *li*
Y. } *ni*
Sz. }
K. *ye*
J. *gei*
A. *nge*
Even Lower.

左倪右倪 to glance right and left.

馬知介倪 the horses learn to cast vicious looks.

惡至而倪小大 how is the great to be distinguished from the small?

反其旄倪 he sent back the decrepit and the young,—from among the prisoners.

天倪 God.

和之以天倪 embraced in the obliterating unity of God,—where all conditions of existence become ONE.

不能得其端倪 cannot get any clue to him,—to God.

均無得有端倪 without obtaining the slightest clue to his whereabouts.

訊無端倪 an investigation without any definite results.

莫可端倪 without thread,—*i.e.* line of connection from definite starting-point to definite goal. Incomprehensible, as some wonderful feat, or as an inconsequent essay.

猊²
5430

R. 齊
See 倪
Even Lower.

A fabulous beast, the 狻猊, which eats tigers and can go five hundred *li* at a bound. Also read *ni*².

睨⁴
5431

R. 齊
C. *ngai, ngai*²
H. *si*
F. *ngat, ngae*²
W. *ngi, ngie*
N. *ngi*
P. } *i*²
M. }
Y. *ni*²
Sz. *i, ni*
K. *ye*
J. *gei*
A. *nge*
Sinking
Irregular.

To glance at; to look askance. Also read *ni*⁴. See 8986.

日睨疎林 the sun's beams stream through the trees.

怒睨 to look at angrily.

引壁睨柱 holding the jewel, he looked aside at the pillar,—said of 藺相如 Lin Hsiang-ju who carried a jewel to give to the prince of 秦 Ch'in in exchange for territory; but detecting foul play, he stood in the presence with the jewel in his hand, gazing at a side pillar instead of at the prince, and cursing right and left without fear of death.

傲睨得志 proud and self-satisfied.

蜺²
5432

R. 齊 屑
See 倪
Even Lower.

輓²
5433

R. 齊
See 倪
Even Lower.

霓²
5434

R. 齊 錫
See 倪
Even Lower.

A small greenish-black insect. Used for 5434.

嬰蜺 an insect that lodges in the ears of deer.

The cross-bar at the end of a carriage-pole.

大車無輓 if a waggon have no cross-bar,—how can it be made to go?

Coloured clouds; a rainbow; variegated. Also read *ni*².

虹霓 the rainbow.

霓現雨止 when the rainbow appears, the rain stops.

有雲霓之望 like looking for clouds and rainbow,—to get rain; *i.e.* anxious for the first, and when the first has come, anxious lest the second should follow and stop the rain.

若大旱之望雲霓也 like longing for clouds and rainbow in a time of drought,—very anxious. See above.

彩霓 coloured; variegated.

霆霓 a loud clap of thunder.

霓裳羽衣 the rainbow skirts and feather jackets,—of young ladies seen in the moon by 唐明皇 or the Emperor Hsüan Tsung of the T'ang dynasty. Now the name of a 曲 song which his Majesty is said to have heard in the palace of the moon and to have brought back to earth.

鯢²
5435

R. 齊
See 倪
Even Lower.

A hairy marine animal, which is said to climb trees, and bears some resemblance to the human form. Also read *ni*².

鯨鯢 a huge fish which swallows smaller ones,—an oppressor. Also used in the sense of decapitation.

鯢鮓 small fry.

麇²
5436

R. 齊
See 倪
Even Lower.

齟²
5437

R. 齊
See 倪
Even Lower.

沂²
5438

R. 微
C. *i, ki*
H. *ngi*
F. *i, ki*
W. } *ngi*
N. }
P. }
M. } *i, ch'i*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *ii, kii*
J. *ki, gi*
A. *ngi*
Even Lower.

A fawn. Also read *ni*².

麇裘 deer-skin robes.

To cut teeth. Also read *ni*².

黃髮齟齒 to cut teeth when the hair is yellow,—in old age.

Name of a river in Shantung, which gives its name to 沂州府 the Prefecture of I-chou.

方舟沂大江 in a small boat I cross the Great River.

不沂流 not to fight against the current,—as the warships of 楚 refused to do.

Read *yin*².

張良受書於邳沂 Chang Liang received the book at P'ei-yin. See *Biog. Dict.*

See 12,838.

涯²
5439

遺²
5440

R. 支 寘
C. *wai*
H. *wai*
F. *mi, mei*
W. *yü*
N. *yi, wei*
P. }
M. } *i, wei*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *yu*
J. *i, yui*
A. *ji, juy*
Even and
Sinking
Lower.

To bequeath; to leave behind; see 子 1505. To lose; to neglect; to forget. [To be distinguished from 遺 1746.] See 7386, 4288.

遺言 or 遺囑 or 遺命 or 遺誥 the dying commands, as of a parent; a nuncupative will in a limited sense. See below.

遺書 a will,—referring generally only to minor details, and never allowed to vary the normal devolution of property unless acquiesced in by the interested survivors.

遺下 left behind; bequeathed. 遺下一子 left one son behind him.

遺腹子 a posthumous son.

遺體 the body bequeathed to me,—by my parents.

遺²

5440

遺傳 inherited; traditional.

遺意 traditional; a "survival."

今之雉尾扇是其遺

象 the modern feather fan is a survival of it,—see 5382.

遺澤 or 遺念兒 a souvenir; a remembrance.

遺摺 or 遺本 a valedictory memorial,—as often written by high officials at the point of death.

遺跡 historical monuments.

遺簪 to leave behind one's hair-pins,—from rough treatment.

遺留 to come down; to be handed down; to leave behind at death.

遺留至今 handed down to the present day.

遺臭萬年 to leave a foul reputation for all time.

上古遺風 a custom (or an influence) which has descended to us from remote antiquity.

遺餘 a balance; a surplus.

不遺餘力 to spare no efforts.

吾輩無遺類 (in that case), there would not have been one of us left to tell the tale.

棄子如遺 you have cast me off like an abandoned thing.

錄遺 see 7386.

遺失 or 遺落 lost; gone; not to be found.

余遺一袋 I have lost a bag.

遺悞 to make a mistake,—as in writing.

遺漏 to leave out; to omit.

遺棄 to abandon; to discard.

遺精 involuntary emissions.

遺尿 to urinate involuntarily.

小遺 urine.

僧起遺 the priest got up to urinate.

遺忘 forgotten; neglected.

遺其所藏之處 forgot where he had put it.

莫肯下遺 (or *sui*²) you are unwilling to discountenance them.

遺遺 tortuous; winding.

遺²

5440

皇上遺行 the Emperor went out in disguise. See 微 12,586.

Read *wei*⁴. To send a present. Used for 贈 11,730.

遺絹二疋 gave him two pieces of silk.

政事一埤遺我 all the affairs of government devolve more and more on me.

To send presents.

朋友餽贈 friends send presents to each other.

See 3316.

A cup used in the ancestral temple. The normal nature of man. A rule; a law. Constant; regular; to be addicted to. Used for 5397.

宗彝 the temple cup.

不知其彝倫攸叙 I do not know how the proper virtues in their various relations should be brought forth in due order.

民之秉彝 the people hold fast to their natural dispositions.

天舉我民彝大泯亂 the laws of our nature given by God will be thrown into great disorder.

是彝是訓,進德無疆 let this be your rule and guide, and your virtue will increase without bounds.

毋彝酒 be not addicted to wine.

A washing-basin with a tubular handle to let the water run off. Also, a jug, with handle and sometimes with cover, shaped like a bedroom jug. [Dist. from 匱 11,460.]

贖²

5441

R. 支

See 遺

Even Lower.

蛾

5442

彝²

5443

R. 支

See 夷

Even Lower.

匱²

5444

R. 支紙

See 夷

Even Lower.

匱²

5444

奉盤匱 to hand the washing-basin,—as a concubine.

盥匱 a large washing-basin.

卮匱 a kind of urn, used for heating wine by plunging the wine-kettles into the hot water contained therein.

Arrogant; overbearing; contemptuous.

訑訑自得 self-sufficient; overbearing.

訑訑之聲音顏色 a tone and air of perfect self-satisfaction.

Read *tan*⁴.

慢訑 contemptuous; arrogant.

Steps; grades; strata. To reward; to promote.

分匱各物 to distribute the things according to rank.

益匱 to increase gradually.

一匱 a grade; a layer; a stratum.

匱贈 to bestow upon.

匱封三代 ennobled his ancestors for three generations.

To walk out of the straight path. Connected.

欲其無匱 he wished them not to march obliquely.

田畝匱邐 their fields adjoined.

Sweet wine. Rice boiled to gruel.

粉匱 cakes made from bean flour and fried.

A tribe of savages in Kuangtung.

訑²

5445

R. 支

See 夷

Even Lower.

匱²

5446

R. 支寅

F. *ye, ci*

See 移

Even and Sinking Lower.

迤³

5447

R. 支紙

F. *i, ye*

See 夷

Even and Rising Lower.

醅²

5448

R. 支紙

See 夷

Even Lower.

匱²

5449

R. 支

See 櫛

Even Lower.

迤²

5450

R. 支歌

See 池

Even Lower.

To walk crookedly. To extend towards. Used for 5447.

逶迤 tortuous; winding. [Here the 集韻 reads 𨔵².]

迤邐而往 following a tortuous path.

迤南 on the south side; towards the south; name of a Circuit in Yunnan.

租界迤西 to the west of the settlement,—of Shanghai.

𨔵²

5451

R. 支紙

See 梳

Even Lower.

A mountain ridge.

𨔵²

5452

R. 支

See 梳

Even Lower.

The sun's course after it has passed the meridian.

See 5417.

日行𨔵𨔵 the sun is declining.

梳²

5453

R. 支

F. *i, ye*

See 夷

Even Lower.

A clothes-horse.

男女不同梳架 men and women must not use the same clothes-horse.

義⁴

5454

R. 寘

N. *i, ngi*

See 誼

A. *ngai, ngia*
Sinking
Lower.

That which it is right to do, as opposed to 利 6885, that which is profitable; duty towards one's neighbour (see 仁 5627); loyal; patriotic; heroic; faithful. Common; free; open to all. Meaning; purport. See 2526.

行而宜之, 之謂義 to act in accordance with what is right, that is *i*.

人不學, 不知義 if a man does not learn, he will not know his duty to his neighbour.

且頗尚義 and moreover think a great deal of duty to one's neighbour.

義⁴

5454

見義不爲, 無勇也 to see what is right and not to do it, is want of courage.

婦人之義謂嫁 woman's mission is marriage.

義氣 or 義憤 heroism; patriotism; chivalry.

義氣過於骨肉 loyalty is stronger than ties of blood.

好 *hao*⁴ 義 right-minded; public-spirited.

深明大義 inspired by the highest feelings.

申明大義 to appeal to a man's sense of right.

義者 good men.

吾可以義求, 不可以威劫 you might get it from me by fair means, but not by foul.

義重如山 his rectitude is firm as a mountain.

今日之案實無疑義 of the rights and wrongs of the present case, there can be no doubt.

義不容辭 the rights (or necessities) of the case admit of no excuse,—e.g. I have no alternative but to go; in duty bound not to refuse.

仗義疎財 to be devoted to duty and to distribute wealth in charitable undertakings.

以義爲利 profit is to be found in uprightness.

義鳥 wild geese,—because of their fidelity.

義夫 a man of high principles; a widower who does not marry again.

懷利非師長之義 a desire for gain is not the spirit which should animate a leader of men.

臣之事君義也 a subject's allegiance to his sovereign is duty.

義節 right rule of conduct; etiquette.

意義 the intentional performance of one's duty,—as opposed to the spontaneous doing of what is right.

義士 a knight-errant; one who goes about to enforce rights.

義⁴

5454

賊義之 the robbers were so overcome by his chivalrous behaviour, that.....

義俠 chivalrous.

義戰 to fight in a good cause.

義婦 a virtuous wife.

義犬 a faithful dog.

義僕 a faithful servant.

義子 an adopted son (same as 乾兒子, see 5809).

義女 an adopted daughter; a slave-girl.

是吾父結義弟兄 he was a "sworn brother" to my father.

義和 duty and harmony.

義和拳 (or 團) the Boxers.

義師 or 義勇 or 義兵 troops raised and supported by public subscription.

起義 to move troops; to rebel against misgovernment.

義井 a public well.

義倉 a granary filled by public donations of grain to be distributed to the poor in times of need.

義塚 or 義庄 or 義山 a free burial-ground,—where the bodies of strangers may be deposited until removed by their relatives.

義學 a free school.

義渡 a free ferry.

義莊 or 義田 land tilled for the benefit of the poor.

義舉 undertakings for the public welfare.

義髮 false hair.

禘嘗之義 the meaning of the great and the autumnal sacrifices.

言簡義長 the language (of a book) is terse, but its purport far-reaching.

義闕 the meaning is wanting,—is not known.

痛發此義 forcibly emphasises this idea.

義理 the sense; the scope; the tenor.

義*

5454

凡讀古人文當求義

理 in studying the works of the ancients, one should try to seize the general tenor of their remarks.

義未詳也 the meaning (of a phrase) has not been discovered.

義意如何 what is his meaning? See 叩 6175.

不必以文義相屬 it is not necessary to make text and meaning correspond exactly,—the general drift is the thing.

中國與貴國文義不同 the genius of the Chinese language is not the same as that of your language.

元義 an introductory essay or chapter.

義顏 your face.

制義 an essay at the public examinations.

Usages; observances; deportment; manners. [Original meaning, 度 a limit.]

儀賓 men who married women of the Imperial or princely families, not being princesses, were so called under the Mings.

享多儀 with the presentation of offerings, there are many ceremonial usages.

儀不及物,惟曰不享 if the observances are not equal to the articles, it must be said that there is no offering,—that the offering is made without sincerity and therefore worthless.

禮儀三百 rules of ceremony are three hundred in number.

禮儀既備 the ceremonies having thus been completed.

威儀 rules of deportment (three thousand in number); majestic manners.

威儀棣棣 my deportment has been dignified and good.

儀門 the ceremonial gate,—the middle gate of a Chinese *yamen*, between the entrance gate and the door which admits to the inner apartments.

容儀 or 儀度 demeanour; deportment.

儀²

5455

儀容秀麗 a refined and pleasing manner.

儀文 or 儀表 outward ceremonial; manners; style; arrangement; decoration.

用甚麼儀註 what form of ceremonial is used?—e.g. prostration, kneeling, bowing, etc.

文武相見儀註 (or 注) rules to govern the meeting of military and civil officials.

平儀 ordinary etiquette.

儀節 ceremonial rules or usages.

儀仗 insignia carried before the Emperor.

儀器 articles used, as in a school, to illustrate teaching.

非用儀器試驗,學生

不易領悟 unless materials are provided for making experiments, the students will not easily understand.

程儀 or 行儀 a present to a person going on a journey.

儀物 or 儀謝 gifts; presents.

儀目 a list of presents.

奠儀 or 香儀 or 祭儀 presents sent to assist friends in celebrating funeral rites.

兩儀 the Yin and the Yang. See 12,883, 13,224.

陰儀 the symbol of the Yin or negative principle, consisting of a broken line, thus — —, corresponding to darkness, etc.

陽儀 the symbol of the Yang or positive principle, consisting of a single line, thus ———, corresponding to light, etc.

三儀 the three Powers,—heaven, earth, and man.

五儀 the five orders of nobility.

See 公 6568.

實維我儀 he was my mate.

無非無儀 (it is the part of a daughter) to do neither evil nor good,—she should mind nothing beyond her house affairs.

儀刑文王 take your pattern from Wên Wang.

我儀圖之 when I think of the matter,.....

天體儀 an armillary sphere. See 4813, 7205.

儀²

5455

紀限儀 a sextant.

儀象 astronomical instruments, etc.

儀駕 the suite of an Empress or Empress Dowager.

儀仗 the suite of a 1st or 2nd class concubine. See 11,508.

嶺²

5456

R. 支紙

See 宜

Even Lower.

樣

5457

樣³

5458

R. 紙

See 蟻

Rising Lower.

蟻³

5459

R. 紙

C. ngai

H. 2li, v. ngie²F. ngie²

W. n, v. nga

N. nyi

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. ii

J. gi

A. ngie²

Rising Lower.

Steep and irregular mountain peaks.

Same as 5458.

To moor a boat to the bank; to run a boat ashore.

Ants. Used conventionally for "I" and "we," by petitioners. See 1736.

螞蟻 ants, in general. See 7586.

白蟻 white ants (*Termites*).

黃絲蟻 a small red ant.

飛蟻 flying ants.

蟻行磨上 ants walking on a millstone,—they go the same way as the stone though they may walk in the opposite direction. See 7974.

蟻穴 or 穴丘 or 蟻壤 or 蟻頭 an ant-hill.

蟻封穴 the ants close their hill,—as when rain threatens.

隄潰自蟻穴 the collapse of the embankment begins from the ant-hill.

蟻陣 ants in line of march.

莫不波馳而蟻附 there are none but swim with the stream or follow like ants in a line.

蟻聚之多 as numerous as ants,—said disparagingly by 諸

葛亮 Chu-ko Liang of the troops of 袁紹 Yüan Shao, implying that they were not to be relied upon.

儀²

5455

R. 支

H. ngi

F. ngi

M. i

See 宜

Even Lower.

蟻³

5459

羊肉不慕蟻, 蟻慕羊肉
mutton does not long for ants: it is the ants which long for the mutton.

如蟻附羶 like ants swarming on what is frowsy,—an object of general attraction.

蟻夢 ant-visions,—dreams; referring to the story of 淳于棼 Ch'un-yü Fên who dreamt that he was introduced into a colony of ants and married an ant-princess.

於蟻棄知 leave wisdom to ants.

麻冕蟻裳 a hempen cap and an ant-coloured robe.

浮蟻 scum on wine.

無人竭浮蟻 I have no one to drink up the wine with me.

蟻等 or 蟻民 we, your petitioners.

蟻口絨 tweeds.

蟻口洋布 dyed cottons.

議⁴

5460

R. 寘

C. ʒi

H. ʒngi, ʒngi

See 誼

Sinking Lower.

To discourse with; to deliberate upon; to discuss; to criticise; to blame. See 物 12,777.

未足與議也 not fit to be discoursed with.

庶人不議 the people do not discuss,—politics, when the State is well governed.

非天子不議禮 only the Emperor may arrange ceremonies.

議商 to discuss.

公議 public discussion; to meet and debate.

會議 to meet for discussion; to negotiate a settlement. Especially, the deliberations of the Central Government.

提議 to propose a motion.

和議 to second a motion.

議政國會 or 議院 parliament.

議政員 a member of parliament.

法國議政局 the French Chamber of Deputies.

議政王 a Prince Regent.

議⁴

5460

議政總局 the Executive Council, Hongkong.

議論 to discuss and criticise; to deal with the rights and wrongs of a case.

六合之內論而不議 within the limits of an external world they (the Eight Predicables) are recognised but are not assigned.

議事廳 a place of debate; a Senate; a ministry.

議事廳事務大臣 the Chancellor of the (German) Empire.

議事會 a deliberative assembly.

議擇賢者 to deliberate upon the selection of the best men.

迄無成議 not yet arrived at a settlement.

交部議處 (ch'u³) let the individual's name be handed over to the proper Board to consult and decide upon a penalty. See 依 5387.

詳議 and 速議 see 4279.

議欲 to propose to; to intend to.

議買 to agree to purchase.

議和 to counsel peace; peaceful counsels; a peaceful policy; to discuss peace.

議借銀兩 to negotiate a loan.

議覆 to deliberate and report.

議奏 to deliberate and memorialise the Throne,—of the Boards in Peking.

議請 to agree to request.

議結 to settle; to close a case.

議准 to agree to sanction.

議辦 to make arrangements.

議罰 to decide on a punishment.

置議 to consider a judicial decision.

免議 to acquit.

議謀 to plan.

鼠往虎側則狸犬不敢議 when the rat gets alongside the tiger, cat and dog will not venture to go for it.

議明 to agree upon.

議⁴

5460

議訂 to regulate; to decide upon.

議定 to come to an understanding; to decide.

議單 or 議約 a written agreement.

議酬 to decide upon rewarding.

巷議街談 street gossip.

駁議 to call in question; to criticise unfavourably; to refute.

議者 those who maintain that...

議者自議, 犯者自犯 sentences here, crimes there,—new crimes committed as fast as old ones are disposed of. Said of a misgoverned district.

酒食是議 wine and food (i.e. household matters) are the only business,—of women.

出入風議 always criticising others.

吾不能無議於郭子玄也 (for which) I cannot help blaming Kuo Tzū-hsüan.

八議 the eight grounds of distinction or privilege. These are

親 Imperial connection, 故 long service, 功 meritorious

service, 賢 wisdom and virtue, 能 ability, 勤 zeal on behalf

of the State, 貴 high official rank, 賓 descent from privileged

ancestors.

A small species of pheasant; a crow-pheasant. See 4899.

To take; to adopt as; to use; to cause; because of; so as to; in order to. [In connexion with 爲, see also 12,521; as contrasted with 而, see 10,569.]

以天下與人 to take the empire and give it to man,—to give the empire to man.

以假撓真 to take the false and mix with the genuine,—to mix falsehood with truth. Also, to adulterate.

議²

5461

R. 支

See 儀

Even Lower.

以³

5462

R. 紙

C.

H.

F.

W.

N.

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K.

J.

A. ʒi

Rising Lower.

以³
5462

以多報少 to take much and declare little,—to make a false declaration of quantity.

以妻爲妾 to take a wife and put her in the place of a concubine,—to treat a wife as a concubine.

以此爲例 to make this a rule,—for the future.

以國事爲重 to consider affairs of State as more weighty,—than anything else.

以四個月爲期 to make four months the limit.

以不應納子稅爲詞 to take non-liability to pay transit dues to be his argument,—to argue that transit dues are not payable.

以小生大 to reproduce on a larger scale.

以實爲實 to tell the facts as they are.

以一百分爲算 to take one hundred parts to be the calculation,—to divide into one hundred parts or shares.

以仁存心 he takes charity and cherishes it in his heart.

擬以枷杖 to sentence, taking cangue and bamboo,—as the punishment to be inflicted.

明以誨我 enlighten me by teaching.

難以成功 difficult to bring about.

足以爲法 fit to be adopted as the method.

教以漢書 to teach, taking Chinese books,—to teach Chinese literature.

加以嚴防 to add, taking strict guard,—as something to be added to other precautions.

無以與之 I have nothing to take and give him,—I have nothing to give him.

不敢以告人 we shall not dare, taking (your orders) to tell them to any one,—we shall not dare to tell any one.

分人以財 to divide among the men, taking the money,—to divide the money among the men.

式穀以女 to give you wealth.

不我以歸 he did not take us back.

以³
5462

何以 taking what? wherefore? whereby? how!

何以生爲 taking what is your birth-cause (*raison d'être*)?—of what good are you?

何以恤我 how he pities me!

可以 can take it,—it can be done; that will do, etc.

可以使得 can take and use it,—it can be used; that will do.

故以 wherefore taking,—for this reason; therefore.

所以 whence; wherefore. See 10,211.

視其所以 observe that which he takes,—as his rule or guide; mark what he does.

問其所以 asked him what was the matter.

而問其以 and asked the cause.

必有以也 there must be a reason.

是以 for which reason; wherefore.

登位以前 before he ascended the throne.

以後 afterwards.

自古以來 from ancient times until now.

臨御以來 ever since he ascended the throne.

長五尺以來 five feet and upwards in length. See 6679.

二十以來 from the age of twenty onwards.

擒獲某犯以來 captured certain criminals. [*I lai* gives the idea of the production of the captives.]

中 (or 衆) 人以上 above the common run of men.

以安善良 in order to tranquillise law-abiding people.

以昭 so as to exhibit, or give proof of; in token of.

以昭公允 in order to make manifest justice,—in the interests of justice.

以期得實 in order to get at the truth.

以致如此 and so brought things to this pass.

以³
5462

因你耽擱以致我不成功 it was your hindering which prevented me from doing it.

以清欠款 in order to clear off indebtedness.

以儆將來 as a warning for the future.

以示區別 in order to mark the distinction.

以完此案 in order to finish this case.

以免參差 (*ts'én' ts'ü'*) in order to avoid confusion.

好⁴勇鬪狠以危父母 you jeopardise your parents by your love of brawling.

以及 as well as.....

以及於人 so as to extend it to others,—of a benefit.

以照行人 in order to light wayfarers.

以歸畫一 so as to be uniform.

以之 to make (him).....; to use (him or it) as.....

以之爲準 to adopt as the standard.

以抵所欠 as an equivalent for the debt.

以示於衆 so as to show to the public.

以忠臣子孫 as being (or because he was) the descendant of a loyal officer.

以着勢力 because of one's power and position.

以代耕也 in place of tilling the fields.

以備不虞 to enable one to guard against the unforeseen.

以爲 see 12,521.

以公爲是 to approve of justice.

以理而論 to argue logically.

以待將來 until some future time.

以資熟手 so as to make use of his experience.

以利天下 in the interests of the whole empire of.....

以媽目 an Imâm.

苡³
5463

R. 紙

See 以

Rising Lower.

已³
5464

R. 紙

C. H. F. W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. K. J. A. ji

Rising Lower.

Name of a plant.

茅苡 the plantago.

苡米 or 薏苡仁 or 苡仁

米 the seeds of *Coix lachryma*, L., deprived of their hard integument.

To cease; to come to an end; done; finished; already, as opposed to 未 12,606. To have done with; to dismiss. Very; excessively; an intensive final particle. [To be distinguished from 已 921, and 已 10,284.]

曷維其已 how can it cease? —of sorrow.

我豈能已于思乎 how can I ever cease to think of them?

亦已焉哉 and now it is all over.

亦已而已矣 it is all over; yes, it is all over.

鷄鳴不已 the cock crows without ceasing.

無有已時 without end.

無已 without end. Also, ere long; soon.

灌之不已 they kept on pouring it down his throat, (until.....).

已去 already gone.

業已 or 早已 or 已經 already.

已經完了 already finished.

已定 already fixed.

已完正稅 already paid full duty.

已滿 already full, as a vessel; already expired, as a period.

已極 already reached the extreme point; utmost.

已登道岸 to have reached the bank,—of a finished scholar.

已由地方官辦妥 has been already settled by the local officials.

已有地方官給領船照 the local authorities having issued a ship's certificate.

已³
5464

已在內地買貨 had bought goods in the interior.

自天子已下 from the Emperor downwards.

自士已上 from the lesser officials upwards.

已一年 after the lapse of a year.

已然 past in time.

已後 subsequently; afterwards.

已久 of long standing.

已兩載之久 as much as two years having elapsed.

已逾兩年 two years having elapsed.

已逾十有餘年之久 more than ten years having elapsed.

既已如此,就照所論 since the matter is already thus, let us go by what we said.

已過身 the affair is already over,—you are too late.

已甚 already considerable; very much; too much; excessive.

是皆已甚 there is too much of that; it is over-done.

病之已甚 his illness is very severe.

病可已也 the disease is curable.

不得已 not to be able to finish or to have done with,—beyond one's own control; there's no help for it.

情不得已 the matter looks as if it would never be settled.

不得已將桅剗斷 were forced to cut away the masts.

緣不得已 to accept the inevitable.

而已 or 已耳 merely; simply; only.

二者而已 only these two.

不過如此而已 so it is, and there is an end of it.

已而不知其然 it is so, but one knows not how it comes to be so.

三已之無愠色 thrice he retired from office, and manifested no displeasure.

有不能自己者也 the

已³
5464

已³
5464

R. 支

P. i²

See 貽

Even Lower.

已⁴
5466

R. 寘

See 易

Sinking

Lower.

已⁴
5467

已⁴
5468

已²
5469

R. 未

P. 微

M. } i

Y. } i

Sz. } i

K. ii

J. gi, ge

A. ngi

Even and

Sinking

Lower.

已²
5470

matter is not within my personal control.

生則惡^{wu}可已也 grow-ing, how can they be repressed?

可謂好學也已 can indeed be said to love learning.

A bridge; an embankment. [To be distinguished from 已 9085.] Also read i².

圮橋三進履 three times going down for the shoe at the I bridge,—as 張良 Chang Liang did for the old man who presented him with the military treatise from which the former gained all his success.

楚人爲橋曰圮 the people of Ch'u called a bridge i.

An interjection. To stop. To raise.

何以異哉 is it possible? well, indeed!

異哉試可乃已 well, try him and that will do.

Same as 5462.

Same as 5463.

The appearance of frost and snow.

霜雪兮凜凜 the hoar-frost and snow are white and glittering.

Same as 5469.

螳³

5471

R. 紙

See 蟻

K. ʔi

J. ɡi

A. k'ai, ŋgi

Rising Lower.

顗³

5472

R. 尾賄

P. ʔi

M. ʔi

Sz. ʔi

Y. ʔi

K. ʔi

J. ɡi, ɡt, ɡai

A. k'ai, ŋgi

Rising Lower.

尾

5473

矣³

5474

R. 紙

C. ʔi

H. ʔi

F. ʔi, v. ʔi

W. ʔi

N. ʔi

P. ʔi

M. ʔi

Y. ʔi

Sz. ʔi

K. ʔi

J. ʔi

A. ʔi

Rising Lower.

A large-winged black ant.

綠螳 name of a kind of wine.

A decorous manner; respectful. Pleased.

See 12,601.

Originally from 矢 as radical with 已 as phonetic; *q.d.* the arrow gone, ended, etc. A particle denoting finality, and generally itself final.

禮則然矣 such is the etiquette.

而已矣 and there's an end of it.

至矣盡矣 extreme; exhausted,—the uttermost; *ne plus ultra*.

否矣 on the contrary.

樂甚者矣 he is a very jolly fellow.

漢之廣矣不可泳思 the breadth of the Han river cannot be dived across.

人已去矣爭論何益 the man has already gone: what is the use of quarrelling about it?

已送之府中矣汝自往相府取索 she has already been sent into the palace: go there and get her yourself.

休矣皇考 admirable art thou, O great Father!

彼岨矣岐 that rugged Mt. Ch'i.

曳⁴

5475

R. 霽

See 拽

Sinking Upper.

To trail; to drag; to pull; to lead away. See 5476.

曳尾 to trail the tail; to wag the tail. See 12,601.

拖曳 to trail after one,—as a lady's train.

拉曳 to drag along.

曳開門 to pull open a door.

往前曳 to drag forward.

曳踵 to drag the heels in walking; to shuffle along.

棄甲曳兵而走 they throw away their coats of mail, trail their arms behind them, and run.

搖曳 to shake about.

聲之搖曳若斷若續 *yao* and *i* as applied to sound mean "interrupted" and "continuous," *i.e.* "staccato" and "legato," respectively.

曳白卷 to leave a page blank (inadvertently) in writing an essay.

子有衣裳,弗曳弗婁 you have suits of robes, but you will not wear them.

拽^{4*}

5476

R. 霽屑

C. ʔai, syt

H. ʔi, set

F. ʔo, siek

W. ʔi, hsieh

N. ʔi, hsieh

P. ʔe, chwai, hsiē

M. ʔi, hsiē

Y. hsiē, hsiēk

Sz. ʔe, hsiē

K. ʔe, yöl

J. ʔei, etsz

A. ʔue, tiet

Sinking Lower

Entering Upper.

Same as 5475, for which it is used more especially in those senses where the hand is employed. Also read *chuai*¹ to throw; to sling; and *chuai*⁴ or *yeh*⁴ to drag; to pull.

拽開大步 to take big steps.

拽 *chuai*¹ 泥 to fling mud at.

拉拉拽拽 (*chuai*⁴ *chuai*⁴) pulling and hauling.

拽 *chuai*⁴ 根 to pull up the root of a tree; to drag out a confession from a person. Read *yeh*⁴ *kén*¹; a strap to pull on shoes with.

See 4383.

洩

5477

稔⁴

5478

R. 霽

See 拽

Sinking Lower.

An old term for rice.

裊⁴

5479

R. 霽

See 拽

Sinking Lower.

𠂔

5480

邑^{4*}

5481

R. 緝

See 揖

Entering Upper.

Trailing; streaming, as a pennon.

飄裊 streaming or fluttering in the wind.

Same as 5481, being the form in which the latter appears, on the right-hand side, as the radical of a large group of characters.

A city or town; a capital city; a hamlet; a 縣 District. To catch the breath; shortness of breath. Radical 163. Used for 5482.

四井爲邑 four *ching* (see 2151) make a town.

舜二年而所居成邑 if the Emperor Shun remained anywhere for two years, the place became a town.

作邑于豐 (Wên Wang) fixed his capital at Fêng.

西邑夏 Hsia with its western capital.

邑尊 or 邑宰 or 邑令 or 邑主 a District Magistrate.

[The second title was in use under the 周 Chou dynasty.]

首邑 the chief District in a province,—in which lies the provincial capital.

邑豪 a village bully.

邑人 citizens.

同邑 of the same District.

通都大邑 capitals and large towns.

敝邑 my humble District.

盛邑 your flourishing District.

封邑 to appoint to a fief,—as in the feudal times.

安能邑邑待數十百年 how can we wait many hundred years in this state of uncertainty?

母邑 city of mothers,—a Buddhist phrase denoting the female sex. Sanskrit: *mātrigrāma*.

邑⁴⁸
5481

於邑 melancholy; sad.

言之可爲於邑 to recite his praises would put one out of breath,—so many are they.

使人于邑 to make one choke with sad sympathy.

鬱邑 anxious.

悒⁴⁸
5482

Disquiet; anxiety.

于心何所悒 what is troubling you in your mind?

悒悒 grieved.

憤悒夭逝 to die early from overwhelming anxieties.

悒達 the Ephthalites. See 5394.

挹⁴⁸
5483

To bale out; to transfer liquids; to decant. To repress; to put aside. See 10,043.

不可以挹酒漿 you cannot use it to ladle out wine,—of 斗 a constellation in Sagittarius, supposed to resemble a ladle. See 11,427.

挹彼注茲 draw it into one vessel and let it flow into another.

挹注 to supply (the requirements of one province) by drawing on (those of another). Also, leakage; deficit; see 12,342.

挹酌 to pour out wine.

挹山人而告之曰 I poured out (and pledged) the hermit, saying to him,.....

情存損挹 his mind was always bent on shrinking,—full of modesty.

浥⁴⁸
5484

Damp; moist; soaked.

潤浥 shining with moisture.

浥濕 damp; soaked.

厭浥行露 wet lay the dew on the path.

朝雨浥輕塵 the morning rain has laid the dust.

益²⁸
5485

R. 陌
C. yik
H. yit
F. eik, yah
W. yai
N. ih
P. yi², yi
M. yi
Y. yik
Sz. yi
K. ik
J. yeki, yaku
A. ik

Entering
Upper.

To pour in more; to increase; to benefit; advantage, as opposed to 損 10,440; progress. The 42nd Diagram.

益加 to increase,—the amount of.

益算 to add.

益劇 to increase,—in importance.

觀閣下來信而益知余說之非謬也 your letter fully corroborates my view.

益足 fully; enough.

益多 or 益衆 or 益益 more and more; increasingly.

益少益可貴 the fewer there were, the more valuable they became.

益矢 to increase in speed; with increased velocity. [An intensive.]

益矢公忠 most just and loyal.

益臻 to increase and multiply.

益遠而益薄 the further distant (in relationship), the more distantly,—people are treated.

有損無益 there is disadvantage and no advantage.

何益之有 what is the good of doing that?

益處 advantage; benefit.

沒有甚麼益處 there is no advantage to be got.

謙受益 humility is advantageous.

益於實濟 to conduce to real advantage; to be truly of benefit.

進益 to make progress, as in learning (see 4839); to benefit.

務益 to make for progress.

請益 to ask further advice or information.

彼此亦有請益 each asked the other's advice.

深荷教益 I am much obliged for your advice.

益州 the capital of Ssüch'uan under the Five Dynasties. The modern 成都府.

益智 a name for the 龍眼 lung-an. Also, the bitter-seeded cardamon.

溢⁴⁸
5486

R. 質
C. yê²
H. yit
F. eik, ik²
W. yai²
N. yih²
P. yi²
M. yi
Y. yik
Sz. yi
K. il
J. itsz, ichi
A. jê²

Entering
Irregular.

To overflow; to spread. Full; abundant. A single handful; the 24th part of a 升; see 9879, 2692.

溢爲榮 it overflowed and formed the Jung (marsh).

流溢 to overflow.

溢出 to exceed in quantity; to be in excess.

無得溢 nothing over.

溢數 a surplus.

聲音四溢 the sound spread on all sides.

溢滿 full; abundant.

一手盛謂之溢 a single handful is called i.

溢目 to dazzle the eyes.

溢於言表 to find vent in words.

Read shih⁴.

假以溢我 how admirably he overflows us!—with kindness.

To hang; to strangle.

縊頸 to strangle.

縊死 to die by hanging.

樹上自縊 to hang oneself from a tree.

門環側弔自縊 to strangle oneself by hanging sideways from the ring-handle of a door.

縊牛 to tie up an ox.

縊女 a small black insect with a red head, which suspends itself when weaving its cocoon. See 4542.

艫⁴⁸
5488

The bow of a junk, called 艫艫. See 5490.

R. 錫

See 鵠

Entering
Lower.

鑑^{4*}

5489

R. 質
C. *yit*₅
H. *yit*₅
F. *eik*₅
W. *yai*₅
N. *yih*₅
P. *yi*²
M. *yi*
V. *yik*
Sz. *yi*
K. *il*
J. *itsz, ichi*
A. *jit*₅
Entering
Irregular.

A piece of gold weighing twenty taels.

萬鑑 great wealth.

鷗^{4*}

5490

R. 錫
See 鷗
cf. 逆
Entering
Lower.

A fabulous bird painted on the prows of junks, in order to repress the 水神 water spirits. A fish-hawk; see 13,196.

龍舟鷗首 a dragon-boat with a bird at the prow.

出臨鷗首 walked out (from the cabin) to the bow of the boat.

嶧^{4*}

5491

R. 陌
See 易
Entering
Lower.

Name of a hill in Shantung, and of another in Kiangsu.

懌^{4*}

5492

R. 陌
W. *yai, yõe*
See 易
Entering
Lower.

To rejoice; to be pleased; happy.

懌然 joyfully.

懌悅 pleased; rejoicing.

不懌 displeased; out of sorts; sick.

斂^{4*}

5493

See 12,094.

繹^{4*}

5494

R. 陌
See 易
Entering
Lower.

To unravel silk; to get the clue. To unfold; to explain. Continuous; unceasing. Used with 5495, 5496. See 紬 2485.

繹繭爲絲 to unwind a cocoon; hence, to explain.

徐而繹其義思深哉 as gradually I seized the meaning, I saw how profound were the thoughts.

繹^{4*}

5494

克由繹之 give men positions (of responsibility) and so unfold their talents.

庶言同則繹 when there is a general agreement, then consider it.

各繹己志 each man stated his own intention.

絡繹不斷 in a continuous line without break.

會同有繹 like the crowd at an audience.

繹思 ever thinking of.

繹續 continuous; uninterrupted.

譯^{4*}

5495

R. 陌
C. *yik*
H. *yit*
F. *ik*
W. *yai*
N. *yih*
P. *yi*²
M. *yi*
Y. *yik*
Sz. *yi*
K. *yök*
J. *yeki, yaku*
A. *jik*
Entering
Lower.

To explain; to interpret; to translate. See 繙 3388.

傳譯 to interpret orally.

譯官 an official interpreter.

譯出漢文 translated it into Chinese,—of a document.

將唐音譯出 interpreted the Chinese words,—orally.

譯訊 to examine through an interpreter.

四譯館 the modern name of an institution for the study of various languages, founded by the Emperor Yung Lo in 1407 under the title of 四夷館.

重 *ch'ung*² 譯 repeated interpretations,—such as are necessary when communicating with far-off peoples. Hence, the term has come to be used in the sense of remote tribes.

九重 *ch'ung*² 譯 interpreters who speak nine languages. [The first and last characters together often stand for "foreign nations."].

驛^{4*}

5496

R. 陌
F. *ik, v. yah*
See 易
Entering
Lower.

The government postal service for transmission of despatches.

驛馬 post-horses, *lit.* "courier-service horses," but used for "destiny" in speaking of a man's fortune, e.g. 驛馬未動.

驛舍 or 驛館 post-houses.

See 郵 13,426.

驛務 the postal service.

兼管驛務 also controller of provincial postal service.

驛^{4*}

5496

驛丞 a post-master.

驛傳 or 驛遞 to send by courier.

驛馬性 like a post-horse,—always on the move; fidgetty.

驛馬星進命 born under the post-horse star,—never at rest; always on the move.

驛驛其達 in unbroken lines rises,—the grain.

易⁴

5497

R. 寘 陌
C. *i, yik*
H. *i, yit*
F. *ei, ik*
W. *i, yai*
N. *yi, yih*
P. *i, yi*²
M. *i, yi*
Y. *i, yik*
Sz. *i, yi*
K. *i, yök*
J. *i, yaku, yeki*
A. *ji, jik*
Sinking and
Entering
Lower.

Easy, as opposed to 難 8135 (*q.v.*). To be at ease. To deal lightly with; to attend to.

天命不易 the favour of God is not easily preserved. See 634.

彼之所難, 此之所易 what is difficult to one man is easy to another.

容易 easy.

非易易 far from easy.

平易 smooth; plain sailing; no obstacle.

易信 easy of belief; credulous.

易知 to easily understand.

易爲分別 or 易剖別 easily distinguishable.

易於核算 easily calculated.

易於傷損之貨 easily damaged goods.

易於變幻 able to change from something to nothing and from nothing to something.

易破碎 easy to break; breakable.

不易維王 it is not easy to be a king.

不易于下淚 not easily moved to tears.

易爲力 easy to be done.

易簡 tending to brevity.

易子居易以俟命 the superior man is quiet and calm, awaiting the will of God.

思其艱以圖其易 to think of their hardships in order to secure their ease.

人不易物 not that the man despised the thing, but....

慢易 or 輕易 to treat lightly; to disregard.

易⁴
5497

無易由言 do not speak lightly.

易之 he sneered at,—his stake, as trifling.

不可以其字少而易

之 you must not regard it as easy because restricted to a few words, — of 五言絕句. See 3213.

心易其小 thinking he could easily beat him because of his small size.

輕易 carelessly.

禾易長畝 the grain is well cultivated all over the acres.

喪與其易也寧戚 in mourning, it is better that there be deep sorrow than a minute attention to observances.

Read *i** (in the book-language and in southern mandarin). To change; the Canon of Changes.

今予告汝不易 I have now announced to you my unchangeable purpose.

時無易, 百穀用成 if there be no variation in the seasons, all kinds of grain come to maturity.

俾君子易辭 able to make a superior man change his plans, —so clever is he at words.

無俾易種于茲新邑 I will not let them perpetuate their seed in this new city.

我非易 I am not a being which changes its shape,—like a fox.

朔易 the changes of winter,—which result in the renovation of nature in spring.

日月易過 days and months slipped by.

幾易春秋 many years have passed,—since we met.

交易 to exchange commodities; to barter.

貿易 to trade.

不惜十千以易餘杭之酒 not to grudge 10,000 cash wherewith to buy some Yü-hang (near Hang-chou) wine.

易換 to change,—as a bank-note for cash.

易⁴
5497

以此易彼 exchange this for that.

以日易月 to substitute months for days,—as when the 36 days of mourning were changed into 3 years.

以夫鞋易去之 substituted one of her husband's slippers in its place.

易地則皆然 change your point of view and the result will be the same.

移風易俗 to change the manners and customs of a place, —for the better.

變易 to change; to transform.

易轍不行 unable to move in a new groove.

易經 the Canon of Changes,—one of the Five Classics, containing a fanciful system of philosophy deduced from the combinations of the Diagrams; see 卦 6311.

讀易韋編三絕 (Confucius) studied the Canon of Changes (so persistently that) the leather strap round the bamboo slips broke thrice.

易卦 the Diagrams.

易學 the science of divination according to the Diagrams.

卜易 to divine by the aid of the Diagrams.

A boundary; a limit; a border; a dyke.

田場 the boundary of a field.

疆場 the frontier; boundary between States, or between fields.

封場 to appoint to a fief.

To change. To treat lightly.

幻易轉瞬 to be changeable; vacillating.

易歷中外 filled various posts at the capital and in the provinces.

簡易 to act rudely towards.

蜴⁴
5500

R. 陌

See 易

Entering Lower.

羿⁴
5501

R. 霽

See 藝

Sinking Lower.

A kind of small chameleon. See 4047.

Name of a famous archer, 后羿 Hou I, of legendary times.

遊於羿之彀中, 中央者, 中 *chung*⁴ 地也 he who should wander in front of Hou I's target, if he got in front of the bull's-eye, would be in the place most likely to be hit.

一雀適羿, 羿必得之 if a bird falls in with Hou I, Hou I will infallibly get it.

天下皆羿也 everybody in the world would be a Hou I, —if there were no difficulty in archery.

Bright; dawn.

俟之翌日 wait until to-morrow.

翌朝 to-morrow morning.

The appearance of flying. To assist, as wings do. See 3586.

輔翊 an assistant; to help.

共翊翊合所思 as wings flap in unison, so do their opinions agree.

Bright; glorious; sparkling. See 13,303.

熠燿 the glow-worm.

熠燿宵行 the fitful light of the glow-worm. See 4296.

倉庚于飛, 熠燿其羽 the oriole is flying about: now here, now there, are its wings.

場⁴
5498

R. 陌

See 易

Entering Lower.

敷⁴
5499

R. 寘

See 易

Sinking Lower.

翌⁴
5502

R. 職

See 翊

Entering Lower.

翊⁴
5503

R. 職

See 易

K. *ik*

J. *yoku*

A. *jik*

Entering Lower.

熠⁴
5504

R. 緝

F. *ik, sik*

See 义

A. *juk*

Entering Lower.

異⁴

5505

R. 寘

See 易

Sinking
Lower.

Different, as opposed to 同 12,269. Foreign; strange; rare. Heterodox.

異樣 of a different kind.

異姓 of a different surname.

俄而身首異處 suddenly, his body and head were in different places,—he had been decapitated.

異鄉 belonging to a different village.

異母女弟 a sister by a different mother.

異口一詞 different people told the same story.

異日 another day.

大同小異 in a great degree alike, in a small degree unlike,—differing only in minor points.

同異之變 the conversion of the like and the unlike,—a sophism of the schoolmen, by which like and unlike were shown to be identical.

不求異於人 not to seek to be different from other people. See 13,515, 13,522.

殊異乎公路 he is not at all what the superintendent of the ruler's carriages should be.

悲歡殊異 grief and joy very different,—from what they ought to be (*i.e.* unequal).

何以異于是 what is the difference between them?

唯此爲異者也 this is the only difference between them.

懷異心 to cherish a different heart,—to be alienated from a person.

我雖異事 though my duties are different from yours. See below.

異說 objections raised.

異詞 or 異言 different language,—from that previously used; misunderstanding; discrepancy.

異議 a different agreement,—from a previous one; disagreement.

何故異昨日之言 why say differently from what you said yesterday?

異國 or 異邦 foreign States.

異⁴

5505

異人 strangers; foreigners; magicians or people possessed of extraordinary powers.

豈伊異人 how can they be strangers?

此非異域人 this is no foreigner!

異人何地無之 what place is there where there are no wonderful people?

異物當奉異人 strange things should be given to strange people (sweets to the sweet).

人異 strange facts about men or women.

不惟好 *hao*⁴ 異 there should not be the love of what is extraordinary.

貴異物, 賤用物 to value strange things and despise useful things.

豈料汝先爲異物 how could I guess that you would die first?

異奇 strange; wonderful.

異聞 strange or unusual news.

異草 strange plants.

珍異 strange valuables; rarities.

怪異 monstrous,—as a *lusus naturæ*.

異事 a strange matter. See above.

立異爲高 to make strangeness the criterion of value.

異常 out of the common.

異常謹嚴 unusually strict,—of the authorities.

異能 unusual ability.

異史 a novelist.

異書 strange or heterodox writings.

黜異端以崇正學 get rid of heterodoxy in order to glorify the only true doctrine,—that of Confucius. See 12,138 for further examples, and 待 10,569.

異道 heterodox teachings,—*i.e.* any other than Confucianism.

孰異道而相安 whenever did people who think differently live in harmony?

禩⁴

5506

R. Vulgar.

See 易

Sinking
Lower.翼⁴

5507

R. 職

F. v. *sik*N. v. *yah*

See 翊

Entering
Lower.

The duration of a reign or a dynasty.

國禩 the reign of a sovereign.

奕禩 great and lasting,—as a dynasty.

願貴國萬禩 I wish your Majesty a long reign!

The wings of a bird. To shelter; to assist. One of the zodiacal constellations; see *Tables, Vb.*

不濡其翼 (the pelican) will not wet its wings,—make any effort to catch fish. Used of the apathy of worthless officials.

比翼鳥 one pair of wings to two birds.

長 *chang*³ 齊毛翼 his feathers and wings are all grown,—he is fledged and no longer a child.

伏翼 or 服翼 a bat,—from its folding the wings during the day.

舒翼緩飛 spread its wings and flew slowly.

拍翼 or 撲翼 or 振翼 to clap the wings,—as when about to fly.

無翼上天嗎 without wings can you fly to heaven?

折翼 a wing is broken,—used of the death of a brother.

四翼 four wings, *q.d.* two birds,—used in lists of presents.

翼翅 or 羽翼 wings; aids; assistants.

正是剪陛下羽翼 this is positively to clip your Majesty's wings.

以身左右翼兄 spread out his arms in front of his brother.

扶翼 to aid; to support.

鳥覆翼之 a bird screened him (后稷 Hou Chi) with its wings.

翼房 a gaol in a *yamen*.

翼室 a side-room.

翼日 the next day.

左右翼前鋒統領 Commandants of the left and right wings of the vanguard division of the Manchu army.

翼⁴²
5507

翼長 a Brigadier General in the Manchu army.

翼總兵 Lieutenant General of the Gendarmerie.

翼尉 Deputy Provost,—of the city of Peking.

十翼 the Ten Wings,—or commentaries upon the Canon of Changes, ascribed to Confucius. See 5497.

翼以爲食 to arrange it as a side-dish.

四牡翼翼 the four steeds move regularly, like wings.

疆場翼翼 the boundaries are nicely adjusted.

小心翼翼 very careful and respectful.

考翼 old and reverent people.

翼宿 the 27th zodiacal constellation.

老子翼 helps to (the study of) Lao Tzū,—title of a book.

掖
5508

See 12,972.

液⁴²
5509

Fluid secretions; juices; to melt. See 1346.

R. 陌
C. *yét, yik*
P. *ye², yi²*
M. *yi, yi²*
See 易

Entering Lower.

膏液 rich juices,—applied to rain and dew; sweat and blood.

膏液潤野草 to fertilise the fields with his sweat and blood,—of a patriot.

雲液 the sweat of the clouds,—rain. A kind of wine; talc.

玉液 dew; the elixir of life.

潤液 humid; moist.

液金 to melt metal,—for casting.

淫液 a long drawn out musical sound, resembling a sigh.

液池 a name for Peking.

太液池 name of a pool within the palace at Peking. [Temp.

T'ang dynasty 在建章宮北 was to the north of the Chien-chang palace at (?) Lo-yang.]

腋
5510

See 12,973.

袂⁴²
5511

R. 陌

See 液

Entering Lower.

袂⁴²
5512

袂⁴²
5513

袂⁴²
5514

R. 霽

See 藝

Sinking Lower.

袂⁴²
5515

R. 霽

See 藝

Sinking Lower.

藝⁴²
5516

R. 霽

See 藝

Sinking Lower.

藝⁴²
5517

R. 霽

C. *ngai*

H. *ngi*

F. *ngie*

W. *ngi*

N. *ngi*

P. *i*

M. *i*

Y. *i*

Sz. *i*

K. *ye*

J. *gei*

A. *nge*

Sinking Lower.

The part of the dress under the arms.

袂縫 the seam on the side of the dress.

Read *chih*^{1*}. A sleeve.

Same as 5517.

Same as 5517. Used with 9991.

The rubbing together of branches in a wind.

The sleeves of a robe.

Same as 5517. Specially used in the sense of sowing and planting. See 5668.

不能藝稷黍 we cannot plant our millet.

Skill; cunning; handicraft; trade; profession; art; technique. To plant; see 5516. To discriminate. A limit; a boundary.

才藝 or 能藝 skill; ability; talent.

手藝 hand-skill; handicraft. See 技 1104.

好手藝 good workmanship; very skilful.

耍手藝 to ply one's trade.

藝業 a trade; a profession.

藝何爲 what is your profession?

藝⁴²
5517

學藝 to learn a trade.

百藝不如一藝精 all the trades are not equal to one well learnt.

談九流之洪藝 to discuss the vast scope of the Nine Schools,—of philosophy. See 流 7248.

文藝 literary pursuits.

藝文 literary productions; an apprentice's indentures.

時藝 modern art,—essay-writing.

試藝 an essay at the public examinations.

十八般武藝 the eighteen kinds of military skill,—such as broadsword, dagger exercise, etc.

機藝 mechanical skill or knowledge.

藝畧 skill and forethought.

六藝 the Six Arts, or departments of knowledge,—禮 cere-

monial observances, 樂 music,

射 archery, 御 charioteering,

書 writing, 數 mathematics.

藝高人膽大 if a man's skill is great his courage is high.

藝無古今 art does not recognise ancient and modern,—it is for all time.

有道而不藝則物雖形於心不形於手 if you have genius without technique, although conceptions may take shape in the mind they will not take shape beneath the hand.

藝貢 to assign to each (of the feudal princes) the tribute to be presented by him to the Emperor.

貪欲無藝 avarice and lust without limit.

菽粟隨時藝 pulse and millet come to maturity in due season.

To mutter; to talk in one's sleep.

嚬⁴²
5518

R. 霽

See 藝

Sinking Lower.

讌⁴

5519

R. 霽

See 藝

Sinking
Lower.

To talk in one's sleep;
to whisper.

撒讌症 to mutter in sleep,—
chiefly applied to children.

役⁴

5520

R. 陌

F. ik, v. yah
W. yüe

N. yüoh

M. yü

Y. yüeh, yüik

Sz. yi, yu

See 易

Entering
Lower.

To serve; a servant, as
opposed to 主 2526. To
employ as a servant.

以役西土 in order to be of
service to our western land.

不役耳目 not to be a slave
to the senses of sight and hearing.

予造天役 I am the servant
of God.

役志 to make the will subser-
vient.

不役志于享 not to give
the will in bondage when making
offerings,—reduces the offerings
to an empty and worthless cere-
mony.

君子于役 my husband is
away on service.

應役之人 one fit for military
service.

行役 to go to the wars.

弱役強 the weak serve the
strong.

文章以意爲之主, 字
語爲之役 in composition,
the thought is the essential, the
style is subordinate.

人役而恥爲役 to be a
servant and to be ashamed of
being a servant,—is absurd.

役人或衙役 *yamén* under-
lings,—in general.

役卒 lictors; runners.

捕役 constables.

門役 underlings employed at
the gates of *yaméns*.

茶役 *yamén* underlings whose
duty it is to see to the supply
of tea for guests and others.

牛頭役 ox-headed lictors,—in
the courts of Purgatory.

夫役 a servant.

賤役 or 下役 menials; the
lowest of official underlings.

世役 official servants whose

役⁴

5520

fathers and grandfathers have
occupied the same position.

職役 function; duty.

力役 personal service.

役使 to employ,—as a servant.

役母如婢 treated her mother
as a servant.

役萬物而君之 to make
all things subservient to his will,
—as man.

能役鬼神 he could exert
authority over supernatural
beings.

終身役役而不見其

成功 to toil all one's life in
one thing and another, and not
to see achievement,—in any.

罷役 to stop work.

疫⁴

5521

R. 陌

H. yit, v. mut

W. yüe

N. yüoh

M. yü

Y. yüeh, yüik

Sz. yi, yu

See 易

Entering
Lower.

An epidemic; a pestil-
ence.

疫病 an epidemic.

疫氣傳染 the disease is
infectious.

逐疫鬼 to expel the demon
of pestilence,—by religious rites,
incantations, etc.

避疫丹 a specific against in-
fection.

毅⁴

5522

R. 未

W. ngi

See 螳

K. ii

Sinking
Lower.

Bold; resolute; firm.

擾而毅 docility combined
with boldness.

其尙迪果毅 march for-
ward with determined boldness.

溫毅 gentle and brave.

毅然 resolutely; with deter-
mination.

剛毅 hard and brave,—unflinch-
ing; unyielding.

毅勇 courageous.

士不可以不弘毅 a
scholar cannot succeed without
great resolution.

毅力 untiring effort.

藪⁴

5523

R. 未

See 毅

Sinking
Lower.

A kind of pepper tree
(*Xanthoxylon*), the seeds of
which are used in cooking.

呿⁴

5524

R. 霽

See 拽

Sinking
Lower.

Talkative; loquacious;
chattering.

桡⁴

5525

R. 霽

See 褻拽

Entering and
Sinking
Upper.

A long oar; a sweep.

Read *hsieh*⁴. A stand
for bending a bow. See
2203.

泄⁴

5526

R. 霽

H. yi²F. ye²W. sie, si²

See 褻拽

Entering and
Sinking
Upper.

To be dispersed. Name
of a tributary of the 淮
Huai.

俾民憂泄 that the sorrow of
the people may be dispelled.

桑者泄泄 the mulberry-
planters stand idly about.

泄泄其羽 lazily moving its
wings.

無然泄泄 do not be so
leisurely in your movements.

玩泄 trifling; neglect of duty.

泄泄步履 he felt about with
his foot.

Read *hsieh*⁴. Used for
洩 4383. See 8514.

詵⁴

5527

Same as 5524.

鞞⁴

5528

R. 霽

See 拽

Sinking
Lower.

A paper saddle, to be
burnt for the use of the
dead.

Read *hsieh*⁴. Leather
saddle-flaps.

勸⁴

5529

R. 霽

See 異拽

Sinking
Lower.

Labour; toil; affliction.

莫知我勸 you do not know
what my sufferings are.

馬不勝勸 the horse could
not stand the strain,—and bolted
(*polo*).

义⁴
5530

R. 隊
C. ngái
H. ngi, ngai
F. ngie
W. ngi
N. nyi, ngi
P.
Y. } i
M. }
Sz. }
K. ye
J. ge, gai
A. ngai, nge
Sinking
Lower.

To regulate; to bring into order. To aid. Men of eminence. Used as a contraction for 義 5454.

[To be distinguished from 又 13,428 and 又 186.]

有能俾义 is there a capable man who can correct this (evil)?

政乃义 then the government will be well ordered.

惟天生聰明時义 (in times of trouble) God raises a man of intelligence to put things to rights.

曷不夾介义我 why not aid and co-operate with us?

保义 to preserve; to protect.

俊义在官 men of a thousand and men of a hundred (i.e. men of eminence) will hold office.

安义或康义 peaceful; prosperous.

時天下义安 the empire was then at peace.

To cut grass; to mow.

是刈是漚 I cut it and I boiled it.

言刈其楚 I would cut down the thorns. [言 an initial particle.]

刈穫 to cut down and reap.

To restrain; to repress; to curb. Elegant; handsome. An initial particle. Either; or. A final interrogative.

克自抑 to attain to repression of self,—to be humble.

抑强扶弱 to curb the violent and assist the weak.

抑制 or 抑遏 or 抑勒 to restrain; to control; to coerce.

損抑 to injure; to oppress.

抑塞之才 talents repressed, —by poverty, want of opportunity, etc.

威儀抑抑 their deportment is most proper,—before they get drunk.

抑⁴⁵
5532

抑鬱 in a state of disquiet or anxiety.

抑揚可聽 in a delightful cadence. See 揚 12,876.

抑若揚兮 what elegance in his high forehead!

抑此皇父 this Huang-fu.

抑再 or 抑且 furthermore.

抑 抑 either or

抑或 or else.....

抑或無歟 can it be that there are none?

抑或如此 or perhaps thus.

抑祇 or whether.....

抑亦可矣 possibly it may be so.

求之與 抑與 之 與 抑 shall we strive for it or give it?

焉有冤抑 how (in such case) can there be grievances?

豈古今土地生物有不同歟抑 is there then any difference in the production of things in ancient and modern times?

To err; to fail. Ease; idleness. Used for 5536.

佚罰 to err in the application of punishment.

勿佚盡執拘 do not fail to arrest them all.

其馬將佚矣 this horse is about to break down,—from exhaustion.

遏佚前人光 to put an end to the glory of one's ancestors, —by evil conduct.

全部皆佚 the whole work (book) entirely lost.

遺佚而不怨 he did not complain when passed over.

淫佚 vicious indulgence.

樂佚遊 to take pleasure in idly roaming.

遁佚 to run away.

Read tieh^{2*}. To alternate; successively; suddenly. Used for 迭 11,116.

佚⁴⁵
5534

R. 質
Y. yüeh, yik
See 逸
Entering
Lower.

A row of dancers employed at ancestral sacrifices under the Chou dynasty. They waved pheasant-feathers and danced to music,—eight rows of eight for the Emperor, six rows of six for princes, and so on.

八佾舞于庭 the eight rows of dancers perform in the hall.

帝倡之八佾咸稽首

而和 when the Emp. sang it, the eight rows of dancers all bowed their heads and joined in.

于是初獻六羽,始用

六佾也 thereupon (the duke) for the first time exhibited only six feather-wavers, and used six rows.

佾生 a dancer. Also, a candidate for the degree of 秀才

hsiu-ts'ai, who has failed, not from incompetence but from want of sufficient vacancies for all those deserving of success. He is allowed to present himself for the final exam. next time, without undergoing the two prelim. exams before the Magist. and Prefect. His functions as

佾生 are to attend to the dances in the Conf. Temple. He is popularly known 半個秀才.

See 8227.

To exceed; to go to excess; extravagance; ease; idleness; see 5533. To retire from the world. To let go; to lose. [In practice, this character is generally written as below.] See 5013.

罔遊于逸 do not find your enjoyment in indulgent ease.

自介用逸 to indulge oneself in festivity.

君子所其無逸 the superior man will have no luxurious ease.

逸厥逸 carried his luxurious indolence to excess.

逆⁴⁵
5535

逸⁴⁵
5536

R. 質
C. yét
H. yit
F. ik
W. yai
N. yih
P. yi²
M. yi
Y. yik
Sz. yi
K. il
J. itsz, ichi
A. jét
Entering
Lower.

刈⁴
5531

R. 隊
See 义
A. ngai
Sinking
Lower.

抑⁴⁵
5532

R. 職
C. yik
H. yit
F. cik
W. yai
N. ih
P. yi²
M. yi
Y. yik
Sz. yi
K. ök
J. yoku, oki
A. ik
Entering
Upper.

佚⁴⁵
5533

R. 質
See 逸
Entering
Lower.

逸⁴

5536

馬逸不能止 the horses dashed on, unable to stop.

安逸 peaceful leisure.

逸欲 idleness and lust.

逸豫 idleness and pleasure.

逸志 the easy-going habit,—of a man who is not ambitious.

上帝引逸 God leads men to tranquil security,—but they will not always follow.

飄逸 lively; sprightly.

逸言 or 逸口 extravagant talk.

逸勞 fresh and tired; confident and dispirited,—as the different conditions of troops.

民莫不逸 the people are all enjoying themselves.

隱逸 in retirement; out of office.

逸士 a retired scholar.

逸逸 decently and in order.

而何能如是之逸逸 how do you manage to lead such a quiet life?

縱逸 to let loose; to give rein to.

秦箏逸響 the floating sound of a Ch'in harpsichord. [逸 = 飄].

已逸其半 half of it (a book) had already been lost.

逸囚 to release prisoners.

熊逸出 a bear got out,—of its cage.

逸虎 an escaped tiger,—from its cage.

逸足 swift of foot.

詣⁴

5537

To go to; to reach.

親詣 to go in person.

候詣 to await the arrival of any one.

玉詣 your arrival.

詣謁 to go to visit. See 8106.

詣談 to visit and talk over.

詣壇 to visit a shrine.

詣⁴

5537

J. *gei*
A. *nge*
Sinking
Lower.

射

5538

語

5539

肄⁴

5540

R. 寘
See 易
Sinking
Lower.劓⁴

5541

R. 寘
C. *i²*, *ngai*
H. *ngi²*
F. *ngie²*
W. *ngi*
N.
P.
M. *i²*
Y.
Sz.
K. *ii*
J. *ki, gi*
A. *ti, ti²*
Sinking
Lower.禕¹

5542

R. 支
See 咿
K. *ii*
A. *vi*
Even Upper.

詣驗 to go to and examine.

詣關 to go to the Custom-house.

造詣 to make progress in learning.

蛄詣 a name for the mole-cricket.

See 9793.

See 13,626.

To practise. Fresh shoots of trees, etc. Toil; distress; see 詣 5409. [To be distinguished from 肆 10,300.]

肄習 to practise.

肄業 to learn a profession or trade.

肄業於 carried on his studies at; was educated at.

肄肄不違 accorded a practical submission.

伐其肄條 I cut down the branches and twigs.

To cut off the nose,—one of the five punishments of the Chou and Han dynasties; see 3338, 4621.

劓割夏邑 committing cruel tortures in the cities of Hsia.

See 淫 13,244.

劓滅無遺 he maimed or killed every man.

Excellent; rare. To admire. [To be distinguished from 禕 12,538.]

祖禕父暢 his father and grandfather were men of good position.

𪔐¹

5543

R. 寘
See 懿
Sinking
Upper.

宐

5544

汜²

5545

R. 支
See 夷
Even Lower.蜺²

5546

R. 支
See 移 搬
夷
Even Lower.𪔐³

5547

R. 霽
See 𪔐
J. *yei*
A. *ce*
Rising Upper.

劓

5548

寢⁴

5549

R. 霽
See 藝
Sinking
Lower.帛⁴

5550

R. 霽
See 詣
Sinking
Lower.

The “—er—er” of a hesitating speaker.

Same as 5353.

A small tributary of the 漢 Han river.

Read *shih*⁴. Name of a town.

汜鄉 a District in Hupeh under the 晉 Chin dynasty.

An insect.

蜺螾 a garden snail or slug.

Read *ssü*¹. A reptile, the 蜺螾, resembling the iguana.

An ejaculation of assent.

Same as 5541.

To talk in one's sleep.

寢語 talking in sleep.

A law; a method.

汝又何帛以治天下感予之心焉 and nevertheless you come to worry me about government of the empire.

JAN.

然²555¹

R. 先

C. yn

H. yen

F. yong

W. zie

N. jōn

P.

M. } jan

Sz. }

Y. yei

K. in

J. zen, nen

A. nyen

Even Lower.

To be in accordance with; to be right; to hold to be right; thus; so. However; on the other hand; but. To burn; *see* 5552.

雖則云然 although such may be the case.

未必然 not necessarily so; uncertain; no "must" about it.

自然 *see* 12,365.

必然 *see* 8922.

果然 *see* 6627.

雖然 although.

亦然 also thus.

然亦 yet also; nevertheless.

不然 not so; on the contrary; had it not been that..... *See* 9389.

甚不然 or 甚至不然 if there is no other way.....

他却自己解說道,不然我也改了,只爲 but as he said in explanation, "I should have changed it, had it not been that".....

人皆然,我不然 others are so, but I am not.

何獨不然 why should this be an exception to the rule?

如此良夜何然 what then is the fitness of a fine night like this?—without a sympathetic friend.

所以然 how a thing is as it is.

到所以然處 utterly; to the last degree.

天使其然 God causes this to be as it is.

天然 natural; *see* 11,208.

當然之理 a natural, or self-existent, or "eternal" principle.

視以爲然 to regard as right.

叩以爲然 Ang agreed to this.

別以他爲然 or 別然

他 don't pay any attention to him.

然²555¹

以爲然否 to regard either as a fact or not, as right or wrong, etc.

然乎否乎 is it so or not?

其然豈其然乎 but is this so?

素有傷生害物之蘊

而然耶 is it so because he was constantly taking life and injuring animals?

對曰然 he answered "yes."

生然之 the young man assented.

于味何獨不然 why should not (the principle) hold good equally as regards flavours?

物謂之而然 things receive names and are what they are.

然於然,不然於不然 they have a natural affinity for what they are, and a natural antagonism to what they are not.

已然 already done; *fait accompli*.

未然 not yet done or consummated.

然而 however.

然猶 but; still.

終然 or 末然 having done thus; ultimately; finally.

卒然 suddenly.

竟然 exclusively; solely.

俱然 in every respect; wholly.

或然 or perhaps.

然後 afterwards.

吾不謂然 I never said it was so.

將然下雪 it is going to snow.

不期然而然 not expecting it to be so and it was so; quite unlooked-for.

不自知其然而然也 did it without knowing how,—of painting.

惠然肯來 he has kindly consented to come.

然²555¹

胡然 an exclamation of admiration.

然楚竹 to burn the bamboos of the Ch'u hill,—for a fire.

兩木相摩而然 two bits of wood rubbed together will catch fire.

燃²555²

To light a fire; to burn. *See* 6945.

R. 先

See 然

Even Lower.

燃燒 to burn; to be on fire.

燃眉之急 as urgent as when the fire has already got close enough to singe the eyebrows,—in utmost need.

燃火 to light a fire.

燃燭 to light a candle.

猻²555³

R. 先

See 然

Even Lower.

A kind of monkey. *See* 猻 6630, and 6627.

緋²555⁴

R. 先

See 然

Even Lower.

Red silk. Tangled silk threads.

冉³555⁵

Same as 5556.

冉³555⁶

Tender; weak.

冉冉 gradually; alternating.

光陰冉冉 light and shade alternated,—time wore on; years passed, etc. *See* 5557.

老冉冉其將至兮 old age is gradually coming on.

冉子 or 冉伯牛 a disciple of Confucius who died before the Master. He was "daring in word and upright in conduct."

R. 琰

C. ym

H. nyam

F. yeng

W. zie²

N. zieñ

P. jan

M. jan, yüan

Sz. jan

K. yöm

J. sen, nen

A. nyem

Rising Lower.

苒³

5557

R. 琰

H. *nyam*,
ngiam

See 冉

Rising Lower.

蚺²

5558

R. 鹽

See 冉

Even Lower.

裨²

5559

R. 鹽

See 冉

Even Lower.

頤²

5560

R. 鹽

See 冉

Even Lower.

髯²

5561

R. 鹽

H. *nyiam*
F. *nyeng*

See 冉

Even Lower.

染³

5562

R. 琰

C. *ym*
H. *ngiam*²
F. *nieng*
W. *ngie*
N. *ziēn*, *ngiēn*
P. } *jan*
M. }
Y. *yei*
Sz. *jan*
K. *yōm*
J. *zen*, *nen*
A. *nyiem*

Rising Lower.

Luxuriant herbage.

草色苒苒 the grass is fresh-looking.

光陰荏苒 light and shade alternate,—time flies. See 5556.

A large serpent; a boa constrictor.

蚺氏 a tribe of savages.

A woman's every-day dress. The broad hem on a robe. A knee-pad.

Whiskers.

黑色而頤 a dark complexion and a large beard.

The whiskers; the beard.

長髯 a long beard.

髯髯 a scanty beard.

髯如戟者 whiskers like spears,—bearded like the pard.

髮髯俱斑 hair and beard streaked,—with white.

美髯公 Lord of the Handsome Whiskers,—a name for the God of War. See 6368.

髯翁 an old man.

To dye; to paint. To imbue with; see 3828. To vitiate; to infect. Soft; see 荏 5619.

染布 to dye cloth.

染布匠 a dyer.

染色 to dye.

此繒宜染色 this silk dyes well.

色不染手 the colour will not stain the hands.

染³

5562

沾染 to dye; (figuratively) to be steeped or implicated in.

錙銖無所沾染 did not "squeeze" a cash.

染店 or 染坊 a dye-shop.

染靛舖 an indigo-blue dye-shop.

染其鬚髮 to dye the beard and hair,—first mentioned under the reign of Wang Mang, A.D. 6—23.

染指 to dye the finger; to dip the finger in; to discolour the fingers by receiving bribes.

珍寶山積, 秋毫不染 there were vast heaps of jewels, but he did not appropriate the smallest fraction.

彈染 to dye by spattering,—as furs.

染道學習氣 became a convert to Taoist beliefs.

習染 to become imbued with.

不染 untainted with, as bad habits, cares or troubles; unaffected by.

染患 to be infected with; to have caught; to suffer from.

傳染 to infect; to carry infection.

染痘 to catch smallpox.

染病在床 to be ill in bed.

與他有染 is on improper terms with him,—as an adulterous woman.

染耦 harmony,—of sound or of people.

點染 to bring out; to illustrate; to cause to stand forth; to delineate; to give form to.

染黃泉 (or 沙) dyed in the Yellow Springs,—dead.

Read *jan*⁴.

染汚 to pollute; to be soiled.

蛄²

5563

R. 鹽

See 冉

Even Lower.

A caterpillar, called 蛄 蜥, which causes inflammation if allowed to crawl over the skin.

儻²

5564

R. 陽

See 讓

Even Lower.

勦²

5565

R. 陽

F. *siong*

See 讓

Even Lower.

嚷³

5566

R. Vulgar.

C. not used

H. *yong*²

F. } not used

W. } *ziāng*

P. }

M. } *jang*

Y. }

Sz. }

K. } not used

J. *nyōng*

Rising Lower.

壤³

5567

R. 養

C. *yōng*²H. *siong*F. *yong*W. *ziac*²N. *ziāng*

See 讓

Rising Lower.

JANG.

An old form of 因 13,215. Also, weak; exhausted; see 12,494.

Urgent.

動勦 in haste; hurried.

勦執 to support oneself by means of,—e.g. a trade.

To make a clamour; to brawl.

別嚷 don't bawl so; don't make a noise.

吵嚷甚麼 what are you bawling about?

嚷鬧 to quarrel.

山嚷怪叫 a great clamour and bawling.

嚷道 or 嚷叫 to bawl out; to shout.

嚷罵 to scold.

嚷嚷 to clatter; to talk too loudly; to jangle. [Read *jang*¹ *jang*¹ in Peking.]

Earth; soil; mould; dirt. Rich, as soil.

如天壤 like heaven and earth, —wide apart.

蓋壤 the cover and the ground, —heaven and earth. See 5597.

壤流 clods and drops,—which make up the land and sea.

三壤 the three qualities of soil, —according to which fields were classified by the Great Yü.

不可顧戀朽壤 you must not grieve for my rotten clod,—after death.

戶內之煩壤 the dust-bin in the house.

糞壤 manure.

沃壤 a rich soil.

壤子 a fat, well-fed child; the favourite child.

壤³
5567

擊壤而歌 to throw sticks at a stick in the ground (an ancient game) and sing,—as in a time of plenty.

蟻壤 an ant-hill.

同壤 of the same district; fellow-countrymen.

接壤 or 隣壤 neighbouring; adjacent; adjoining.

三年大壤 in the third year I had a good harvest.

厥土惟壤 that soil is very rich.

敢執壤奠 we venture to bring the productions of our territories.

外壤 and 內壤 the parts of the sun which have emerged from, and are entering into, the shade of an eclipse, respectively.

壤壤 multitudes of people; see 6885.

壤³
5568

R. 養

See 讓

Rising Lower.

壤²
5569

R. 陽

F. *siang*

See 讓

Even Lower.

壤²
5570

R. 陽養

C. *syöng*

H. *yong*

F. *yong*

W. *ziae*

N. *ziañg*

See 讓

Even and Rising Lower.

To take; to steal. To thin out. To lay bare. To reject; to expel.

寇攘 robbing and stealing.

奪攘 to carry off; to rob.

攘竊 to steal; to pilfer.

其父攘羊而子證之 if the father steals a sheep, his son will bear witness against him,—a state of morality condemned by Confucius.

攘²
5570

月攘一鷄 to steal a fowl a month,—instead of one a day, *sc.* improvement.

已爲豪有力者所攘 it had already been taken possession of by some overbearing person of influence.

攘臂下車 he bared his arms (to fight) and jumped down from the chariot.

攘除 to reject; to discard.

攘災 to drive away evil,—as by incantations.

外攘 to expel.

攘場 a place for winnowing grain.

Read *jang*³. To embroil; to cause confusion.

天下擾攘 the empire was thrown into confusion.

Read *jang*⁴. To take.

攘其左右 he takes from right and left.

The pulp; the pith; the core; the kernel. Membrane; cartilage.

瓜瓤 the pulp of a melon.

倒瓤瓜 a melon from which all the pulp has been taken,—exhausted; finished.

核桃瓤 the eatable part of a walnut.

竹瓤 the pellicle inside the bamboo.

瓤子 the inside; the core; the pulp; a letter, as opposed to its envelope.

To pray; to supplicate.

禳禍 or 禳災 to seek to avert calamity by prayer.

禳除癘殃 to pray for the cessation of a pestilence.

禳星禮斗 to pray to one's natal star and worship the Dipper. See 11,427.

君無德又何禳焉 if you, sire, have done no wrong, why pray?

厭禳 to exorcise.

穰²
5573

R. 陽養

C. *syöng*

F. *yong*

N. *ziañg*

P. *jiang*

Y. *jang*

hsiang

See 讓

Even Lower.

藁²
5574

R. 陽

See 讓

Even Lower.

讓⁴
5575

R. 漾

C. *yöng*

H. *yong*

F. *yong, niong*

W. *ziae, yae,*

ngiae

N. *ziañg,*

ngiañg, v.

yang

P. *jang*

M. *jang*

Y. *jang*

Sz. *jang*

K. *yang*

J. *djō*

A. *nyöng*

Sinking

Lower.

The stalk of grain. Luxuriant; abundant. Ten billions. Used for 5571.

黍穰 millet-stalks.

降福穰穰 abundant blessings are sent down.

盛穰 abundant; prosperous.

穰邑 the old name of 鄧州 in Honan.

勿以桑木爲穰 do not use mulberry-wood for the lining,—of a coffin.

Name of a plant.

藁荷 *Lilium giganteum*, Wall.

To yield; to give way; to resign; to be humble. See 責 11,659.

讓以爲得 to yield in order to obtain,—*do ut des*.

克讓 capable of yielding,—complaisant.

舜讓于德 Shun yielded to virtue,—Shun wished to yield the throne in favour of some more virtuous man than himself.

堯讓天下於許由 Yao wanted to resign the throne to Hsü Yu.

群后德讓 the various nobles make a point of giving place to one another.

推賢讓能 push forward the worthy and give place to the able.

讓後人 to resign to a successor.

不讓 to resent; to demand satisfaction; to lack modesty.

不僞讓 had no false modesty.

受爵不讓 to get an official post and show no humility.

卑讓德之基 humility is the basis of virtue.

謙讓 retiring; modest; humble.

一家讓, 一國興讓 if one family is courteous, the whole State becomes courteous,—such is the force of example.

讓⁴

5575

退讓 or 相讓 to yield; to decline in favour of another; concessions.

遷讓 to vacate,—as premises.

讓坐 to invite to take a seat.

讓位 to decline the seat of honour. Also, to abdicate.

沒讓他喫飯 began to eat without inviting him to join.

讓與 to cede to.

讓出 to produce and hand over.

讓走 or 讓茶 to request one to go,—as a host, by raising his tea-cup to his lips.

讓酒 to invite to take wine.

讓他進來 beg him to come in.

讓我過去 let me pass.

讓多少 how much will you take off the price?

爭之不足, 讓之有餘 by fighting you never get enough, by yielding you get more than you want.

讓開一步 stand aside!

讓道 (or 路 or 途) to yield the path.

終身讓路, 不枉百步 if you yield the path all your life, you won't lose a hundred steps.

行不讓路, 坐不讓席 in walking he will not yield the path, nor in sitting the mat.

處世讓一步為高 in life, it is noble to yield a step.

讓人非我弱, 守己任

他強 to yield does not mean that I am weak, but that I am under self-restraint and leave blustering to others.

See 8244.

釀

5576

髻²

5577

R. 陽

F. *siang*

See 讓

Even Lower.

嬌²

5578

R. 蕭篠

嘯

See 蕘

A. *nyieu*

Even Lower.

橈²

5579

R. 蕭效

C. *nau, yiu*H. *ngiau*F. *nau, ngieu*W. *noa*N. *zioa, doa,*

noa

P. *jau, nau*M. *Y. noa*Sz. *jau, nau*K. *nio, yo*J. *dō, niō, djo*A. *nau*

Even Lower.

繞⁴

5580

R. 蕭篠

嘯

C. *yiu*H. *ngiau*F. *nau*W. *ziōe, v.*ngiōc²N. *ngioa*P. *jau*M. *Y. joa*Sz. *jau*K. *yo*J. *ziō, niō*A. *nyieu*

Rising Lower

and usually

Sinking too.

JAO.

Graceful; fascinating.

嬌嬌 slender; graceful; refined.

Read *niao*³. To make a disturbance; to play tricks with.

傷死者其鬼燒 the ghost of a murdered man haunts,—the murderer.

Bent wood. An oar; a paddle. Unjust. Defeated. To scatter. Weak; soft.

橈船 to row a boat.

蘭橈 a pleasant row.

枉橈 unjust; prejudiced.

橈敗 defeated,—as troops.

橈萬物者莫疾乎風 for scattering things there is nothing so violent as wind.

柔橈骨體 a delicate frame of body.

To wind round; to surround. To make a *détour*; to pursue a curved route. To be entangled in. [In the first seven entries, read *jao*³.]

繞纏 to bind; to encircle.

繞一次 bind it once round.

繞住了 make it fast.

繞起來 wind it up.

山海週繞 hills and the sea surround it.

圍繞 to surround; to environ.

此段文法繚繞 the syntax of this passage is very much involved.

繞行 or 繞途 or 繞路 or

繞道走 to make a *détour*.

繞避 to avoid,—as a rock at sea.

繞越 to evade, as the law; circuitous.

繞灣 to make a *détour*; to go round a corner.

繞⁴

5580

繞遠 a long way round.

繞海北 round the north of the sea.

繞影壁 to run round and round the "shadow wall,"—to play hide and seek; to play fast and loose.

繞過 to wind round,—as a road.

繞毫 to cheat in weighing; to "squeeze;" to try to reach, or to make to understand, by round-about ways.

繞口令 a jingle, difficult to repeat, as "Peter Piper picked a peck, etc." The following is a specimen, to be read horizontally, from left to right:—

山前有個崔粗腿,
山後有個腿粗崔,
二人山前來比腿,
不知道是崔粗腿
的腿粗, 還是腿粗
崔的腿粗.

蕘²

5581

R. 蕭

C. *iu*H. *ngiau*F. *ngieu*W. *ziōe*N. *zioa*P. *nau, jau*M. *lau, jau*Y. *noa*Sz. *nau, jau*K. *yo*J. *ziō, niō*A. *ngieu*

Even Lower.

繞²

5582

R. 蕭

See 饒

A. *ngieu, nyieu*

Even Lower.

繞²

5583

R. 蕭

See 饒

Even Lower.

遶

5584

Grass; stubble; fuel.

See 芻 2643.

火蕘 kindling.

薪蕘 faggots; fuel.

蕘花 *Wikstrœmia* sp.

Worms in the bowels, called 繞蛔.

The cloth cover of a scabbard. See 3619.

Same as 5580.

饒²

5585

R. 蕭

F. *ngieu, nieu*
Y. *joa, noa*

See 繞

Even Lower.

Plenty; abundance; surplus. To be liberal; indulgent. To be merciful; to spare; to pardon.

豐饒 or **富饒** or **饒裕**
plentiful; abundant.**頌饒歲** a plentiful year.**地饒稼穡** the soil yields abundant harvests.**家故饒於資** his family was ancient and wealthy.**饒頭** a surplus.**白饒** to take trouble in vain.**饒一齣** to give an extra play at the end of an evening's performance.**饒棋子** to give pieces to opponents in chess, etc.**寬饒** to be lenient.**饒過** to pardon errors.**饒舌** to indulge one's tongue; to wrangle; to blab; to complain.**日月不相饒** the sun and moon do not spare me,—time flies.**饒命** to spare life. See 7962.**討饒** or **告饒** to beg for mercy.**我替你討饒** I will intercede for you.**饒過數次** has been let off several times.**饒恕了罷** spare him! pardon him!**得饒人處且饒人** whenever you can spare a man do so.**饒人非我弱** that I pardon is not that I am weak.**癡漢不會饒人** a fool never knows how to spare a person's feelings.**便饒你打** in that case I will let you off a beating.**擾**³

5586

R. 篠

C. *yiin*
H. *yau*
F. *yeu*
W. *ziöe*
N. *zioa*
P. }
M. } *jau*

Docility; see 5522. To train to obedience. To give trouble; to annoy; noisy disputation (see 4806).

擾兆民 to train the masses to obedience.**擾畜龍** to train dragons.**擾於有帝** obedient to God.**擾**³

5586

Y. *joa*
Sz. *jau*
K. *yo*
J. *ziö, niö*
A. *nyieu*
Rising Lower.**俶擾天紀** they were the first to throw into disorder the regulations of heaven,—by want of attention to the calendar.**煩擾** to give trouble to; to bother. See 1375.**擾害** or **擾亂** or **肆擾** or **騷擾** or **擾累** to disturb; to throw into confusion.**有擾有擾** I have given you a lot of trouble,—a conventional phrase to a host.**前日相擾** many thanks for your hospitality the other day.**何當厚擾** I really ought not to put you to all this trouble.**被陰人纏擾** under the influence of some supernatural being,—generally of the female sex.**六擾** the six domestic animals,—the horse, ox, sheep, pig, dog, and fowl.**擾**³

5587

R. 篠

See 擾

Rising Lower.

弱

5588

若

5589

偌⁴

5590

R. 福

See 惹

A. *niök*
Sinking Lower.**喏**⁴

5591

惹

5592

A well-trained ox. Compliant; yielding.

See 5650.

JÉ.

See 5644.

An interjectional character.

偌大的車 what a big cart!**偌大河山,偌大天** vast indeed are the rivers and hills! vast indeed is the sky!**偌千的人** a great many people.

See 3358.

See 5645.

熱

5593

熱^{4*}

5594

R. 屑

See 熱

Entering Lower.

日

5595

揆

5596

刃⁴

5597

R. 震

C. *yén*
H. *nyun*
W. *zang*
N. *jing*
P. *jén*
M. *jén, jén*
Y. } *jén*
Sz. }
K. *in*
J. *djin, nin*
A. *nyén*
Sinking Lower.

See 5649.

To burn; to heat.

熱僖負羈氏 they burnt down the house of Hsi Fu-chi.
卜以明火熱爇 divine by burning it (the tortoise-shell) at a bright fire.**熱山林以逐豺狼** to set fire to forests in order to drive out the wolves.**熱茶** to heat tea a second time.

See 5642.

See 5700.

JÉN.

The edge of a blade; a blade; a knife; a sword. To kill. See 4622.

刀刃 the edge of a knife or sword.**花錢,花在刀刃上** in spending money on a sword, put it into the blade.**兵不血刃** the edges of their weapons were not imbrued in blood,—they did not fight.**迎刃而解** splitting open as it meets the blade,—easy enough when a good beginning has been made; referring to a saying of **杜預** Tu Yü, 3rd century A.D., comparing the successful opening of a campaign with the splitting of two or three joints of a bamboo.**白刃可蹈也** you may trample naked blades under foot,—but you cannot attain to the Golden Mean.**如果告官,定與爾白刃相見** if you lay a plaint against me, I will certainly meet you with a naked blade.**執戈上刃** holding spears with up-turned blades.

刃⁴

5597

鋒刃快 sharp spears and swords.

兵刃 weapons.

病死與刃死相去天

壤矣 to die of disease and by the sword are as far apart (as different) as heaven and earth.

刃傷事主 wounded the leader.

手刃其子 killed her son with her own hand.

刃牛 to kill an ox.

仞⁴

5598

R. 震

Y. jĕn

Sinking Lower.

A measure of eight feet. To measure. To fill.

壁立千仞 the cliff rose to the height of a thousand jĕn.

高仞 high; lofty.

仞溝洫 measured the depth of the moats and ditches.

充仞其中 filled it full of it.

仞

5599

Same as 5607.

仞⁴

5600

R. 震

Y. jĕn

See 刃

Sinking Lower.

To stuff; to fill.

橐貲充仞 a purse full of money.

實仞 crammed full.

於仞魚躍 how full of fishes leaping about!

紉⁴

5601

R. 震

C. yĕn

H. nyun

F. sĕng, cĕng²

W. zang

N. jĕng

P. }

M. }

Y. sĕng, jĕn²

K. nin

J. djin, nin

A. nyĕn

Even and Sinking Lower.

To thread, as a needle; to string; to join together. See 10,871.

紉針 to thread a needle.

紉秋蘭以爲佩 string the autumn orchids for a girdle.

紉佩 to bear about one, as an amulet; to fully appreciate.

紉絲 to make floss silk into threads.

縫紉 to mend; to sew on or together.

紉謝 grateful thanks.

實深紉謝 (such action) is truly deserving of the utmost thanks.

紉荷 to bear in remembrance.

肋⁴

5602

R. 震

See 刃

Sinking Lower.

Tough; strong; hard.

軟肋 flexible and tough.

鐵肋 as tough as iron.

肋皮 tough leather.

筋肋骨強 tough sinews and powerful bones.

肋心腸 hard of heart.

訥⁴

5603

R. 震

Y. jĕn

See 刃

A. nyĕn²

Sinking Lower.

To speak with difficulty; to be slow of speech.

訥諾 to speak with hesitation; to stammer.

仁者其言也訥 the man of perfect virtue is cautious and slow in his speech.

軛⁴

5604

R. 震

Y. jĕn

See 刃

Sinking Lower.

To put a skid or a chain on a wheel; to hitch; to block; to stop. Used for 5598.

發軛 to release, as a hitched wheel; to let go a catch; to make a start.

以頭軛乘輿輪 he blocked the wheel of the chariot with his head,—done by the faithful

申屠剛 Shĕn T'u-kang to prevent the Emperor 光武 of the Han from leaving home.

掘井九軛 he dug a well seventy-two feet deep.

韌⁴

5605

R. 震

C. yĕn, ngĕn

H. ngiun

F. nung

W. nung

N. nyĕng

K. in

J. djin, nin

A. nyĕn

Sinking Lower.

Soft but tough. Also read ning⁴.

堅韌 strong and tough.

他素常韌性 he is of an obstinate disposition.

韌

5606

Same as 5605.

忍³

5607

R. 軫

C. yĕn, yĕn

H. nyun

To endure; to bear; to forbear; to repress.

忍耐 to endure; to put up with.

忍耐一下 bear it awhile.

忍³

5607

F. ũng, nung

W. zang,

ngiang

N. jĕng, nyĕng

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. in

J. nin, djin

A. nyĕn

Rising Lower.

弗忍 unable to endure.

胡寧忍予 how can they endure that I should be thus?

忍不得 beyond endurance.

這樣疼我忍不住 I cannot bear this pain.

必有忍,其乃有濟 you must have patience, and you will be successful.

忍性 a patient disposition.

忍恥 to put up with the shame.

忍事 to bear things,—to be patient.

忍苦了就是了 to grin and bear it.

忍辱報仇 to put up with an insult at the moment in order to avenge it at a future date.

是可忍也,孰不可忍也 if he can bear to do this, what may he not bear to do?

小不忍則亂大謀 want of forbearance in small matters confounds great plans.

堅忍 resolute endurance.

忍字高 forbearance is a noble word.

多書忍字 he wrote "forbearance" a great many times,—said of 張公 Chang Kung-i, of the 7th cent.

得忍且忍 when you can forbear, forbear.

忍字家中寶 forbearance is a family jewel.

忍得一時之氣,免得百日之憂 to repress a moment's anger may save you a hundred days of sorrow.

忍氣吞聲 to repress anger and refrain from speaking.

忍情 to repress one's emotions.

忍笑 to repress laughter.

含忍 to restrain,—as the feelings.

忍心 to give way to one's feelings; to give oneself licence,—to do wrong.

維彼忍心 there is a hard-hearted man.

忍³
5607

憶其心亦太忍哉 alas!
he allowed himself to be carried
away too much by his feelings.
實是忍人 truly a man of no
feeling.

忍性 cruel; unscrupulous.

脛³
5608

R. 震軫

See 刃

K. in

Sinking and
Rising Lower.認⁴
5609

R. 震

C. ying, yén
H. nyin, ngin
F. neing, ning
W. ngiang
N. jing, nying
P. }
M. } jên
Y. }
Sz. }

K. in

J. djin, nin

A. nyên

Sinking
Lower.

To know; to recognise;
to consent to; to acknow-
ledge; to confess. See 8711,
8809.

認識 to know; to be acquainted
with.

認見 to recognise.

不認得 I do not know him;
I do not know it, as a character
of the written language.

認不出來 cannot recognise
it, as a character; cannot say,
e.g. to whom it belongs.

冒認 to pretend to be acquaint-
ed with.

認而不認 to recognise and
not to recognise,—as when cut-
ting a person in the street.

我認住了他 I have recog-
nised him,—for what he is.

錯認 or 認左了 to mistaken-
ly recognise. See below.

錯認水 name of a kind of
wine.

翁認爲媳 the old man mis-
took her for his daughter-in-law.

認字 to know characters; to be
able to read.

認真辦理 to take action in
good earnest, zealously, or ener-
getically.

然不必認真 but it need
not be taken literally.

認不清 or 認不真 cannot
make out for certain.

認罰 to admit that one deserves
punishment.

認明 to acknowledge; to let it
be clearly understood.

認⁴
5609

認爲己的 to recognise or
acknowledge as one's own.

認粗爲細 to mistake coarse
for fine.

認保無訛 to guarantee that
there will be no mistake.

擔認 to act as surety for.

認餉接辦 to farm a tax,—
i.e. to pay a given sum for the
privilege of collecting a tax.

認定 or 認親 to be sanguine
or confident.

認定這個道兒 to have
confidence in this plan.

他是認生 he is shy. See
9865.

認繳 to agree to pay over,—a
fixed sum.

認領 to receive on recog-
nising.

認作 to consent to act as.

認帳 to acknowledge an account
or debt.

認還 to acknowledge indebted-
ness; to be responsible for the
payment of.

認虧 to accept the loss.

認喪氣 to recognise or ac-
knowledge one's adverse luck,
—to see that fate is against one.

認罪 to confess a crime.

認錯 (see above) or 認不是
to acknowledge one's faults.

招認口供 to acknowledge
the truth of depositions,—as an
accused criminal is supposed
to do when his guilt has been
established.

直認不辭 to make an open
and full confession.

認是 to consider or suppose it
to be.

The ninth of the 天干
Ten Stems; see 5814 and
Tables V. Great. Artful.
[To be distinguished from
王 11,282.]

壬午 the nineteenth year of a
cycle,—e.g. B.C. 39, A.D. 1882.

六壬 a book on lucky days.

壬²
5610

有壬有林 grandly and
fully,—of the performance of
ceremonies.

何畏乎巧言令色孔

壬 what occasion to fear any
one of fair words, insinuating
appearance, and great artful-
ness?—if only wise and kind
oneself.

Pregnant,—of women
only.

有妊 or 懷妊 to be with
child.

妊傷胎墮 an injury causing
a miscarriage.

即妊不能決 being with
child, she could not be executed.

若受妊狀 as though in the
family way.

Same as 5614.

The breast of a coat,
buttoned under the right
arm. A mat. Fastenings
for a coffin. See 226.

四夷左衽 the various wild
tribes, with their coats buttoning
under the left arm.

端肅斂衽 I respectfully
salute you,—said by a woman.
This salutation, made by bring-
ing the sleeves together in front
of the body, the right hand grasp-
ing the left sleeve, accompanied
by a bow, corresponds to the

作揖 of a man. Lien jên how-
ever is also used of men.

莫不斂衽 not one of them
but did him homage.

衽席之安 the peacefulness
of a comfortable bed.

登斯民於衽席之上
he placed his people (as it were)
upon a comfortable bed,—such
peace did he give them.

尸居衽席之間可以

治天下 a corpse already in
its coffin could govern the em-
pire,—if it had Tao.

妊²
5611

R. 沁侵

C. yém

H. nyim

F. cing²W. zang²P. }
M. } -jên

See 任

A. syém

Sinking and
Even Lower
Irregular.衽²
5612衽⁴
5613

R. 侵沁

寢

See 任

A. jém

Rising and
Sinking
Lower.壬²
5610

R. 侵

W. ngiang

N. nyin

See 任

Even Lower.

飪³

5614

R. 寢

See 任

Rising Lower.

任⁴

5615

R. 沁 侵

C. yēm

H. nyim

F. ēng², ſingW. zang²,

ſngiang

N. zing

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K. im

J. djin, nin

A. nyēm

Sinking and

Even Lower.

To cook food.

失飪不食 (Confucius) would not eat over-cooked food.

飪熟 well cooked.

羹飪 soups and meats,—a banquet.

To employ; to put in office (*see* 3435); to be equal to one's office; to bear; to tolerate; to sustain; to be responsible for. *See* 3455, 9876.

任用 to employ.

任賢無貳 in your employment of men of worth, let none come between you and them.

任官惟賢材 let the officers whom you employ be men of worth and ability.

惟爾不任 it is that you are not equal to your duty.

重任 an important office; a serious trust.

赴任 or 上任 to proceed to one's official post.

赴任執照 an appointment; a commission; credentials.

革職留任 to deprive of rank but retain at his post,—to give the offender a chance of wiping out his previous errors.

接任 to take over charge of an official post.

任事 to perform the duties of a post.

任內 within the jurisdiction; within the term of office.

任滿 when the term of office has expired.

現任 the present incumbent or post; the *then* incumbent.

新任 a new incumbent.

前任 the previous incumbent; a former incumbent; the post previously occupied by an official.

原任 the post recently occupied, —as by an official transferred or deceased.

才不勝任 his talents are not equal to the post.

免任 to dismiss from office.

任⁴

5615

任喜 a pleasant term of office.

並賀任禧 I also congratulate you on your appointment.

歷任文簿 a statement of services; a list of appointments previously held.

初任 a first appointment.

再任 a second appointment,—to the same post.

後任難期 I can hardly hope for another appointment.

榮任何所 where are you stationed?

難以知任 (under such circumstances), it would be difficult for me to take up my appointment.

仁以爲己任 he regards charity as his proper burden.

任人不如任天 better trust in God than in man.

信任 to trust to; to confide in.

責任甚大 the responsibility is very great.

完了我的責任 my responsibility will be at an end.

負任 to take upon oneself.

任人家事 to manage other people's business.

保任 to go security for.

任償 to be responsible for the payment.

三百金我任其半 of the three hundred taels, I will be good for half.

不任其咎 he does not admit that he is to blame.

任其自旋 leaving him to come home of his own accord.

任意 according to one's wishes; arbitrarily.

任着意見行 may it all turn out as you wish!

任自意 to indulge oneself; to be selfish.

任情任性 at one's own sweet will.

任性妄爲 to act in an arbitrary and reckless manner.

任氣敢爲 to act just as the fit takes one, without regard to consequences.

任⁴

5615

任你 or 任從你 as you please.

任他 let him! let him be! let him do as he likes!

任憑 or 任聽 to allow; to leave at liberty to; as much as one likes; however much..... *See* 10,227.

任催 in spite of what is urged.

任使 to do the pleasure of,—as a servant.

髮任莖莖白 let every hair of my head be white,—so long as.

任其飄動 (but) let them flutter in the wind,—instead of fastening them.

任由 at the option of.

任從英商 at the option of the British merchant to.....

任便 at liberty; at one's own convenience; freely.

任便隨時 at one's own discretion and convenience.

任你是誰, 不能依從 I don't care who you are, I cannot consent.

治任如汴 packed up his baggage and went to Pien.

任所 official residence.

任什麼不爲 nothing would do (but).

任那 *na*³ 兒 anywhere at all.Read *j'ên*². To carry on the shoulders. Artful. Trustful.

是任是負 carried on shoulders and on backs.

衆怒難任 it is difficult to stand against the anger of a crowd,—against public indignation.

無任感佩 grateful in the extreme.

任人 people artful of speech.

仲氏任只 lovingly confiding was the lady Chung.

不敢與諸任齒 I dare not match myself against him.

任恤 kind; sympathising.

任邦 a name for Korea.

姪

5616

恁

5617

R. 寢沁

C. yēm

H. nyim

F. eing

N. ngia-

P.

M. } jĕn

Y.

Sz.

K. im, nim

J. dĭin, nin

A. nyēm²Rising and
Sinking
Lower.

絳

5618

R. 侵沁

F. eing, eing²

See 任

Even and
Sinking Lower.

荏

5619

R. 寢

H. nyim

W. zang

See 任

Rising Lower.

衽

5620

鷩

5621

R. 侵沁

See 任

Even and
Sinking Lower.

Same as 5611.

To think; to reflect upon.
Thus; so. [To be distinguished from 您 8322.]恁樣 or 恁生 or 恁 (nin³ or
nĕn³) 麼 thus; in this way.

既然恁的 since it is so.

恁的不是他麼 of course
it is he.恁的不疼死我了麼
isn't this enough to kill me?To lay the warp of a
web; to weave.

縷絳 the warp.

織絳 to weave.

A large kind of bean.
Soft; pliant.藝之荏菽 he planted large
beans.荏染柔木, 君子樹之
trees of soft wood, easily worked,
are planted by wise men.色厲而內荏 he was stern-
looking, but had a soft heart.萬德荏嚴 possessing all the
virtues, he was soft-hearted
though stern.荏苒至今 time in its flight
has brought us to to-day. See
5557.桂荏 an oily seed eaten by
ducks.荏桐 a name for the 梧桐
tree; see 12,707.

Same as 5613.

A head-dress of feathers,
made from the plumes of a
bird of this name.

儿

5622

R. 眞

See 人

Even Lower.

亻

5623

人

5624

R. 眞

C. yĕn

H. nyin

F. ing, nōng

W. zang, nang,

ngiang

N. jĕng, nyĕng

P.

M. } jĕn

Y.

Sz.

K. in

J. nin, dĭin

A. nyōn, nyēn

Even Lower.

Radical 10. The form in
which 5624 appears when
used as a radical and placed
beneath the phonetic; e.g.
元, 允.The form in which 5624
appears when used as a
radical and placed to the
left of the phonetic; e.g.
他, 佛.Mankind; a man; a
woman; others, as opposed
to self. Artificial, as op-
posed to 天 11,208. Ra-
dical 9.天地人 heaven, earth, and
man.人人 or 凡人 all men; man-
kind.

人物 see 12,777.

人烟 men and smoke,—popu-
lation.

人家 people; somebody; others.

See 1139.

是人家的 it belongs to some
one.

人所共知 known to all.

正可驚人 just the thing to
frighten one.性不畏人 not afraid of any
one.可畏是人 what you have to
fear is the people.

人間 among men; in the world.

子非久人間 you are not
long, sir, for this world.人中 the groove from the sep-
tum of the nose to the upper lip.

人口 men and women.

販賣人口 to traffick in hu-
man flesh.人類 man,—as opposed to
brutes.人類不齊 persons of all
sorts.無論人畜 no matter whether
men or animals,.....

人

5624

一個人 one man (or woman);
a man.男人 or 人丁 a man; a male
adult.

女人 a woman.

內人 my wife.

一群人 a crowd of people.

衆人 the masses; the majority.

人地相宜 the right man in
the right place,—as a popular
territorial official.

大人 see 10,470.

小人 a small man; a servant;
the small or mean man, as op-
posed to 君子 3269.無爲小人儒 be not a
scholar after the pattern of the
mean man.

成人 to become a man.

長大成 人 grown up and
become a man.君子成人之美 the super-
ior man seeks to perfect the
good qualities of others,—and
not their bad qualities.可以爲成人矣 he can be
reckoned a perfect man.不成人 or 不成人子 to
be good for nothing.人子 the son of a man; a man;
used for the Son of Man, Christ.上人 a superior; a Buddhist
priest.

平人 an ordinary man.

人不知, 鬼不覺 not a
soul knows of it; absolutely
secret.

人形 human form.

人理 human experience.

人世 mortals.

人事 human affairs.

人事不省 to be unconscious.

人員 officers and others.

人氏 a family; stock.

人命 a life; human life.

人字帳房 a tent shaped like
人; a bell-tent.人靜 man at rest,—when all
was still.

人²

5624

人定時候 when all the world was at rest.

或人定勝天,不可知 perhaps our determination may conquer fate: who knows?

人財兩空 man and money both gone,—e.g. thief and his booty.

人夫 servants.

人文 human enquiry; human knowledge.

人工火食 labour and subsistence,—of workmen.

人望所歸 generally popular,—as a measure.

直指人心 pointing only to man's heart,—as the source and seat of true religion. Said of the teaching of 達摩 Bôdhidharma. See 11,976.

人貧志短 when a man is poor, he is wanting in enterprise.

人惟求舊,器非求舊

惟新 as to men we want those of old family, of things we do not want old but new ones.

衣不如新,人不如故 new clothes and old friends are the best.

人身 a man's body.

人材 talent; men of talent.

人品 a man's moral and intellectual level.

人心 sentiment; opinion; conviction.

人情 human passions; emotions; feelings; the presents and acknowledgements which express good will.

說個人情 to appeal to a person on behalf of another.

凡事留人情,日後好

相見 in all matters keep back your feelings a little (i.e. don't break utterly with your adversary), so that future meetings may not be awkward.

當于理而厭人情 it is right in principle, but repugnant to the feelings.

他必然作個人情 he will be sure to make an allowance in your favour,—grant the request.

人²

5624

不近人情 eccentric.

人性 human nature.

人力 human strength.

人倫 man's relationships. See 7464.

人客 guests; visitors.

人犯 criminals.

工人 artisans.

農人 agriculturists.

天生人,天養人 God gives man birth and God finds him food.

人其人 make men of their men,—a phrase used by Han Wên-kung when suggesting the suppression of monasteries and the due employment of priests in ordinary life.

人爲萬物之靈 man is the divinest of all things.

人生一百,種種色色 in a hundred men, there are men of all sorts.

人生一世,草生一秋 man lives but for a generation, as plants for a season.

人生如夢 man's life is but a dream.

爲人 to be a man (see 12,521); (wei⁴) to be altruistic; see 12,680.

爲人子,止於孝 as a son, he was filial.

爲人父,止於慈 as a father, he was kind.

爲人容易,做人難 to be a man is easy, to act as one is difficult.

豈能爲人 how can he be reckoned as a man? See 12,521.

甲之爲人,可想而知 you can imagine what sort of a man So-and-so is,—from what I have said.

其爲人也發憤忘食 he is simply a man who in his eager pursuit of knowledge forgets his food.

他不能人 he is impotent.

無分於人已 to make no distinction between others and self; to make common interest with.

無競維人 what is most powerful is the being the man.

人²

5624

匪直也人 not only thus did he show what he was.

有美一人 there is a beautiful lady!

彼何人斯 what can he do to you?

有人緣 he has affinity with people,—he is welcomed wherever he goes.

至禮有不人 perfect politeness is not artificial.

人人有臉,樹樹有皮 all men have faces (sense of shame), as all trees have bark.

人身一小天地 man is the universe in miniature.

人不求人,一般大 when no man seeks favours from any other, then all men are equal.

擡轎子也是人 he who carries the chair is also a man,—as much as he who rides in it.

人是樹樁,全靠衣裳 man is like the stump of a tree, he cannot get along without clothes.

人是衣裳,馬是鞍 clothes make the man, the saddle makes the horse.

人死如猛虎,虎死如綿羊 when a man dies, he becomes like a fierce tiger, when a tiger dies, it becomes mild as a lamb. [The ghosts of animals are not supposed to haunt people.]

天下只有兩人忙 on earth there are only two busy men,—Messrs. 利 Gain and 名 Glory, the ever present motives of human effort.

人參 image of man,—ginseng. A plant (*Aralia quinquefolia*, Planch. & Decne.) found in Manchuria, Korea, America, and elsewhere, the root of which is supposed to resemble a human body in shape. It is much valued by the Chinese as a strengthening medicine.

人參糖 a sweetmeat made with ginseng.

人日 man's day,—a name for the 7th day of the first moon, mentioned as being the most 靈 spiritual, man having been created on that day. [It is

人²
5624

杙²
5625

R. 眞
See 人
Even Lower.

魷²
5626

R. 眞
See 人
(in its regular forms)
Even Lower.

仁²
5627

R. 眞
C. *yên*
H. *nyin*
F. *ing, ning*
W. *zang*
N. *jing, nying*
P. }
M. } *jên*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *in*
J. *nin*
A. *nyôn*
Even Lower.

related by 東方朔 Tung-fang So that during the eight days of creation things appeared in the following order:—Fowls, dogs, pigs, sheep, oxen, horses, man, grain.]

The rafters on which tiles are laid.

A fabulous creature, half man half fish. A merman.

An inward and spiritual love for all mankind, of which 義 5454 is the outward and visible manifestation, best rendered by "charity," in its theological sense. Goodness; humanity; kindness; mercy. Sensitive, as to the touch. A kernel; the "pad" of an animal's foot. Used for 5624.

仁義禮智 the four cardinal virtues.

博愛之謂仁 universal love is called *jên*. See 5615.

仁義充塞於中 full of charity and duty to one's neighbour.

至仁無親 perfect charity has no partialities.

仁可爲也, 義可虧也 charity can be put into practice, duty to one's neighbour can be wrongly directed,—in which senses, from a Taoist point of view, they are defective.

以仁存心 see 11,972.

仁遠乎哉, 我欲仁, 斯仁至矣 is goodness so far off? If I desire goodness, lo! here it is [where there's a will etc.].

仁者見之謂之仁, 智者見之謂之智 good

仁²
5627

people call it goodness, shrewd people call it shrewdness,—all depends upon the point of view.

將仁待人, 被人不仁 to treat people with kindness and get unkindness in return.

仁愛 or 仁慈 or 仁惠 or 仁德 benevolence; kindness; mercy.

仁聞 famous for benevolence.

仁政 a humane administration.

仁厚 humanity.

仁里 a well disposed neighbourhood.

仁壽 old age as the reward of a benevolent life.

仁獸 a fabulous beneficent animal.

仁孝 filial affection.

仁懷 compassion.

仁心 kind-hearted; benevolent.

親親而仁民 be devoted to your parents and you will be humane to the people.

仁民而愛物 be humane to the people and you will be considerate to brutes.

仁兄 or 仁台 kind sir! my good sir!

仁憲 a just official. Also, a conventional phrase used in petitions and referring to the authorities petitioned.

不仁甚矣 the very opposite of charitable or kind.

手足不仁 hands and feet devoid of all sensation. See 8985.

仁子 a kernel. See 杏 4637.

菓仁 the kernels of stone fruit.

仁頻 betel-nut.

花仁 the seeds of flowers.

鰕仁兒 shelled shrimps.

瞳仁 the pupil of the eye.

仁父 an adopted father.

能仁寂默 one capable of benevolence, living as a hermit,—Shâkyamuni Buddha.

火狐爪仁 the soft fleshy part or "pad" of a fox's paw.

貂爪仁 the pad of a sable,—from which small pieces of fur are taken.

仍²
5628

See 5636.

孕²
5629

See 13,846.

撚²
5630

See 8314.

椹²
5631

See 625.

蓰²
5632

See 9843.

楨²
5633

R. 寢
See 荏
A. *niêm, nieng*
Rising Lower.

A kind of date, called 楨棗.

三楨 or 番楨 the carambola or polygonal Canton "gooseberry."

Read *shên*³. A kind of tree, resembling or identical with the Pride of India (*Melia Azederach*, L.).

稔^{3,4}
5634

R. 寢
C. *nêm*
H. *'lem, lem'*
F. *'ing, 'sing, 'ngiang*
W. *sang, 'ngie', 'zai*
N. *'zing, 'sing', 'ngie*
P. *jên, shên*
M. *jên, wên*
Y. *sên*
Sz. *shên, jên*
K. *im*
J. *nin, djin*
A. *nyêm, nêm*
Rising Lower.

Ripe grain; a harvest; a season. To store; to accumulate. Practised in; familiar with. Also read *shên*³, and sometimes written 譚. [In entries 3, 4, and 10, *jên* is obligatory.]

稔穀 grain in ear; harvest.

稔年 or 歲稔 a good harvest.

不及五稔 in less than five harvests,—*sc.* years.

甫及一稔 scarcely a year ago.

稔熟 abundant and ripe, as a harvest; familiar with.

稔頭 a term for sorghum which has the mildew.

積稔 to hoard up; to store.

暗稔財主 a man who has secret hoards of wealth.

聞之稔矣 much spoken of; famous.

稔^{3.4}

5634

稔惡 very wicked.

一切稔悉 thoroughly versed in.

出入最稔 always in and out.

稔其况味 well acquainted with the condition of things.

臤⁴

5635

R. 寢

C. *snēm*, *snēm*
H. *slēm*, *slēm*
F. *ing*

cf. 稔

K. *im*J. *djīm*, *nīm*A. *jēm*

Rising Lower.

To gormandise. Ripe;
well cooked.

JĒNG.

仍²

5636

R. 蒸

C. *ying*H. *yīn*F. *ing*W. *zing*N. *dzing*P. *jēng*M. *jēn*Y. *jēng*Sz. *jēng*K. *ang*J. *nīū*, *djū*A. *nyīng*

Even Lower.

Forthwith. Usual. Still;
again; yet.

仍執醜虜 forthwith he seized a crowd of captives.

仍几 the usual or ordinary bench.

仍舊 as of old; again.

今仍舊 I have reverted to the old reading.

遂仍其舊 and so we continued to do it.

仍照 or 仍前 as before.

仍蹈前轍 again treading in the old ruts,—at his old practices.

仍係彼言 it is after all as he said.

仍行 again.

仍然如此 or 仍復如是 the same thing over again.

仍往彼處 to go again to that place.

因仍苟且 to be again remiss or neglectful.

仍駐勿遽回省 remain, and be not in a hurry to return to the provincial capital.

不知何據, 姑仍之 not knowing which view to adopt, I leave the point open.

仍仍 disappointed.

仍孫 a descendant of the seventh generation below oneself.

扔²

5637

R. 蒸庚

徑

C. v. *zing*H. v. *wang*²F. *ling*N. *dzing*, v. *ang*P. *jēng*, *jēng*J. *shō*, *yō*, *sei*,
chō, *djō*A. *nyīng*

Even and

Sinking

Doubtful.

To drag along; to drive;
to push.Read *jēng*^{1.3}. To throw.

扔石 to throw stones.

扔掉了 he threw it aside.

把那法子扔掉另打算 reject that plan and think of some other.

扔了罷 throw it away.

扔棄 to throw away as useless.

扔開 to dismiss from one's thoughts.

祢²

5638

R. 蒸

N. *dzing*P. *jēng*M. *jēn*, *yūn*J. *djō*, *njō*A. *nyīng*

Even Lower.

Happiness. To approach.

祈天百祢 I pray God to send you all blessings!

芳²

5639

R. 蒸

N. v. *na*

See 仍

Even Lower.

Old roots; stumps of plants.

芳草當夏復生 the old roots will sprout again in summer.

擲

5640

𡗗²

5641

R. 蒸支

See 仍而

Even Lower.

See 1860. Vulgarly used for 5637.

All; a crowd.

𡗗𡗗 in crowds. See 2318.

JĪH.

日^{4*}

5642

R. 質

C. *yēt*, v. *mēt*H. *ngyit*F. *nik*W. *zai*, *ne*N. *jēh*, *nyih*,
v. *mih*P. *jī*²M. *jī*Y. *jēk*

The sun. A day. Oblong. Radical 72. See 1791, 6316, 12,509, 3721, 4761, 7622.

日頭 the sun.

日頭出來 when the sun rises.

日頭冒嘴兒 the sun just appearing above the horizon.

日光 the sun's rays; sunlight.

日^{4*}

5642

Sz. *jī*K. *il*, v. *nāl*J. *djitsz*, *nichi*A. *nyit*

Entering

Lower.

日之方中 the sun at the meridian.

日輪 the disc of the sun.

日陽 sunshine.

日色 sunlight.

日落 or 日平西 or 日入 or 日側 the sun setting; sunset.

幾於日所入地 near where the sun goes into the earth,—at sunset.

日出以前 before sunrise.

日食 or 日蝕 or 護日 an eclipse of the sun.

日有食之 the sun was eclipsed,—on 29 Aug., B.C. 775, the earliest verified record.

日圍主水 a halo round the sun means rain.

浮雲蔽日不能損其正明 floating clouds may obscure the sun but cannot detract from his real brightness.

東方發日 the sun rose in the east.

丙與丁不藏日 on *ping* and *ting* days one is sure to see the sun.

日罩 or 日照 the sun shining on; a parasol; a sun-shade.

不納日 not exposed to the sun,—of a sick room.

日晷 a sun-dial.

日天 the *dēva* of the sun. Sanskrit: *sūrya*.有天無日 a sky without a sun,—*Hamlet* without the Prince of Denmark; also said of one who has been wronged. See below.

天無二日, 民無二王 there are not two suns in the sky, nor (can there be) two rulers of the people.

日往則月來 when the sun goes, the moon comes.

日往月來 days went and months came,—time passed.

日月星無私照 the sun, moon, and stars shine on no one in particular.

日月爲證 with the sun and moon as witnesses,—to the contract.

日^{4*}
5642

日月不大好 times are bad.

日月扇 fans ornamented with figures of the sun and moon.

日新 daily improvement.

日新月盛 daily and monthly increasing.

日新月異, 校對無訛 each day's new (appointments) and every month's alterations accurately noted,—the motto on the Red Book (2073).

日就月將 by daily progress and monthly advance,—I shall learn.

日居 *chi*¹ 月諸, 出自東方 O sun! O moon! which come forth from the east. [The first four, and the second and fourth, characters are used in the sense of days and months, lapse of time. See 2987 *chi*¹.]

日本 the source of the sun; the east; Japan.

日國 or 日斯巴尼亞 Spain.

日人 Spaniards.

日夕 day and night.

一個日子 one day; a day.

日日 or 連日 daily.

白日 daylight.

日間 in the daytime.

三日之間 within three days.

人日 see 5624.

今日 to-day.

昨日 or 日昨 yesterday.

明日 to-morrow.

來日 see 6679.

日來 lately; constantly.

去日苦多 in past days I suffered much.

終日 all day long.

前日 the day before yesterday.

日前 formerly; on a previous occasion.

少日自解歸 after a few days he resigned and went home.

後日 the day after to-morrow.

日後 or 別日 or 異日 or

日^{4*}
5642

他日 another day; at some future date.

近日 lately; recently.

日近日親 more intimate day by day.

往日 or 昔日 formerly; in days gone by.

一日三, 三日兩 for days and days.

一日三, 三日九 one day became three, three days became nine,—time slipped away.

隔一日 or 間一日 every other day.

過一日澆一回 water (the flowers) every other day.

日肆 aggravated daily.

日甚 daily becoming worse.

日重一日 or 日甚一日 more and more (or worse and worse) every day.

一日冷似一日 it gets colder every day.

何日忘之 when can I forget them?—*sc.* never.

日對千金 a day is worth a thousand taels.

無日 or 不日 shortly; ere long; in a day or two. [The first is also sunless; see above.]

不日有曠 ere a day elapses, it is cloudy again.

不日不月 not for days nor for months,—not within any given time; indefinitely.

不可同日而語 not to be mentioned in the same day.

虛度日月 to waste the days and months.

後會有日 we shall meet again.

黃道日 an ecliptic day,—a lucky day.

日者 fortune-tellers who determine lucky days.

日用 or 日給 or 日費 daily expenditure.

日用常事 the necessary services of every-day life.

日課 a daily task.

日角 the protuberance on the heads of Buddhist saints.

日^{4*}
5642

日常 constantly; always.

日行 the course of the sun.

日行事宜 daily routine; daily business.

日行通用 in daily and general use.

不幾日行至 before many days he had reached.....

日迫 near the end of the year.

日子短 the days are short.

日子比樹葉兒長 the day is longer than the leaves of the trees,—you need not hurry.

日歷 a calendar.

靡日不思 not a day but what I think of it.

一日不見如三月 one day without seeing you is like three months.

見風日好 seeing that the day was fine.

吉日 a lucky day.

破日 an unlucky day.

平日 an ordinary day.

除日 New Year's Eve.

日期 a day; a date.

日久 for a long time.

日記簿 (or 錄) a log-book; a diary.

日旺 daily prospering.

日形其敗 or 日見其衰 daily losing ground or going to decay.

日下 beneath the sun; the Emperor; these past few days. Also used for Peking.

日下五色雲 five-coloured clouds beneath the sun.

限日下 this very day.

捧日心 to serve with loyal heart.

日字 the character *jih*; oblong.

日字步 the knight's move at chess. See 2697 *ts'ai*³.

Read *mi*^{4*}.

金日磾 Chin Mi-ti,—a statesman under the Han dynasty.

相⁴³

5643

R. 質

See 日

Entering
Lower.

Every-day clothes.

Read *ni*⁴⁴. A woman's underclothes.

皆衷其相服以戲於

朝 each of them wore an article of her underclothing, with which they made game with one another at Court,—alluding to Duke Ling of Ch'ên and two of his ministers who all had an intrigue with a beautiful widow.

JO.

若⁴⁴

5644

R. 藥馬

C. yök

H. } yok

F. } yok

W. ja

N. ziah

P. jo³

M. jo

Y. jak

Sz. jo

K. yak

J. djaku, niaku

A. nïök, niök

Entering
Lower.

To be as; as; as if; if; as to. To conform to; to follow; to be like. In the case of; with regard to. To approve. To be in sympathy with. Also = 汝 you. Who? (rare). In Peking colloquial, read *yao*⁴. See 何 3941. [To be distinguished from 苦 6258.]

有若無 having as though one had not.

口讀若方 the character 口 is read as 方.

末若 see 7999.

楊柳之盛若此 such is the luxuriance of the willows.

若然來 if he comes.

若果然 if really.

若不然 or 若不及 otherwise,—as when suggesting an alternative.

倘若 if; supposing that.

如若 if. See 5668.

若何 see 3941.

若要 if it is to be; in case of.

若遲不及 if there is delay, it will be too late.

若乃 see 8113.

小子若不知,却也不來聽琴了 had I not been a connoisseur, I should not have come to hear the lute.

若論理而行 if it is to be a question of principle.

若⁴⁴

5644

若是不好,就不買 if not good, don't buy it.

若不要 if you do not want it.

若不是,我就早來了 I should have come before, but that.....

若花若月若酒,皆足移情 such things as flowers, the moon, and wine, are enough to inspire one.

與海相若 just like the sea.

其葉沃若 its leaves are glossy-like.

往往若輩爲之 they often do it like this.

彼此判若兩途 there are the two following methods of doing it.

民猶若不足 the people have still not enough.

病未若死 the disease is not mortal.

未若獨宿之聞爲尤悽慘 (the above) is not so saddening as to hear it when passing the night alone.

指不若人 if a man's finger is not like that of another man,—he is dissatisfied, but not so as regards his mind.

若人或若而人 the said man.

若士者 the said gentleman.

若而氏 the said woman.

得若魚 having caught this fish.

若此無罪 as to these, who have committed no crime.

若彼若此皆可爲也 either this way or that way will do.

若老若幼 both old and young.

若民則喜 as to the people, they were pleased.

若夫慈愛 with regard to (filial) love,.....

莫若 (=不如) or 不若 or 豈若 there is nothing like...; it will be best to...

時寒若 seasonably cold.

曾孫是若 the wish of the distant descendant is gratified.

若⁴⁴

5644

天子是若 in full accord with the Son of Heaven.

自若 just so; as before; self-possessed. See 自 12,365.

若干 so much; a certain quantity or amount.

若許 so long; so many.

若汝予嘉 of you, being such as you are, I am full of admiration!

若否,罔有弗欽 with regard to those whom I approve and those whom I disapprove, let there be none who does not respect my will.

邦國若否,仲山甫明

之 in the States, the princes, be they good or bad, are clearly distinguished by Chung Shan-fu.

若爲雄才 who is the hero (forthcoming)?

杜若 *Polia japonica*, Hornst.; ? an *Alpinia*.

若木 a fabulous tree with red leaves which are luminous at night. One such tree is associated with the place of sunset, another with that of sunrise.

Read *jo*³. Frequently used in the transliteration of Sanskrit words.

般若 wisdom,—the last and highest of the 六度 six *pāramitā*, or means of passing into Nirvāna. Sanskrit: *prajñā*. See 8591.

般若波羅密多經 the *sūtra* of the intelligence which reaches the other shore,—Nirvāna. Sanskrit: *prajñā pāramitā*.

此是波若眼 this will enable you to attain to divine wisdom,—said by 曇霍 T'an

Ho pointing to his 錫杖 staff.

蘭若 see 6721.

惹³

5645

R. 馬

C. ye

H. ngia, 'ngia

F. nia

W. zi, zi⁵

N. je, zo

P. } jê

M. }

To provoke; to rouse; to induce; to attract to oneself. [To be distinguished from 愿 10,851.]

惹出來 to provoke.

我不敢惹他 or 惹他不起 I dare not provoke him.

惹³

5645

Y. *yei*
 Sz. *je*
 K. *ya*
 J. *sha, nia*
 A. *ñia*
 Rising Lower.

那個人惹不得 he is a man you had better not provoke.

惹怒 or 惹惱 or 惹氣 to excite anger; to irritate.

惹嫌 to provoke dislike.

惹禍 to bring misfortune on oneself.

惹火燒身 to stir up fire and burn oneself.

惹是非 or 惹是生非 to make mischief.

招惹 to stimulate; to excite.

惹人笑 to cause people to laugh.

引惹 to incite; to urge; to tempt.

花惹蝶 flowers attract butterflies.

惹我相思 roused my passion; inspired me with amorous feelings.

惹亂兒 or 惹草招風 to get oneself into trouble.

楮^{4*}

5646

R. 藥
 See 若
 Entering Lower.

A fabulous tree; see 5644.
 A kind of fruit.

楮榴 a species of plum. Also, the pomegranate.

箬^{4*}

5647

R. 藥
 F. v. *niok*
 W. *ngia*
 N. *niah*
 See 若
 Entering Lower.

The cuticle of the bamboo. A broad-leaved variety of bamboo.

箬篷 sails made of bamboo-leaves woven between splints.

箬帽芒鞋 bamboo-leaf hat and rush shoes,—retired from official life.

箬包船 boats used by a gipsy class in Kiangsu.

郢^{4*}

5648

R. 藥
 See 若
 Entering Lower.

A small feudal State, situated S.E. of 宜城縣 in Hupeh. Under the Han dynasty, a District.

熱^{4*}

5649

R. 屑
 C. *yt*
 H. *ngiet*
 F. *yek*
 W. *ngie*
 N. *jêh, ngih*
 P. *jê*
 M. *jê*
 Y. *yek*
 Sz. *je, ye*
 K. *jöl*
 J. *netsz*
 A. *nyiet*
 Entering Lower.

Hot, as opposed to 冷 6869 or 涼 7025; to heat. With intent; purposely. See 8533. [To be distinguished from 熟 10,051.]

溫熱 or 熱和和 warm; tepid.

漫熱 very hot.

暑熱 or 炎熱 hot; scorching; burning.

悶熱 or 燥熱 hot and muggy.

熱氣 蒸人 hot damp air, enough to steam one.

熱得有趣 it is nice and hot, —as tea.

熱天 a hot day.

天氣熱得狠 the weather is very hot.

熱如坐甑 as hot as if sitting on a boiler.

熱水 hot water.

天生的熱水 a hot spring.

熱酒 hot wine.

熱酒館 a restaurant which supplies hot food.

熱飯 hot food.

不分冷熱 not distinguishing hot and cold; no matter whether hot or cold; regardless of circumstances.

熱不息惡木陰 though hot, do not sit down under a poisonous tree. See 6126.

誰能執熱 who can take up a hot thing?

兩人打得火熱 the two men belaboured each other hotly.

吾心煩熱 I am very anxious in mind.

熱心 or 熱腸 or 熱心腸 warm-hearted; affectionate; zealous; earnest.

熱心學務 very eager in learning his business.

發熱 to put forth heat,—to be feverish.

晚年發熱 in his later life he became bad-tempered or irritable.

熱病 fever.

熱癰 heat spots or boils.

熱^{4*}

5649

熱度 temperature,—of the atmosphere and of human beings.

熱決之罪 a punishment meted out ere the matter has had time to cool,—e.g. the decapitation of a parricide.

熱鬧 busy; bustling; noisy.

熱河 hot river,—Jehol, a summer residence of the Emperors of China lying about 100 miles north of Peking, beyond the Great Wall.

弱^{4*}

5650

R. 藥
 H. *ngiok*
 F. *yok*, v. *yok*
 N. *ziah*, v. *hsiah*
 See 若
 Entering Lower.

Weak, as opposed to 强 1292. To treat as weak. To weaken.

弱質 weak in fibre; thin in substance.

軟弱 weak; weakly.

瘦弱 thin and weak.

衰弱 worn out; decrepit.

柔弱 soft and weak; pliable.

弱身子 a sickly person.

弱弟 a little brother.

濟弱 to help the weak.

懦弱 wanting in energy; imbecile.

弱不敵强 the weak cannot withstand the strong,—so says Mencius.

弱之勝强 the weak overcomes the strong,—so says Lao Tzū.

弱不勝衣 too weak to bear the weight of clothes.

勿爭强弱 do not struggle strong-weak,—to see who is master.

志氣弱 infirm of purpose.

軍中莫笑書生弱 do not be astonished that on the campaign my studies grew slack.

弱冠 a young man of twenty. See 6373.

嫵媚纖弱 slim and graceful.

春寒花弱 when the spring is cold, the flowers are stunted.

弱水 the Weak Water,—Oceanus of the Greeks.

弱^{4a}

5650

無弱孤有幼 do not treat as weak the orphan and the young, —but employ each according to his capacity.

謀弱山東之諸侯 he plotted to weaken the feudal chiefs of Shantung.

弱^{4b}

5651

A kind of water-plant or rush (*Typha*).

R. 藥

H. *ngiok*,W. *ngia*

See 若

Entering Lower.

弱^{4c}

5652

R. 藥

See 若

Entering Lower.

JOU.

柔²

5653

R. 尤

C. *yan*H. *yiiu*F. *iu*W. } *ziu*

N. }

P. *jou*M. *ju, jou*Y. *jéu*Sz. *jou*K. *yu*J. *dju, niu*A. *niu*

Even Lower.

Soft, as opposed to 剛 5895. Yielding; pliant. Tender, of language.

柔軟 soft; yielding; meek.

柔綿 or 柔順 yielding; accommodating.

柔和 soft; velvety.

柔懦 weak; nerveless.

剛柔並濟 tempering severity with mercy.

溫柔敦厚 benign and mild.

懷柔百神 he has attracted and given rest to all spiritual beings.

德以柔中國 by virtue to subdue the people of the Middle Kingdom.

媚態柔情 a soft, lascivious manner.

柔媚 attractive; beautiful.

楊柳風至柔 the willow wind (of spring) is very balmy.

柔遠人 be kind to men from afar.

柔語 soft speech.

婉甚柔甚 how sweet! how tender!—of a passage in a poem.

柔²

5653

柔之勝剛 the soft overcomes the hard.

柔則茹之, 剛則吐之 the soft is devoured, the hard is spat out.

柔毛 sheep's wool.

柔緩 slow,—as a fire.

柔佛 Johore.

柔然 the Geougen; see 5711.

揉²

5654

R. 尤有

C. *iu*F. *iu, iu*

See 柔

(usually Even)

A. *niu, niu*

Even and

Rising Lower.

To bend, as with fire; to twist; to subdue.

揉搓 to crumple in the hand; to bully.

揉碎 to twist to pieces.

揉球 to roll metal balls in the hand, in order to keep the fingers supple.

揉此萬邦 to subdue all these countries.

揉捺 to rub; to shampoo.

揉的一聲 there was a sudden whirr.

把眼揉出淚來 squeezed some tears out of his eyes.

揉³

5655

R. 有

See 揉

Rising Lower.

To bend wood by fire or steam.

揉木爲耒 to bend wood into a plough-handle.

Same as 5655.

揉³

5656

揉³

5657

R. 尤有

See 揉

Even and

Rising Lower.

Mixed.

同揉玉石 gems and common stones all mixed together.

揉²

5658

R. 尤

See 柔

Even Lower.

Fat; juicy; rich; abundant.

蹂²

5659

R. 尤有

See 柔

(elsewhere Even)

Even and

Rising Lower.

To tread out grain; to trample under foot.

蹂去粃糠 to tread the grain from the husk.

蹂踐 to trample under foot.

蹂躪 the trampling of animals, as in a stampede; the devastation caused by troops, or by oppressive taxation.

輶³

5660

R. 有

See 揉

Rising Lower.

The felloe of a wheel.

行山者仄輶 for mountain travelling, use hard-wood felloes.

輶²

5661

R. 尤有

See 柔

Even Lower.

Soft, as well-dressed leather or kid.

狃²

5662

月

5663

See 8161.

The form in which Radical 130 usually appears, chiefly at the left-hand side of the phonetic; see 5665. [To be distinguished from 月 13,768.]

肉^{2.3.4}

5664

R. 有

C. *yan*F. *niu, iu*P. *jou*M. *you*J. *dju, nio*A. *niu*

Rising

Obsolete and

doubtful.

A step; the track of an animal; to track. Radical 114.

肉^{4a}

5665

R. 屋

C. *yuk*H. *nyuk*F. *ngük*W. *ju, ngiu*N. *ngüo*P. *jou*M. *jou*

Flesh; meat, especially pork; fleshy; substantial. The pulp of fruit. Radical 130. See 5254.

肉釘 a collop of pork.

牛肉 beef.

羊肉 mutton.

肉^{4*}

Sz. ju
Y. jouk, jou²
K. yuk
J. shiku, niku
A. nyuk

Entering
Lower.

魚肉 fish.

鷄肉 chicken.

飛肉 poultry; game.

肉丸 or 肉圓 meat balls.

肉包子 mince dumplings.

肉片 meat in slices.

肉舖 or 肉架子 a butcher's shop.

肉案子 a butcher's block.

肉市 a meat market.

長^{chang} 肉 or 生肉 to lay on flesh.

瘦肉 thin; wasted.

風入肉 the wind is cutting.

腐肉 rotten meat; sloughing flesh.

不入肉 not in accordance with requirements.

肉麻 the flesh creeps.

打肉 to sell meat.

要打肉 you'll get a whipping.

骨肉 bones and flesh; flesh and blood, as brothers, parent and child. Also, the structure of a written character from a calligraphical point of view.

親骨肉 one's own flesh and blood,—of brothers or parents.

骨豐肉潤 the bones and the flesh (of written characters) well proportioned,—not too thin nor too thick.

一身肉 fat; corpulent.

肉身 this mortal body.

肉癢討打 your flesh itches to get a beating,—you want me to thrash you.

作為熟肉 to treat as cooked meat,—to gobble up; to prey upon, as greedy officials.

肉視之 regarded him as a piece of meat,—as something good to eat, *sc.* as some one to squeeze money from.

如行屍走肉 like a walking corpse or a moving lump of flesh,—of a dull, heavy-witted person.

肉白骨 to put flesh on white bones,—to bring a dead person to life.

肉^{4*}

5665

肉眼無珠 flesh-eyed, without pupils,—stupid; dull of apprehension.

肉眼不識英雄 can't tell a hero when he sees one.

肉食者鄙, 未能遠謀 the flesh-eaters are poor creatures, and cannot form any far-reaching plans.

剪肉焚香 to cut off flesh and burn incense,—as when one's parents are sick.

割肉療親 to cut off a piece of one's flesh to (mix with medicine and) cure one's parents.

割肉以充腹 to cut off one's flesh to fill one's belly,—robbing Peter to pay Paul.

乾水肉 meat that has not had water blown into it to increase the weight.

肉刑 flesh-punishment,—mutilation.

肉鼓吹 the sound of flogging.

肉疔 an ulcer.

肉瘤子 a wen.

息肉 proud flesh.

土肉 a kind of *Medusa* or sea-anemone.

肉香 a sort of joss-stick without the bamboo centre.

肉子 the blade of a knife.

肉桂 cinnamon.

肉菓荳蔻 nutmegs.

肉翅 clarified sharks'-fins.

一塊臭肉滿鍋腥 one piece of foul meat will make the whole pot stink. *Cf.* one black sheep, etc.

酒肉和尚 priests who take both wine and meat,—which they should not do. *See* 2260.

熟熟熟賣貴肉 though we are the closest friends, you sell me your meat dear!—*i.e.* you cheat an old friend.

Read *jou*³ (and vulg. and unauthorisedly *shou*⁴). The shape of *cash*.

背面肉好 (*hao*⁴) reverse, obverse, shape and hole, of a *cash*.

汝³

5666

R. 語

See 如

Rising Lower.

You; your. *See* 爾 3354 and 女 *ju*³ 8419. Name of two tributaries of the river 淮 Huai.

是非汝所知也 it is not one of the things you understand.

汝其于子治 do you try to govern them for me.

致意汝主人 repeat what I say to your master.

遵彼汝墳 along those raised banks of the Ju river.

糲³

5667

R. 語

See 如

Rising Lower.

Cakes made of rice-flour and honey.

如²

5668

R. 魚

C. yü

H. yü

F. yü

W. zü, jü

N. jü

P. ju

M. yü

Y. lu

Sz. ju, yü

K. yü

J. djo, nio

A. nyü

Even Lower.

To follow; to go to (*see* 10,296). If; as. Like; ditto. Normal; usual. You. *See* 辟 *p'i*⁴ 9016, 譬 9025.

躍如海內 to jump into the sea.

當如晉以告 you must say I have gone to Chin (Shansi). *See* 5615.

煬帝自京師如東都 the Emperor Yang went from Ch'ang-an to Lo-yang.

權將如吳 [Sun] Ch'üan was about to proceed into Wu.

如何 an interrogative phrase, asking for an independent opinion.

食之不足如何 but if one has not had enough to eat, how then?—*i.e.* what's to be done?

禿字如何寫 how is *t'u* "bald" written?

尊意如何 what is your opinion, sir?

如何是好 what is best to be done?

帝曰俞子聞, 如何 the Emperor said, "Yes, I have heard of him. What sort of a man is he?"

如²

5668

夜如何其 how goes the night?

如何不信 how is it he will not believe?

不知他學問如何 I don't know what his scholarship amounts to.

如何征稅 the manner in which duties are to be levied,.....

無如何也 or 無可如何 without resource; nonplussed.

而不敢如何 but did not dare to take any steps in the matter.

將如國家何 what then will become of the State,—if that is tolerated.

其如我何 what can he do to me?

傷如之何 I am tortured for her, but what avails it?

無如之何 there is no help for it; not concerned with.

如之何勿思 how can I not think of him?

藝麻如之何 how do we proceed in planting hemp?

何如 an interrogative phrase, asking for an opinion upon a suggestion of the speaker. Also = 不如; see below. Also used as an exclamation = How now?

君以爲何如 what do you think, sir, of that?

相公何如 what do you think of her now, sir?—that you see her, implying, "Is she not as I said she was?"

何如堯舜時邪 is not this like the days of Yao and Shun? —the Golden Age.

夜景之清絕爲何如也 how beautifully clear must the night have been!

但未知死何如生耳 but I do not know how death is as compared with life,—better or worse.

與其事後嚴懲,何如先期申儆 it is better to give warning beforehand than to inflict heavy penalties afterwards.

如²

5668

親賓相賀問何如 relatives and friends congratulate me and ask me how I like it,—e.g. my promotion.

以我爲何如人 what sort of a man will he take me for? —if I act thus.

無如 alas! unfortunately.

無如深閨遠在萬里 alas! my home is ten thousand li away.

如其仁 whose charity is like unto his?

如有 if there is; if he has.

如遇 whenever; if ever.

如若 or 如然 or 如果 if; if indeed.

如或 if perchance.

如果屬實 if it is true.

如須 if it shall be necessary.

不如 or 莫如 not equal to; not to be compared with. 不如 used as an initial phrase = the best plan would be as follows. See 親 2081 and 與 13,522.

不如不去 better not go.

不如是不足以 otherwise it would be insufficient to.....

與其悔之于終,莫如慎之于始 as compared with repenting at the end, there is nothing like being cautious at the beginning.

如官如府 see 5675.

如.....一節 with regard to.....

又如你們念佛 again, with regard to repetition of Buddha's name.

空如也 (the thief cleaned the place out) as empty as possible.

盃中空如也 his glass was quite empty.

襜如也 evenly adjusted; nicely dressed.

淡如也 free from care. See 10,646.

空空如也 apparently quite empty.

如同 like.

如詳 in accordance with the report.

如²

5668

如數 in accordance with the amount; in full.

如寶 as a precious stone; very dear.

如一 much the same. See below.

如一日 as at the present time.

雖有不如無 better not have it than have it.

所獲不如所亡 what he gained was not equal to what he lost.

如此 or 如此這般 or 如是 like this; thus.

有如此 such is the purport; shall have as much.

不聽軍令,有如此 whoever commits a breach of military discipline shall be served like this,—said by 孫權 Sun Ch'üan, as he smashed a table to atoms. See below.

如此如此,這般這般 telling him all the details as aforesaid,—a phrase used to avoid repetition of what is already known to the reader. Also, "so on and so on," as when details are purposely left unexpressed, or are reserved.

何至如此 how did it come to this pass?

有女如雲 there were girls as numerous as clouds.

如夫人 or 如嫂夫人 or 如君 as your wife,—your concubine.

如意 as you wish; in accordance with your heart's desire. The name of a kind of short sword, with sword-guard, originally made of iron, and used by the ancients for self-defence and also for purposes of gesticulation. It is now often given as a present among the Chinese, signifying good wishes for the prosperity of the recipient. It is seen in the hands of idols, and is the setting of 摩尼 Mani, the round pearl (one of the 七寶 sapta ratna) which is said to keep always clean and bright and to shed a brilliant light on all surrounding objects. Hence, it is the symbol of Buddha and his doctrines. Used for the Sanskrit riddhi and riddhi-pada, in the sense of magical powers. Also, the year-title of A.D. 692.

如²
5668

如意草 trefoil; clover.

稱心如意 exactly as one wishes.

不如意事常八九 of things that do not accord with one's wishes, there are eight or nine,—in every ten.

二子皆不如意 both the sons were dissatisfied.

如意襪 as-you-wish-stockings sold here,—a shop-sign.

手執燠爐如意 holding in his hands a censer and a *ju*.

我如意中有女子十七歲 my ideal is a maiden seventeen years of age.

縱意所如 to give free play to one's inclinations; to do as one feels inclined.

得以自如 able to do what he liked.

如願 to fall in with one's wishes.

六如 the six likes,—如夢

如幻如泡如影如

露如電 like a dream, like a vision, like a bubble, like a shadow, like dew, like lightning,—such is life.

九如 the nine likes,—如山

如阜如岡如陵如

川如月如日如南

山之壽如松柏之

茂 like high hills, like mountain masses, like topmost ridges, like huge bulk of rock, like streams, like the moon, like the sun, like the age of the southern hills, like the luxuriance of fir and cypress,—so may be thy increase and descendants to come!

所如不偶 not in accordance with one's anticipations.

大如我 older than I am.

如今 (= 而今 see below) now; at the present day.

如月 the second moon.

如故 as of old; as before.

如之 the like; such as this.

後勿如之 don't do it again!

高五寸闊如之 five inches in height, and ditto in breadth.

如²
5668

一如一 once times one is one.

二三如六 twice three are six.

取牛羊豕之肉三如

— take equal parts of beef, mutton, and pork.

如來 the highest of all the epithets given to every Buddha, signifying that his coming and going is in accordance with that of his predecessors. Sanskrit: *Tathagata*.

善如爾之間也 a good question indeed!

安樂自如 tranquil and happy.

繩墨殺焉竝如字

shéng, mo, sha, and yen, are all to be read here as usual,—without any change of sound or tone.

熊亦作能如字 *hsiung* is also written *néng* (in this passage) with its normal sound.

燭音炷, 師古讀如

字 *chu*^{2*} is (here) read *chu*¹. Yen Shih-ku keeps the normal reading.

大舊音泰, 今讀如字

the old sound of *ta* was *t'ai*, but it has now the normal sound,—of *ta*.

以文意考之烏當如

字 judging from the context, *wu* ought to stand,—as opp. to the emendation 烏.

如約 as agreed upon; according to Treaty.

如所擬 as suggested.

焚如死如 as many as were burnt, died.

如震如怒 like the rage of shaking thunder.

不如期 unpunctual.

四書熟如六經 when the Four Books have been learnt, we come to the Six Classics.

突如其來 he suddenly came in.

突如來如 coming at uncertain times.

有如 the common form for beginning an oath. See 皦 1369.

如²
5668

有如上帝 so help me God!

如而通 *ju* is used with *rhé* (3345),—and so comes to mean you, your.

遠如期 may your time (for death) be far off.

愛其二毛則如服焉 if you like graybeards, you had better follow them.

帑²
5669

R. 魚

See 如

Even Lower.

洳⁴
5670

R. 魚御

F. *ü, üü*

See 如

Even and Sinking Lower.

筍²
5671

R. 魚

See 如

Even Lower.

茹²
5672

R. 魚語

御

See 如

Even, Rising, Sinking Lower.

The binding at the end of a bow. A large napkin. A banner.

Moist; damp; marshy.

霧瀾衣欲洳 in a heavy mist the clothes become soaked.

沮洳 low and cozy,—as a marsh.

洳河 old name of a river in Hupeh.

The thin outside skin of the bamboo, used for caulking and other purposes.

To receive. To reckon; to deliberate. To eat; see 柔 5653. Putrid. Madder. [Read *ju*⁴ in the book-language, except the last entry.]

我心匪鑒, 不可以茹 my mind is not a mirror: it cannot receive,—all impressions equally.

不可以茹 I cannot guess what it is.

來咨來茹 consult about and consider,—the rules which have been given to you.

玃狁匪茹 badly reckoned the Hsien-yün.

茹草 to eat herbs.

茹其拳而不言 sucked his fist and said nothing.

茹²

5672

吐茹 to spit out and to swallow,
—the hard and soft parts, respec-
tively.

天亦有所吐茹乎 has
God, too, certain things He must
put up with?

啜茹 to gobble up.

不茹葷 not to eat forbidden
food,—as priests. See 5234.

貪茹 a great appetite.

茹素念經 to eat lenten fare
and repeat the *sūtras*.

茹毛飲血 to eat the skin
and drink the blood,—as savages
do.

茹魚驅蠅 like taking stink-
ing fish to drive away flies,—it
only makes them come the more.

拔茅連茹 to pull up plants,
roots and all; to attract or call
together the scholars of a coun-
try; to advance worthy men.

香茹 a fragrant plant (*Elsholt-
zia cristata*, Willd.), allied to ver-
vain. See 5680.

茹蘆在阪 the madder (*Rubia
cordifolia*, L.) is on the bank.

儒²

5675

儒教 or 儒家 Confucianism.

儒士 or 儒生 the literati.

寒儒 a poor scholar.

迂儒 a simple scholar, without
knowledge of the world.

小儒 the schoolmen.

腐儒 a rotten scholar,—a pedant.

儒醫 a learned physician.

儒雅 refined; accomplished.

儒學 a Director of Studies,—of
whom there are generally two
in every 縣 District.

通儒 of wide learning.

儒冠儒服 settled down; satis-
factory; ship-shape,—a phrase
used in the north and said to
refer to the change of head-
gear and dress enforced by the
Manchus. Also written 如官
如府.

嚙⁴

5676

R. 虞

C. *ṣöü*, *ṣyü*H. *ṣi*F. *ṣü*W. *ṣü*N. *ṣjü*P. *ṣju*M. *ṣyü*

See 儒需

Even Lower.

濡⁴

5677

R. 虞

See 乳

Rising Lower.

孺²

5678

R. 虞

See 遇

F. *ṣü*, *ṣü*, *ṣü*N. *jü*

See 儒

A. *nyu*

Even Lower.

A suckling; a child; to
be childlike.

孺子 little boy or my lad!

公將不利於孺子 the
duke will do no good to the boy.

黃口孺子 a young child.
See 5124.

和樂且孺 happy and child-
like.

孺慕之私 my longing af-
fection.

孺²

5678

孺人 title of wives of officials
of the seventh grade. Used on
tombstones for a "deceased wife."

長者收拾進來, 交付

孺人 your husband took it in
and gave it to you.

孺人喜逢迎 the goodwife
is fond of entertaining guests.

濡¹

5679

R. 虞

C. *ṣöü*, *ṣyü*H. *ṣi*, *ṣi*F. *ṣü*N. *ṣhü*P. *ṣju*M. *ṣyü*Y. *lu*Sz. *ju*K. *yu*J. *dju*, *niu*A. *tu*, *niu*

Even Lower.

To moisten; damp; to
be wet; glossy.

濟盈不濡軌 the full ford
will not wet the axle of my
carriage.

如濡 as though wet,—shining;
glossy.

沾濡 or 濡溺 to dip; to
immerse; soaked.

濡鷄 to dip a fowl in hot water,
to make the feathers come off
easily.

濡濕 to wet; to soak.

濡染 to dye.

耳濡目染 ears soaked and
eyes dyed,—with learning.

含濡 to be patient; to endure.

無濡忍之心 having no
patience; unable to put up with.

是何濡滯也 how dilatory
and lingering!

濡需者豕彘是也
ephemeral enjoyment like that
of lice on a pig's back.

濡河 name of a river in Chihli,
and of another in Kuangsi.

濡²

5680

R. 虞

See 儒

Even Lower.

A plant (*Elsholtzia cris-
tata*, Willd.), called 香薷,
a decoction of which is used
as a cooling drink. See
茹 5672.

褌²

5681

R. 虞

See 儒

Even Lower.

A short coat; a jacket.

單褌 a single jacket,—i.e. un-
wadded and without lining.

汗褌 an undershirt; a sweater.

腰褌 a belt worn round the
loins.

褌袴 jacket and trousers.

柳⁴

5673

R. 魚

See 如

K. *niē*

Even Lower.

Rags; old clothes. See
絮 4774.

繡有衣柳 for caulking, rags
are used.

柳漸于罅 the caulking gra-
dually let the water in,—being
worn out by age.

鴛²

5674

R. 魚

See 如

Even Lower.

A kind of quail, said to
be produced by transformati-
on from a mole.

儒²

5675

R. 虞

C. *yü*H. *i*F. *ü*W. *jü*N. *jü*P. *ju*M. *yü*Y. *lu*Sz. *ju*K. *yu*J. *niu*, *dju*A. *nyu*, *nyo*

Even Lower.

A scholar; a man of
learning. A Confucianist.

女 *ju*³ 爲君子儒 be a
scholar after the style of the
superior man.

無爲小人儒 be not a
scholar after the style of the
mean man.

儒者之道 the principles of
the learned.

必歸於儒 they naturally
turn to orthodoxy.

醺²
5682

R. 虞 虞

See 儒

Even and
Rising Lower.

屨³
5683

R. 屨

See 乳

Rising Lower.

辱⁴²
5684

R. 沃

C. } yuk

H. } yuk

F. ük

W. ju

N. soh, joh

P. 'ju, ju'

M. ju, jou

Y. yuk

Sz. ju

K. yuk

J. djoku, niku

A. nyuk

Entering

Lower.

Strong, as wine.

酒醺維醺 his sweet spirits
are strong.

Shoes.

Disgrace, as opposed to
榮 5740. To be disgrace-
ful. To insult; to put to
shame; to disgrace; to de-
file. See 羞 4658.

則辱安從至乎 whence
then can disgrace come upon
you?

忍辱 to put up with insult. See
3354.

含辱偷生 to swallow the
shame and save one's life by
flight.

辱身 to disgrace oneself.

辱親 to disgrace one's parents.

玷辱 to disgrace; to violate.

喪師辱國 the army destroy-
ed and the country dishonoured.

不辱君命 not to dishonour
the commands of one's sovereign.

辱膺寵命 I disgracingly re-
ceive highly favouring com-
mands,—you have condescended
to favour me by commanding.

君無所辱命 you have no
commands to honour me with.

不才無學有辱明問
I am too stupid and ignorant to
be worthy of your question.

屈辱 a phrase used by host to
guest,—I have to apologise for
my shortcomings, etc.

辱臨敝舍 I disgrace you in
bringing you to my humble home,
—you honour me by coming.

辱承見召 I have been
honoured by your invitation.

使吾子辱在塗泥久
矣 I have kept you too long

辱⁴²
5684

employed in the humble work
of brick-laying,—not knowing
what your talents were.

辱沒了他 put him to utter
shame.

受了一番羞辱 he was
subjected to a bout of insult.

辱⁴²
5685

R. 沃

See 辱

Entering
Lower.

溽⁴²
5686

R. 沃

See 辱

Entering

Lower.

Damp; muggy. Rich;
greasy. Name of a river
where 穆王 Mu Wang
drank.

林無不溽 the woods are
always damp.

溽暑 or 溽熱 muggy and hot.

溽氣蒸騰 the muggy vapour
rises.

不溽 not rich; plain; simple.

飲食不溽 do not eat or
drink rich things.

縹⁴²
5687

R. 沃

See 辱 縹

Entering and

Sinking

Lower.

Ornamented; adorned;
gay; elegant. To reckon
with.

繁縹 gaily variegated,—as a
robe.

密采珍縹 of many hues and
adorned with gems.

縹細 fine; downy.

縹節 excessive formalities and
ceremonial.

蓐⁴²
5688

R. 沃

H. yuk,

See 辱

Entering

Lower.

Suckers; shoots; sprouts.
Rushes. A silkworm frame.
Name of an ancient petty
State.

竹蓐 a fungus growing on the
bamboo.

蓐收 the Spirit of the 孟秋
first month of spring.

茵蓐 a mat for a carriage.

蓐食 to take meals in bed.

臨蓐 near her confinement.

落蓐 to be born.

褥⁴²
5689

R. 沃

H. yuk,

N. nyüoh

See 辱

J. djoku, toku

Entering

Lower.

A mattress; a mat;
bedding.

床褥 or 褥子 or 裊褥 a
mattress.

褥套 a bed-bag,—for travelling.

棉褥 a wadded quilt.

被褥 coverlet and mattress.

馬褥 a saddle-cloth.

椅褥 the cushion of a chair.

入⁴²
5690

R. 緝

C. yêp

H. ngyp

F. ik, v. 'tie

W. zai

N. jêh

P. ju'

M. ju, yü

Y. lwêh

Sz. ju

K. ip

J. djü, nü

A. nyêp

Entering

Lower.

To go in, as opposed to
出 2620; to make to enter;
to put in; to import. Radi-
cal 11. [To be distinguish-
ed from 人 5624 and 八
8504.]

入出數目 figures showing
income and outgoing,—receipts
and disbursements; debit and
credit; a balanced account.

量入以爲出 estimate your
income in order to arrange your
expenditure.

入險出險 to encounter a
danger and escape unhurt.

入欸 or 入賬 or 入錢 or
入銀 receipts.

收入 to receive.

無入息 no interest accruing;
no profit from.

入數 to enter among the num-
ber; to put in the account.

入口貨 imports.

令人入粟受爵 to order
that importation of grain should
be rewarded by conferment of
rank.

入官 to enter official life; to be
confiscated.

學古入官 study antiquity
in order to enter upon your
official duties.

貨物入官 the goods are con-
fiscated.

入華 to enter China; to invade
China.

入川 to enter Ssüch'uan.

入內地 to go into the interior.

入門 to enter a door; to make
a beginning; introductory.

入^{4*}

5690

無事休入吾門 unless on (important) business, do not enter my door,—a phrase seen at *yaméns*.

入場 or 入考 to go up to the public examinations.

入贅 to marry and live with the wife's family.

入學 to begin one's studies, as a boy; to take the first degree.

入泮 to take the first degree.

入幕 to fly in beneath the screen, as birds do in houses; to act as secretary.

入寇 to invade,—of rebels.

入選 to be placed upon the selected list.

入夜 nightfall.

入相 R.U.E., in theatricals.

不相入 not suited one to the other. See 5716.

故入人罪 to maliciously get people into trouble.

入理 reasonable.

入信 credible.

入定 to enter into the contemplative state,—as a Buddhist priest.

入聖 to be of the orthodox faith.

入化 marvellously.

入殮 to put into the coffin.

入朝 to go into the palace.

入手 to begin; elementary.

從官制入手 begin with the official regulations.

入眼 well-looking; pretty.

入骨 to enter the bone; to bite, as cold; to be very influential or powerful with.

入山 to go to the hills,—to retire from the world.

入册 to be entered on a register.

入告 to bring to the notice of his Majesty.

入稟 to enter a petition.

入奏 to present a Memorial to the Throne.

轉爲入奏 to present a Memorial on behalf of some third person.

入世 to be born.

入^{4*}

5690

入英籍 to be naturalised as a British subject.

入坐 to seat oneself with others at the table.

入耳之言 pleasant, agreeable words.

六入 the six organs of sense,—the eye, ear, nose, tongue, body, and mind. Sanskrit: *chaddāyatana*.

眼入色 colour enters by the eye.

做個入話 by way of introduction.

起而入之 got up and let him in.

不諫亦入 without admonition, he went on in the path of goodness.

我入自外 when I come from abroad,.....

弗畏入畏 he who is without fear finds himself in fear,—be not over-confident.

長 *ch'ang*² 入 officers in constant attendance upon the Emperor.

入聲 the entering tone. See 9883.

割斬入聲 *cha* is pronounced *chan* in the entering tone.

不入八分 a class of Imperial nobility.

Read *ju*³. To place; to put.

混入 to put things in their wrong places.

Milk; to suckle; the breasts; a nipple; a teat; hence, the white grape. See 12,826.

乳³

5691

R. 麋

C. *yü*

H. *yui*

F. *ü*

W. *zū*

N. *jī*

P. *ju*

M. *yü*

Y. *lu*

Sz. *ju, yü*

K. *yu*

J. *dju, niu*

A. *ngiu*

Rising Lower.

乳汁 or 乳嫺 milk.

乳房 the udder.

乳核 a teat.

乳母 or 乳嫗 or 乳娘 or

乳媼 a wet-nurse.

乳醫 a mid-wife.

斷乳 to wean.

乳哺 to suckle.

乳子 a suckling child.

此乳臭小兒 this small child smelling of milk,—this unweaned brat.

乳³

5691

乳下 at the breast; unweaned; young.

羊羔跪乳 the kid kneels to suck.

乳名 the pet name given three days after birth.

一乳三男 three boys at a birth.

石鐘乳 stone-bell teats,—stalactites.

蠅於蠶身乳子 the fly deposits its eggs in the body of the caterpillar.

牛乳餅 a kind of cheese curd.

行乳藥 to take poison.

乳金 liquid gold,—used in painting.

竹乳 tabasheer,—a siliceous concretion found inside the joints of the bamboo and used as a medicine.

馬乳 mare's milk. Also, the Isabella, *i.e.* the long white grape.

馬乳酒 koumiss. See 10,314.

若欲滿盤堆馬乳 if you wish to pile up a dishful of grapes.

葡萄架萬乳 on the vine-frame are masses of grapes.

乳香 gum olibanum or frankincense,—so called because the drops resemble nipples.

乳鉢 a mortar, as used by apothecaries.

天乳星 the stars α ω in Serpens.

Same as 5693.

廿

5692

廿^{4*}

5693

R. 緝

C. *ye², ya², a²*

H. *ngiam²*

F. *ik⁵, nik⁵*

niek⁵, nieng²

W. *ngie²*

N. *ngien², ngi*

P. *nien²*

M. *lien²*

Y. *nei*

Sz. *nien*

K. *ip*

J. *djū, niū*

A. *nyēp⁵*

Sinking and

Entering

Lower.

Twenty. Also read *nien*⁴.

廿四史 the twenty-four dynastic histories of China.

打廿板 give him twenty blows.

廿多人 twenty and more persons.

勿管三七廿一 never mind that three sevens make twenty-one!—go on in your own stupid way.

月

5694

肉

5695

稊²

5696

R. 支

Even Lower.

𣎵³

5697

R. 銑

See 軟

Rising Lower.

𣎵²

5698

R. 先

See 軟

Even Lower.

𣎵⁴

5699

R. 箇 翰

銑

See 懦 煖

Sinking Lower.

𣎵¹

5700

R. 先

See 軟

Even Lower.

𣎵³

5701

R. 銑 支

See 軟 而

Rising and Even Lower.

See 5663.

See 5665.

JUA.

A form of 10,391, used for the Peking colloquial *jua*. Rumpled; creased.

紙張都稊了 the paper is all creased.

JUAN.

Soft; weak; pliable; elastic.

以𣎵脆之體 being of a very weakly constitution.

出𣎵梯 he produced a portable or rope ladder.

The vacant space inside a city wall.

𣎵垣 vacant spaces between enclosing walls.

Timid; nervous.

畏𣎵 fearful; apprehensive.

𣎵弱 timid and weak.

𣎵儒 wanting in energy.

To dip; to soak. To push. Also read *jo*⁴. Used with 5715.

𣎵于醢 dip it in the sauce.

A name for *Diospyros lotus*, L., which looks black when dried for use.

Read *êr h*². Used for 3347.

𣎵

5702

𣎵

5703

𣎵³

5704

R. 銑

See 軟

Rising Lower.

𣎵³

5705

R. 支 旱

See 而 軟

A. noun
Even and Rising Lower.𣎵¹

5706

R. 先

See 軟

Even Lower.

𣎵

5707

𣎵⁴

5708

R. 霰

See 軟

Sinking Lower.

𣎵

5709

𣎵

5710

𣎵³

5711

R. 虞 銑

See 儒 軟

Even and Rising Lower.

Same as 5704.

Same as 5698.

An opaque whitish quartz, with pieces of cornelian in it, used for ornaments.

琢𣎵爲瓶 to make a vase out of quartz.

A disease of the foot.
See 5712.

Seam; border; binding; selvedge.

Same as 5712.

Soft, ductile silver.

𣎵色九成 the touch of the silver is nine parts,—out of ten pure; *i.e.* ten per cent of alloy.

Same as 5698.

Same as 5704.

To wriggle, as a worm.

蠕動 or 蠕蠕然 wriggling.

蠕蠕 (also read *ju ju*) the name of a nomadic power of Central Asia, 4th—6th centuries A.D., destroyed by the Turks; Gibbon's *Geougen*. [The name was given by the Emp. T'ai Wu Ti of the Wei dynasty, A.D. 424—451, in contemptuous comparison with crawling insects.]

軟³

5712

R. 銑

C. yün

H. ngüe

F. niong,

nwong

W. ngüe

N. ngüē

P. jwan

M. jwan, yüan,

jäng

Y. jōu

Sz. jwan

K. yōn

J. zen, nen

A. nüen

Rising Lower.

Soft, as opposed to 硬 13,341 (*see* 6174); yielding; pliable; weak.

軟硬 soft and hard. In music, the former applies to the sound of stringed instruments; the latter, to that of flutes, etc.

欺軟怕硬 to impose on the weak and beware of the strong.

浸軟 or 泡軟 to soften by soaking.

細軟 fine and soft.

比得軟脚病 that you had lately contracted the "soft foot" disease. *See* 5705.

看見了便心軟了 when she saw him, her heart was softened.

他的筆跡軟 his handwriting is soft,—wanting in boldness of stroke.

伸軟腰 to stretch oneself.

軟身 or 遍身發軟 delicate; weakly.

軟語 soft words; kind words.

軟翠 light blue.

軟壳蛋 an egg with a soft shell.

軟拐子 a man with bent ankles.

軟兒咕唧的 soft; womanish.

軟指甲 partly detached pieces of finger-nails.

軟怯 nervous; timid.

軟芽 tender shoots.

柔軟 soft; yielding; meek.

軟弱 weak; weakly.

發軟弱 to show signs of weakness.

軟和 accommodating; conciliatory; comfortable; easy; soft and warm.

軟軟勢 be more gentle.

軟飽 a poetical name for wine.

軟包 or 軟片子 one who is too soft; a noodle. The latter also means materials that can be folded without spoiling them; *e.g.* silk crapes.

耳軟心活 soft ears and lively mind,—credulous and excitable; ready to believe anything.

軟³

5712

軟煤 coal-dust and clay mixed into cakes for burning.

軟棚子 places where catamites are obtainable, generally kept by barbers.

阮³

5713

R. 阮 13.

C. yün

H. nion

F. ngwang,

wong

W. ngö

N. nyüen, ngü

P. jwan

M. yüan

Y. jou

K. wön

J. gen, gūn

A. ngien

Rising Lower.

Name of a mountain.

Name of a small feudal State.

五阮關 name of a pass in Kansuh.

小阮 the younger Yüan, — nephew of Yüan Chi (see Biog. Dict. 2548); hence, a nephew.

摘阮 to play the guitar.

善彈阮咸 skilled in playing on the guitar. See 4498.

See 6374.

筲

5714

搨²

5715

R. 先

See 軟

Even Lower.

To rub between the hands; to rumple. Used with 5700.

煩搨之力 strength for scrubbing vigorously.

Read *no*². To rub.

搨抄 to rub in the hands.

JUI.

柄⁴

5716

R. 霽

See 蚋

Sinking

Lower.

The handle of a tool. [To be distinguished from 柄 9298.]

柄鑿不入 the handle and the hole do not fit,—used of two persons of unsympathetic dispositions. See 11,572.

幸不鑿柄 luckily they fitted her.

汭⁴

5717

R. 霽

See 蚋

Sinking

Irregular.

The place of junction of two streams. A bay; a bight. Name of a branch of the river 涇 in Kansuh.

沙汭 a sandy shore.

蚋³

5718

R. 霽

C. yöü

H. lui

F. yo

W. zai

N. zai

P. jwei

M. lei

Y. nwei

K. ye

J. zai, ne

A. nüe

Sinking

Irregular.

A mosquito; a gnat. A venomous snake.

蚊蚋 mosquitoes; gnats.

蠅蚋 flies and gnats.

蚋

5719

Same as 5718.

芮³

5720

R. 霽

P. jwei

M. jwei

See 蚋

Sinking

Lower.

Small plants budding. The thongs of a shield.

Name of a State. Name of a river.

石龍芮 a species of buttercup (*Ranunculus Sceleratus*, L.).

芮芮 flourishing vegetation.

𦵏³

5721

R. 支

C. syüü

H. sui

W. zü², jü²,

zai²

P. jwei², jwei

Y. se²wei

K. yu

J. nī, zui

A. nui

Even

Irregular.

Drooping leaves; a fringe. Soft; delicate. Used with 5723.

葳(或萎)𦵏 the rhizome of *Polygonatum officinale*, All.

葳𦵏旗 a flag hung amongst flowers on the 3rd day of the 3rd moon, to encourage them to open.

𦵏賓 luxuriant vegetation; the fourth longest of the twelve 律 tubes, corresponding with the 5th moon and the 11th hour = F sharp.

布冠不𦵏 the (black) cloth cap of the people has no tassel.

Same as 5723.

蕊³

5722

蕊³

5723

R. 紙

C. syüü

H. lui, lui

F. lui

W. jü, ngü

N. ngü

P. jwei

M. ju, yü

The stamen or pistil of a flower; buds; unopened flowers. Sap; juice.

蕊心 stamens and pistil.

花蕊 stamens or pistils.

花蕊頭 the bud of a flower.

發蕊 to put forth buds.

蕊³

5723

Y. lui

Sz. jwei, yui

K. ye

J. dzui, nī

A. nyui

Rising Lower.

嫩蕊方開, 蜂媒至間 the tender buds are hardly open ere the go-between bee comes to call,—as the go-between of real life, with a view to arrange a match.

玉蕊瓊英, 未足方喻 it is impossible to describe her budding charms.

石蕊 lichen; moss.

燭蕊 the wick of a candle.

鴉片蕊 the juice of the poppy.

蕊汁 the viscid juices of plants.

藥³

5724

R. 紙

See 蕊

Rising Lower.

The stamen or pistil of a flower. Used with 5723.

玉藥花 *Passiflora caerulea*, L.

藥³

5725

R. 紙

See 蕊

Rising Lower.

Hanging down like fringe.

瑞⁴

5726

R. 寘

C. shüü, süü

H. shui

F. soui

W. zü

N. zai

P. jwei

M. }

Y. }

K. su, v. se

J. sui, zui

A. t'wai, t'ui

Sinking

Lower.

A jade tablet, given as a token of investiture to the various feudal princes, and varying according to the rank of each. Auspicious; lucky. A keepsake.

輯五瑞 he called in the five tokens,—he summoned the princes to audience.

瑞氣 auspicious influences,—as of the Emperor.

祥瑞 lucky; auspicious.

瑞日 an auspicious day; pleasant weather.

瑞世瓊瑤 Gem of a Prosperous Age,—a name given by Han Wên-kung to 李賀 Li Ho of the T'ang dynasty.

瑞雪 seasonable snow.

瑞獸 wonderful animals.

瑞色 a lovely colour.

瑞嶼 or 瑞敦 or 瑞國 Sweden.

銳⁴

5727

R. 霽

C. yōü²H. yui, yui²Y. nwei, lwei²

See 蚬

A. nūe²

Sinking

Lower.

A sharp-pointed weapon; piercing; acute; shrewd; zealous; valiant; resolute. Small; trifling; insignificant.

一人冕執銳 one man in a great officer's cap, and holding a sharp-pointed weapon.

銳利 pointed and sharp.

尖銳 pointed; sarcastic.

失銳 to have the point blunted; to be crestfallen.

口銳 sharp of tongue; pert.

銳氣 valour; ardour to fight.

銳氣不可墮 do not let your ardour abate.

精銳 skilled in; sharp at.

銳兵 or 銳師 or 銳卒 well-drilled troops.

敏銳 keen; acute; smart.

銳意購求 he was very keen on buying up,—old pictures.

銳身救人 to rush forward to save another.

銳任 to undertake responsibility.

其進銳者, 其退速 he who advances with precipitation will retire with speed.

食銳減 his appetite decreased.

睿⁴

5728

R. 霽

C. yōü

H. yui

F. yō

W. yü

N. ze

P. }

M. }

Y. lui, lwei

Sz. jwei

K. ye

J. yei

A. nūe, jūe

Sinking

Lower.

To be perspicacious; wise; shrewd.

思曰睿 (the outcome of) thought is called perspicacity.

睿作聖 perspicacity manifests itself in wisdom.

睿智 intuitive wisdom.

仁宗睿皇帝 our Humane Ancestor, the Divinely-wise Emperor,—the posthumous or "temple" title of the Emperor

嘉慶 Chia Ch'ing.

睿宗 temple name of Kublai Khan's father.

叡⁴

5729

Same as 5728.

允

5730

閏⁴

5731

R. 震

C. }

H. }

F. nung

W. yung

N. jing, yüing

P. jun

M. yün

Y. lwen

Sz. jun, yün

K. yun

J. djun

A. nyuén

Sinking

Lower.

JUN.

See 13,844.

Intercalary; extra.

閏月 an intercalary moon,—a thirteenth moon inserted seven times in nineteen years, in order to make up the annual deficiency of the lunar year as compared with the solar year. This moon is now inserted in such a manner that the winter solstice will always fall in the 11th moon, the summer solstice in the 5th, the vernal equinox in the 2nd, and the autumnal equinox in the 8th. Also, that it shall cover a period in which the sun does not pass from one sign of the zodiac to another, and that the 1st, 2nd and 12th moons shall never be reduplicated.

以閏月定四時 by means of an intercalary moon, fix the four seasons,—so said the Emperor Yao.

七閏爲一章 seven intercalations make a Metonic cycle of nineteen years.

逢閏不減 no reduction for an intercalary moon.

窮漢趕上閏月年 the poor man reaching a year with an intercalary moon,—worse off than ever, inasmuch as he will have more days for which to find the necessities of life.

梧桐知閏 the wu tung (12,707) knows when there is an intercalary month,—and grows an extra leaf in consequence.

閏壽 a birthday in an intercalary moon.

閏日 a term for the 29th February.

添閏 to add a little extra.

閏運 a term applied to dynastic Houses which were neither in the direct line of succession, nor yet usurpers of the same. See 1676, 12,316.

To soak; to moisten; to enrich; to increase; to adorn. Glossy; shining; sleek. To follow; to imitate.

浸潤之譖 slander that soaks,

潤⁴

5732

W. jung, yung

N. jing, ngüing

P. jun

M. yün

Y. lwen

Sz. jun, yün

K. yun

J. djun, nin

A. nyuén

Sinking

Lower.

—into the mind and gradually gains credence.

水日潤下 the nature of water is to soak down.

潤雨 a moistening rain.

雨露之所潤 the nourishing influence of the rain and dew.

澤潤生民 to exert an enriching influence upon the people.

若夫潤澤之 as to the softening and moistening,—i.e. the modifying and adapting.

河潤 river fertilisation,—used of the influence of good men upon those they come in contact with.

泡潤 to soak; to steep.

土潤溽暑 the vapour of the earth makes hot and muggy weather.

富潤屋, 德潤身 riches adorn the house, virtue adorns the man.

潤色之 gave it the proper elegance and finish,—of a composition.

力求潤飾其傳 begged him "touch up" his biography a little.

潤心養眼 to comfort the heart and please the eye,—as with good cheer.

容顏滋潤 a sleek shining face.

珠圓玉潤 round as a pearl and smooth as jade.

潤滑 slippery.

分潤 to share the spoils.

按股分潤 to divide the profits according to the shares.

潤筆 to moisten the pencil,—to give fees for assistance with the pen.

中潤 a present to an intermediary,—short of a bribe.

私自潤入 put the money into their own pockets,—of speculation.

潤着步兒來 to proceed with caution.

潤州 an old name for Chinkiang in Kiangsu.

瞶²

5733

R. 眞
See 惇
Even Lower.

The eyes twitching.

Read *shun*⁴. To wink; to blink.

𧈧³

5734

R. 銑
See 蠕
Rising Lower.

To wriggle, as a worm.

𧈧動 to move as a snake; to wriggle.

𧈧蛇 a red snake found in the southern sea.

胸⁴

5735

R. 震
See 閏
Sinking Lower.

A wingless insect or grub, called 胸蛄, so called from the name of a place where, under the Han dynasty, these insects abounded. See 5608.

JUNG.

茸²

5736

R. 冬腫
C. } *yung*
H. }
F. *üing*
W. *zung*
N. *dzung*
P. *jung*
M. *yung, yung*
Y. *jung*
Sz. *jung, lung*
K. *yong*
J. *shō*
A. *nyung*
Even Lower.

Luxuriant growth of plants; soft; downy. Young shoots; horns. To repair. [To be distinguished from 茸 1092.]

草茸 thick undergrowth.

龍茸 (or *jung*³) growing thickly, as plants.

狐裘蒙茸 (or 戎) our fox-furs are frayed and worn.

醉脫紫茸裘 when drunk, he pulls off his red (fox) fur robe.

新蒲含紫茸 the young sweetflag shows its rosy shoots.

鹿茸 the soft core of the young antlers of the deer.

鹿茸草 *Monochasma Savatieri*, Franch.

茸膠 hartshorn jelly or glue.

茸片 horn shavings.

茸墊 the base of the antler.

在闕茸之中 among the lower orders.

茸城 a name for 松江府 Sung-chiang Fu in Kiangsu.

搯³

5737

R. 冬腫
See 茸
Even and Rising Lower.

To push; to beat; to pound; to stuff.

穡²

5738

R. 冬
See 茸
Even Lower.

The aroma of growing grain; fragrant.

穡芽樹 a tree resembling the locust (*Sophora*), found in Honan, bearing small white flowers and a green fruit.

髻²

5739

R. 冬
See 茸
Even Lower.

Lank, unkempt hair.

榮²

5740

R. 庚
C. *wing*
H. *yün*
F. *ing, v. üng*
W. *yung*
N. *yung, ying*
P. *jung, yung*
M. *yung*
Y. *ying*
Sz. *yün*
K. *yöng*
J. *yei, yō*
A. *ving*

Honour; glory, as opposed to 辱 5684; used conventionally for "your." Flourishing; prosperous, as opposed to 枯 6256. Beautiful. Blood.

榮威 or 榮耀 or 榮光 splendid; noble; glorious.

榮華富貴 splendour, riches, and honours.

榮歸 or 榮旋 to return with glory,—to retire from public life.

榮行 or 榮程 your noble journey,—used conventionally.

榮任何處 where is your noble post?

榮增 may your happiness increase!

榮遷 your promotion.

榮喜 may you have brilliant happiness!—a common form of congratulation.

榮調 or 榮補 your appointment; appointed.

榮膺 to be honoured by the charge of.....

榮貴 prosperous.

恩榮九品 graciously honoured with the ninth grade,—e.g. as bestowed upon aged men at an Emperor's accession or marriage.

榮²

5740

榮宗耀祖 to do honour to one's ancestors.

秀榮 flourishing; blooming, as plants.

一榮一枯 one in foliage, the other dead.

榮衛不行, 五臟不通 when the blood and the vital aura do not circulate, the five viscera cease to discharge their functions.

榮分 menstruation.

榮²

5741

R. 青
See 榮
A. *hwing*
Even Lower.

Streams of water; brooks. Name of a river.

榮水 rivulets.

榮陽縣 and 榮澤縣 two Districts in Honan.

瑩²

5742

R. 庚徑
P. } *ying, yung*
M. }
See 榮
A. *ving, waing*
Even Lower.

A kind of pebble, used to make ear-plugs. Bright; shining; lustrous. Also read *ying*².

琇瑩 or 瓊瑩 polished stones used as ear-stoppers.

晶瑩 brilliant; lustrous.

瑩潔 pure; clear.

瑩潤 bright and glossy; lustrous.

心地精瑩 clear-headed.

榮²

5743

R. 庚
C. *ying*
See 榮
A. *waing*
Even Lower.

To wind round; to reel; to coil. See 葛 6069.

榮繞 to bind round; to encompass.

榮回 to go round and round.

榮懷 entwined around one's heart.

時榮夢穀 never free, even in dreams,—from certain thoughts or anxieties.

慚歉交榮 shame and grief alternating within me.

榮²

5744

R. 青
C. *ying*
H. *yün*
F. *ing*
W. *yung*
N. *ying*

Lights shining; bright; glittering; twinkling. Also read *ying*².

榮然 brightly.

榮臺 a volcano.

榮惑星 the planet Mars.

熒²

5744

P. *yíng, yung*
M. *yín, yung*
Y. *yíng*
Sz. *yün*
K. *hyöng*
J. *kei, giö*
A. *wíng, wáing*
Even Lower.

熒熒鬼火 the fitful light of the will-o'-the-wisp.

是黃帝之所聽熒也 points upon which the Yellow Emperor doubted,—should Confucius be able to decide?

潑²

5745

R. 青迴

See 榮

A. *wíng, hwíng*
Even and Rising Lower.

The appearance of water as scanty; also in eddies.

池水鼎潑 the water in the pool is low.

戎²

5746

R. 東

C. *yung*
H. *yung*
F. *üng*
W. *jung, zung*
N. *djung*
P. *jung*
M. *yung*
Y. *yung*
Sz. *yung*
K. *yung*
J. *djū, shō*
A. *nyung*
Even Lower.

Weapons of war; war; warlike; to make war; military; soldiers. You; your. Great. To help. Wild tribes of the west. See 副

3705, 茸 5736, 總 12,010. [Distinguish from 戎 4735, 戊 12,792, 戎 13,778, 戎 10,083.]

戎兵 weapons.

五戎 the five weapons,—弓, 矢, 矛, 戈, and 戟.

以修我戎 in order to get ready the munitions of war.

一戎衣, 天下大定 he did put on his armour and the empire was tranquillised,—of the victory of 武王 Wu Wang

over 紂辛 Chou Hsin. See 1671.

戎行 warfare; the army.

戎機 weapons and machines of war; see 12,486.

戎成不退 war has done its work, but he withdraws not,—from evil courses.

用戒戎作 to be prepared for warlike action.

起戎 or 興戎 to make war; to begin hostilities.

戎商必克 my attack on Shang must succeed.

戎伍 or 軍戎 the army; the ranks.

戎²

5746

戎車 a war-chariot.

元戎 a general; a leader.

從戎 to follow a military career; to join the army.

戎裝打扮 in military dress.

戎有良翰 you have a good support.

以佐戎辟 in order to aid your sovereign.

戎政 military organisation.

可以即戎 they will be capable of going to war,—after seven years' training in the duties of citizenship.

肆戎疾不殄 though he could not prevent great calamities.

念茲戎功 thinking of this great service.

乃不畏戎毒 you do not fear the great evils.

每有良朋, 烝也無戎 when friends, however good they may be, will not afford help,—then will a brother come to the rescue.

狄戎 or 西戎 wild tribes of the west; Tibetans.

俄²

5747

R. 東

See 戎

Even Lower.

One of the six of the 西戎 wild tribes of the west, described as having three horns on the head.

戎²

5748

R. 東

See 戎

Even Lower.

To help. To push; to oppose.

毳²

5749

R. 東

See 戎

Even Lower.

Fine soft hair or fur; down. Especially used of camel's hair. Felt.

毳鞋 felt shoes.

毳毡 felt rugs.

毳帽 felt caps.

絨²

5750

R. 東

See 戎

Even Lower.

絨²

5751

R. 東

C. *yung*H. *yung*F. *üng*W. *zung, jung*N. *nyung*P. *jung*M. *yung*Y. *yung*Sz. *jung*K. *yung*J. *djū, niu*A. *nyung*

Even Lower.

A large ape, found in Ssüch'uan, with long yellowish-red hair. Violent; fierce.

Silk floss; nap; down; pubescence; wool; woollen.

絨頭 a floss or rough surface.

絨花 silk embroidered flowers.

絨線 woollen yarn.

絨氈 woollen goods.

絨綿布 woollen and cotton mixtures.

絨毛 wool.

絨毛布 woollen piece-goods.

回子絨 velvet; velveteen.

斜絨 twilled cloth; kerseymere.

小絨 flannel; Spanish stripes.

大絨 or 呢絨 broadcloth.

洋絨 velvet.

細絨 narrow native flannel.

哆囉絨 heavy woollen cloth.

紮絨 to make artificial flowers of velvet.

絨字 characters made of velvet.

打絨圓 to work chain embroidery.

火絨 tinder.

絨花樹 the silk tree (*Acacia julibrissin*, Durazz.).

香絨花 a species of *Centaurea*.

石絨 asbestos.

戎²

5752

R. 東

See 戎

Even Lower.

A malvaceous plant resembling *Hibiscus*.

戎菽 a kind of pulse.

戎戎 thick; abundant.

駢²

5753

R. 東

See 戎

Even Lower.

A stallion eight feet high.

絕有力駢 very powerful; full of martial ardour.

容²

5754

R. 冬

C. } yung

H. } üng

F. } üng

W. } yung

N. } yung

P. } jung

M. } yung

Y. } yung

Sz. } yung

K. yong

J. yō

A. jung

Even Lower.

To admit; to contain. To bear; to endure; to forgive. To wait for; to attend upon. To depend upon. Appearance; air; manner; demeanour; the countenance. Also read *yung*². See 5783, 8177.

入處不容人 the place where he entered would not admit a man.

如不容 as if not big enough to admit him,—of a gate.

容光必照焉 admit the light and it must necessarily illuminate.

容納 to contain; to tolerate; to behave kindly to.

約容酒十餘兩 capable of holding about ten ounces of wine.

容不下 not large enough to hold it; can't put up with; can't stand.

無以自容 nowhere to hide himself,—from shame.

罪固不容誅 the crime would certainly meet with capital punishment.

罪不容於死 the crime could not be contained in death,—death is not enough for the crime.

屋小容膝 a room just big enough to get into.

所安不過容膝 you won't be more comfortable than you are in a place which will "contain your knees,"—*sc.* than here.

僅可容身 just big enough to hold me. See 鞞 9308.

稱不容口 was loud in her praises.

難容 difficult to put up with; unendurable.

足以有容也 fitted to exercise forbearance.

於人何所不容 among men who is there whom I will not bear with?

容忍 to endure; to tolerate; patient; forbearing.

容恕 to forgive.

容諒 to pardon; to allow.

容²

5754

容人之過 to overlook the faults of others.

士爲知己者死,女爲悅己者容 a man will die for his friends, a woman will suffer anything for her lover.

容讓 to be yielding; complaisant.

容留 to allow to remain.

容稟 to be allowed to petition; to allow one to petition.

容我幾天 give me a few days' grace.

容俟 as soon as...; when.

包容 patient; forbearing; affable.

容物 to be tolerant; liberal-minded; see 4595.

從容 an easy forbearing manner; leisurely. See 12,028.

從容辦理 to put the matter through quietly,—without fuss or precipitation.

如此之從容 taking it easy like this.

從容穿了衣服 leisurely put on his clothes.

鷗從容二人間[韋 Wei] Yen occupied the happy mean between the other two,—painters.

聊且容與而戲 therefore let us take things easy and amuse ourselves.

容日再來 I'll come again another day!

容事 capable; having good business capacity.

容華 features and complexion.

華容 a pretty face.

容輝 the brightness of a face.

春容滿眼 with the glory of spring full before my eyes.

容貌 or 容顏 the appearance, looks, demeanour, etc., of a person.

容止 or 容體 carriage; demeanour; manner.

笑容 a smiling face.

強作歡容 to put a pleasant face on,—when annoyed.

正容 or 斂容 to compose the features.

容²

5754

動容 to disturb the features; to give facial expression to.

整容 to put the appearance in order,—as at a barber's. Used as a barber's sign.

教以容步 he taught her deportment.

沉魚落雁之容 a beauty that made fishes dive down and wild geese alight,—for shame.

容兮遂兮 how easy and conceited is his manner!

觀其容可以忘飢 looking at her face can make one forget hunger.

其容不改 their demeanour unvaryingly,—correct.

容色 looks; face.

享禮有容色 in offering presents (as ambassador), he wore a placid appearance.

不見容色 he did not show his feelings.

失容 to lose self-possession; to blush.

取容 to get favour.

唯諾取容 to curry favour by always assenting.

容象 a portrait.

聖容 portrait of the Emperor.

先容 to introduce a person; to speak on behalf of.

求先容於婦 begged him to speak first to his wife.

無有爲先容者 no one to speak in my behalf,—until my arrival or until the truth comes out.

容易 easy. See 5497.

好容易嗎 precious easy, wasn't it?—meaning that it was not easy.

好容易而..... is similarly used, giving a sense of ironical opposition to what has gone before.

好容易喝住 it was all very well to tell him to stop,—he wouldn't.

好容易勸解半日方住 were half a day trying to make him stop (crying) before they succeeded.

容隱 to connive.

俗²

5755

R. 冬

See 容

Even Lower.

Uneasy; not at rest.

俗俗抱恙 the disease is very severe.**武藝俗俗** well skilled in warlike accomplishments.**榕**²

5756

R. 冬

F. üng, v. süng

See 容

Even Lower.

The bastard banyan (*Ficus retusa*, L.), known as **不死木** the deathless, and worshipped for long life.**榕城** the Banyan City, — Foochow, so called from the number of banyans growing there.**榕談** the Foochow dialect.**榕樹公** or **榕鬚** the pendent rootlets of the banyan.**溶**²

5757

R. 冬 腫

See 容

Even Lower.

Water flowing full and gently within its banks.

溶盛 abundant; full.**月色溶溶** the moon shining brightly.**瑤**²

5758

R. 冬

See 容

Even Lower.

Gems or ornaments hanging from the girdle.

璫璫 the tinkling of ornaments, as above.**蓉**²

5759

R. 冬

See 容

Even Lower.

Hibiscus mutabilis, L., called **芙蓉**; see 3617.**鎔**²

5760

R. 冬

F. üng, v. yong

See 容

Even Lower.

To fuse metal. A mould; a die. To influence.

鎔化 or **鎔銷** to melt.**鎔鑄** to melt and pour into a mould; to cast.**鎔兌** to melt and weigh, — as silver, to ascertain its fineness or "touch."**戕**²

5760

上之化下, 下之從上, 猶金之在鎔 the way that the upper classes influence the lower, and the lower imitate the upper, is like the casting of metal, — which flows as directed and takes the form of the mould.

鎔金就範 melted metal takes the form of the mould.**慵**²

5761

R. 冬

See 容

Even Lower.

Indolent; easy-going; careless.

疎慵 or **慵懶** careless and lazy.**慵而陋** slovenly and dirty.**慵懦自安** to take one's ease in indolence.**慵妝髻** dishevelled hair.**慵求** not troubling to ask, — for favours.**融**²

5762

R. 東

C. } yung

H. } yung

F. üng

W. yung

N. yung, yüong

P. } jung,

Y. } yung

Sz. } yung

K. yung

J. yu, yo

A. jung

Even Lower.

Steam or vapour issuing forth. Intelligent; clear; bright. Used with 5760. See 2908.

昭明有融 may your bright intelligence become perfect!**融洽** to blend with; mutual consideration; to understand fully.**融會貫通** brought together and thoroughly understood, — from the connection thereby established.**通融辦理** to make an arrangement by which each party abates somewhat of its claims; a compromise; an exceptional arrangement which must not be regarded as a precedent.**融結** to combine; to condense into.**水乳交融** water and milk mixed, — completely blended.**天氣融和** mild weather.**融駿** long and great.**其樂也融融** joy is overflowing.**融散** to dissipate; to scatter.**融化** to melt; to destroy.**等雪融** wait until the snow melts.**冗**³

5763

R. 腫

C. yung

H. yung

F. noung, üng

W. syung

N. dzung

P. jung

M. jung,

szung

Y. lung

K. yong

J. djō, niu

A. niung

Rising

Irregular.

Business; duty; affairs. Extra. Mixed; scattered.

公冗 public business.**貴冗** your official duties.**撥冗** to put aside business, — as to visit a friend.**爲俗冗所纏** or **俗事** much taken up with business, — having no leisure.**冗官** or **冗吏** unemployed officials; supernumeraries.**冗食之員** officers holding sinecures.**冗兵** extra troops.**冗費不可不省** extra expenditure must be reduced.**冗雜** miscellaneous; mixed; confused; numerous.**冗從** a great retinue.**流冗道路** tramps; vagabonds.**冗**

5764

Same as 5763.

氄³

5765

R. 腫

C. syung

F. noung,

szung

N. dzung

P. jung

M. yung

K. yong

J. djō, niu

A. niung

Rising

Irregular.

Fine hair; down; nap. Used with 5749.

氄羽 down.**氄鷄** a fledgling.**鶴氄** the down of storks, — used to staunch blood.**氄毛** soft fur.**氄毛不自煖, 張翼****強相呼** its feathers are not enough to keep itself warm, while forced to spread its wings and keep calling out on all sides, — as a hen with a lot of chickens.**襪**²

5766

R. 冬

See 襪

Even Lower.

Thick, substantial clothes.

厚襪 well dressed.**何彼襪矣** why this get-up?**輶**

5767

See 3678.

K A.

嘎³

5768

R. 點

P. v. ka, ka, ska

See 憂

A. giak

Entering Upper.

Noise of chirping birds, laughter, etc. Also read *chia*^{4*}. [To be distinguished from 嘎 9645.]

嘎嘎的笑 loud laughter.

備下幾色嘎程相送 got ready several kinds of food to give him for the journey.

嘎布先 (Manchu *gabsihyan*) the vanguard; also, of a funeral procession.

嘎彌脆 crisp and crackling, as biscuits, etc.; prompt; quick.

嘎嗒 sound of clatter or crash.

嘎巴兒 toasted crackling.

嘎巴小夥兒 an active, limber young fellow.

嘎雜子 a cross-grained man.

嘎謬 eccentric; queer.

Read *k'a*^{3*} or *ch'ia*^{3*}.

嘎巴兒 or 嘎拉兒 an angle; a fork of a tree.

嘎巴腿兒 with legs wide apart; straddling.

嘎巴狗 a Peking dog with legs like a dachshund.

嘎巴襠 the fork of the trousers; the generative organs, of either sex.

打扮了好嘎體 very neatly dressed.

噶¹

5768a

Used to express the foreign sound *ka*.

K'A.

See 1188.

卡

5769

勾

5769a

To ask for; used with 5788. To give.

勾施貧民 to distribute among the poor.

咳

5770

咳¹

5771

R. 灰

See 該

Even Upper.

咳¹

5772

R. 灰

See 該

Even Upper.

咳¹

5773

R. 灰

See 該

Even Upper.

胛¹

5774

R. 灰

See 該

Even Upper.

KAI.

Same as 5777.

A boundary; a limit. A step; a ledge. A hundred million; see *Tables VII*.

垓限 a limit; a frontier.

兼垓 all the limits,—the wide world.

垓級 a step; a degree.

垓心 in the crowd or press.

困在垓心 hemmed in by the foe.

垓下 name of a place in Kiangsu, scene of a victory gained by 劉邦 Liu Pang, the founder of the Han dynasty.

A barren hill.

可洛垓 name of a place among the 突厥 Turkic tribes under the T'ang dynasty.

Bright light overspreading the world. All; the whole; thoroughly.

咳念 to meditate well upon.

兼咳 all complete; thorough.

The great toe; the hair on the toe.

奇胛 name of a book on military regulations.

Read *kai*³. The cheek.

頰胛 the cheeks.

荄¹

5775

R. 灰佳

See 該

Even Upper.

該¹

5776

R. 灰

C. } *koi*H. } *kai*F. } *ke*W. } *ke*N. } *kai*P. } *kai*M. } *kai*Sz. } *kai*Y. } *kai*K. } *kai*J. } *kai*A. } *kai*

Even Upper.

Roots of plants.

根荄 roots in general.

邪荄 perverse roots,—evil principles.

浮荄 floating plants.

To include; to connect; to belong to; all; the whole. To owe. Ought; right; proper.

該藏萬物 including all creation.

萬物該兼 all creation.

春可以該夏, 秋可以

該冬 spring may be held to include summer, and autumn to include winter,—thus "spring and autumn" means a year.

備該 to cover the whole ground; to excel in all departments alike.

該欠 or 該下 to owe.

該錢 or 該賬 to owe money; to be in debt.

你該他多少 how much do you owe him?

那有該債的牢 where do you find prisons for debtors?—nowhere (in China).

該班 to be on duty.

該着 to be the turn of.

應該 or 該當 or 該派 ought to; bound to; to be fit, just, or proper.

該當該當 it was no more than my duty,—to do what you are thanking me for.

該應該應 or 活該 served you right!—used also in a good sense.

該殺的 he deserves to be killed.

該死 ought to die; good-for-nothing.

該死的奴才 you scoundrel!

不該如此 it ought not to be so.

該¹
5776

總該 in any case it is incumbent.....

該管 ought to control,—under the control of; belonging to the functions of; my, his, or your, business.

該管之官 the official whose business it is.

不該是他的東西 if this thing ought not (by fate) to go to him, then.....

悔不該 I am sorry: I ought not to have,—said or done so.

該大臣 the said high official,—as used by the Emperor.

該道 the said Tao-t'ai,—as used by his superior officer.

該犯 the said criminal.

該處 the place in question.

該部議奏 let the proper Board consult and report,—the formula of an Imperial Rescript.

該衰 fulness and decay; flourishing and decaying.

這是合該的事 this is a matter which was pre-ordained.

賅¹
5777R. 灰
See 該
Even Upper.

To give. Uncommon; rare.

賅載 to be contained in; written down in.

賅備 to be provided for.

賅括 to include; to be included in.

建樣之賅 a wonderful achievement.

奇賅 extraordinary.

賅物 a rarity.

賅事 an unusual affair.

陔¹
5778R. 灰
See 該
Even Upper.

A step; a ledge.

一壇三陔 an altar raised on three steps or terraces.

期乎九陔之上 would that I were up in heaven!

南陔 name of one of the lost Odes.

勾¹
5779

Same as 5788.

哂¹
5780街¹
5781剗¹
5782R. 灰隊
See 該愷
nearly always read Rising.
Even and Sinking Upper.改³
5783R. 賄
C. { koi
H. {
F. kai, kwi
W. { ke
N. {
P. { kai
M. {
Y. kae
Sz. kai
K. ke
J. { kai
A. {
Rising Upper.

See 36.

See 1434.

To sharpen a knife. To influence. Fully; carefully. [To be distinguished from 凱 5795.]

剗動民心 to move the hearts of the people.

剗切曉諭 let it be clearly known to all.

To change; to alter; to correct. See 13,744.

改換 or 改易 or 改變 or 改移 or 更改 or 改作 (see 6305) to change; to put another in place of.

改換門閭 to change the position of a door,—i.e. to block up one and open another.

改換門風 to change the family occupation,—as from military to civil.

改頭換面 to disguise oneself.

地方改變了 the place has quite changed.

不改往日 not changed from what it had been in old days.

改名 to change one's name.

改色 to change colour,—as in blushing.

改容 to change one's appearance,—as from sickness. See 5754.

改形 to change one's appearance,—as when bettering one's circumstances.

改嫁 to marry a second husband while the first is still alive.

夫又在外,遂改嫁 besides, her husband was abroad, so she married.....

改風水 to alter the fēng-shui,—of a house, grave, etc., with a view to improve one's luck.

改歲 change of year; the new year.

改³
5783

改天 another day.

改日再見 I will see you again another day!

改泊 to shift the berth,—of a vessel in harbour.

改包 or 改裝 to re-pack,—goods for re-export.

改裝易服 to adopt a disguise.

改運別口售賣 to change the destination of goods to another market.

改造 to rebuild; to change to another fashion.

他是改造兒了 she has changed the style,—of her costume.

改過 to mend one's faults.

痛改前非 earnestly amend the former error of your ways.

改良 to reform; see 2667.

改削 to alter; to amend,—as a mistake in writing.

請改正改正 kindly correct,—my composition.

改註底簿 to change an original entry in the books.

改子作兮 to alter 子 into 兮.

改避 to change,—as a character used in an Imperial name. See 5217.

改爲 to alter into.

敝子又改爲兮 when worn out, we will make other (clothes) for you.

皆改于舊 altered them all from what they had been before,—so that they looked quite different.

改照 to alter into accordance with.

改期 to change the date.

改轍 to change the rut,—i.e. a habit or way of life.

改悟 to come to appreciate.

改常 to be changed from the normal.

改道 to change its course,—as a river.

改撒 = Kaisap, Kaiser.

蓋⁴

5784

R. 泰合

C. k'oi, k'oi

H. koi

F. kai, v.

k'aiŋ²W. ke, v. kang²N. ke, v. keiŋ²

P.

M. } kai

Sz. }

Y. kae

K. kae

J. kai

A. kai

Sinking

Upper.

To cover; to hide. To build; to roof. To put a seal on; to seal. An umbrella; *see* 2196, 9563. A particle. For; the above is; such is.

蓋前人之愆 to cover the faults of one's father,—by one's own good conduct.

鰥寡無蓋 the friendless and the widow not covered over,—put out of sight; disregarded.

蓋上 or 蓋起 (*see below*) to cover over.

把肉蓋上 cover up the meat.

蓋上蓋子 put the cover on.

正蓋着 he put the cover exactly over it.

蓋不了羞恥 the shame cannot be covered up.

撬起石板乃是蓋下一個石槽 on prising up the flagstone, he found that it covered a stone-built hole.

房蓋 or 屋蓋 the roof of a house.

茶碗蓋 the cover of a tea-cup.

蓋碗 or 蓋盅 a covered tea-cup, *i.e.* a cup provided with a cover, as commonly used for making tea.

蓋頭 a covering; a bride's head-dress. Also, to cover the head.

蓋藏 to store up; to hide.

蓋輿 roof and floor,—heaven and earth.

膊稜蓋兒 the knee-pan,—from its movable structure. Also written 波浪蓋兒 pronounced in Peking *po¹-la-ka'rh⁴*.

遮蓋 or 掩蓋 to cover; to screen; to hide.

蓋被窩 to pull up the bed-clothes.

蓋住面 to cover the face.

天如圓蓋 the sky is like a round cover.

老蓋兒 my old cover,—my husband.

蓋世之才 talents which cover the age,—overtop all others.

功名蓋世 his merit makes him first man of the day.

蓋⁴

5784

功蓋寰宇 his achievements are unequalled in the world.

蓋造 to build; to construct.

蓋起 (or 起蓋) 房子 to build a house.

蓋廟築塔 to build temples and raise pagodas.

蓋寶塔頂 to cover the top of a pagoda,—to subscribe towards finishing it off.

蓋頂兒 to put a roof on.

蓋了沒有 is it built?

蓋瓦 to lay tiles.

苦蓋 a grass thatch; clothing of rush or reed.

蓋印 and 蓋戳 to affix a seal. *See* 2939, 13,282.

蓋用關防 to affix a seal,—the oblong seal of certain officials. *See* 6368.

曲蓋 an umbrella with a bent handle.

暑不張蓋 if hot, he did not put up a sunshade,—of Po-li Hsi.

地蓋 earth's umbrellas,—mushrooms.

車 *chü¹* 蓋 the head or cover of a chariot.

謂天蓋高,不敢不局 we may say of the heavens that they are high, but I dare not but stoop under them.

我行既集,蓋 *ho⁴* 云

歸哉 when our expedition was accomplished, we knew that we should return home.

蓋有之矣,我未之見

也 should there possibly be any such case, I have not seen it.

蓋卿大夫之孝也 the above is (*or* such is) the filial piety of ministers of State.

蓋曰 now what is said is that...; now the meaning is that...

蓋亦反其本矣 for (with the desire which you have), you must likewise turn back to the radical course,—to succeed.

十蓋八九也 eight or nine out of every ten.

蓋碎了 to break up with the harrow.

Read *ka^{*}*.

蓋勳 Ka Hsün. *See Biog. Dict.*

蓋

5785

蓋

5786

蓋

5387

R. 卦

See 介

A. kai

Sinking Upper.

丐⁴

5788

R. 泰

C. k'oi

H. koi

F. kai

W. ke, k'ö

N. ke

P. } kai

M. }

Y. kae

Sz. kai

K. kae

J. } kai

A. }

Sinking

Upper.

Same as 5784.

Same as 5784.

Outer garments to protect the dress.

To beg for alms; to supplicate. *See* 4771. [To be distinguished from 丐 7893.]

丐子 or 丐者 or 乞丐 a beggar. *See* 花 5002.

丐頭 or 丐兒上的 (Peking) the head of the beggars,—over a given area. He manages the affairs of the fraternity, receives the subscriptions by which shopkeepers guarantee themselves against the begging nuisance, etc. etc.

丐飯 to beg for food.

吹簫丐食 to play the flute for his daily food,—as did 伍子胥 Wu Tzü-hsü when in exile.

以疾丐還 to beg to be allowed to return on account of illness.

Same as 5792.

To level; to adjust. A wooden bar with a knob in the middle to hold it by, used for smoothing off surplus grain from peck and bushel measures. Collectively; all; *see* 梗 5994.

斗概 a piece of wood for leveling grain in a measure, so as to make it exactly full.

釜鼓滿則人概之 when measures are full, man levels them.

概

5789

概

5790

R. 隊

C. k'oi

H. kai, k'ai

F. k'ai

W. } ke

N. }

P. kai

M. k'ai

Y. kae

Sz. kai

K. kae

J. kai

A. k'ai

Sinking

Upper.

概⁴
5790

人滿則天概之 when man is full (*i.e.* proud), God levels him.

概乎皆有聞者也 taking all things together, they each had a certain knowledge of it,—viz. of TAO.

概乎不論 the discussion refers to none of these; all these are beside the question.

一概 altogether; collectively.

一概而論 considering them all collectively.

概同 all alike; all the same.

概見 it is apparent throughout that.....

概不准行 altogether prohibited.

概行豁免 a general pardon.

概行免稅 all (the above-mentioned articles) will be exempted from duty.

概無虛意 altogether without guile.

統概百人 altogether about a hundred men.

大概 generally speaking; a general plan or outline; a memorandum.

退概 dark; obscure.

我獨何能無概然 how could I help being affected?—by her death.

臣愚不概于王心 I am not a *persona grata* to your Majesty.

豪爽有風概 of manly and chivalrous bearing.

百折不回之概 the determination which will not yield though a hundred times defeated.

氣概 or 志概 energy; resolution; a pompous manner. Powerful, in painting. The former is also "a somebody."

槩⁴
5791

Same as 5790.

漑⁴
5792

Water flowing; to irrigate; to flood. To scour. Name of a river in Manchuria.

沆漑 water gently flowing.

灌漑 to irrigate.

滌漑 to scour and scrub.

R. 隊未
H. k'oi
W. ke, k'e
See 概
Sinking Upper.

戒¹
5793

R. 灰
See 該
Even Upper.

開¹
5794

R. 灰
C. hoi
H. k'oi
F. k'ai, k'wi
W. } k'e
N. }
P. }
M. } k'ai
Sz. }
Y. k'ae
K. ke
J. kai
A. k'ai
Even Upper.

Name of an ancient tune, played to warn guests against drinking too much wine.

K'AI.

To open, as opposed to 合 3947, 關 6368, 閉 8990, and 塞 9541; to open out; to bloom; to explain. To begin; to found, as a dynasty (*see* 10,767); pro-tasis, as opposed to 閤 6059.

打開 to open. *See* 10,494.

開門 to open the door.

那個門開不開 that door does not open,—as a sham door.

前門開不了 the front door is not opened,—except on special occasions.

開開 to open. Also to wind up a watch (Nanking).

開善門 to practise benevolence.

開縫兒 to leave (a door, etc.) slightly open.

這個門我開不動 I can't open this door,—being either locked or jammed.

開口 to open the mouth.

開口告人難 it is difficult to ask a favour.

開口不如緘口穩 to open the mouth (to speak) is not so good as to keep it tight shut.

開口箭 *Campylandra sp. nova*, used in mouth and throat diseases.

把嘴張開 open your mouth wide.

開言 to begin to speak.

開舖 to open a shop.

開工錢 to pay wages.

開眼 to open the eyes; to gain experience.

把眼睛睜開 open your eyes wide,—and you will see it.

開¹
5794

開關 to open and shut; to open the gates of a city; to open a Custom House.

開篆 or 開印 to re-open the seals,—after the New Year.

開傘 to open an umbrella.

開鎖 to unlock; to release.

開市 to open the market.

開船 to weigh anchor; to get under way.

開行 (*k'ai hsing*²) or 開駛 to start; to sail.

開行 (*k'ai hang*²) to start a firm.

開艙 to open hatches; to break bulk.

開艙准單 a permit to break bulk.

開驗 to open and examine,—as packages at the Customs.

那個口岸今年初開 that port was opened this year.

開心 to open the heart; to be merry.

開心見誠 if you open my heart, you will see my sincerity.

他拏我開心 he amuses himself by chaffing me. Also, he vents his wrath on me,—instead of on the person who has made him angry.

開弓 to draw a bow.

開花 to bloom; *see* 5002.

開速謝遲 to bloom early and fade late.

開解 to explain; to console.

開講 to begin one's subject, as in a book; to begin the explanation, as of a text.

開釋 to resolve difficulties; to release.

開闢 to open out; to extend; to develop.

開闢天地 the opening of the heavens and the hewing into shape of the earth,—the creation.

開路 to make a new road; to clear a passage.

開年 or 開歲 New Year's day.

開光 to light up the eyes,—of an idol, by painting the pupils, when finally ready for worship.

開¹
5794

開導 to lead the way; to be a guide.

七十開一 in his seventy-first year.

走開 get away! stand off!

我走不開 I cannot get away, —having business to attend to.

聽見這話, 便遠遠走開 hearing this, they moved away to a distance.

開放 to let go; to release, as detained goods.

開放大砲 to fire big guns. See 1263.

開手 to open the hand; to begin.

開辦 to put in operation,—as a new system.

開設 to establish; to keep, as a shop.

開具 to prepare; to draw up, as a document.

內開 to the following effect,—as when quoting.

開載 to be stated; to appear as an entry, or as on a map.

開錄 to record.

開明 to state clearly.

開單 to make out a bill or a list.

開列於後 are enumerated as follows.

開列清單 to make up a balance-sheet; to draw out a list of subscribers, etc.

開藥方 to write a prescription.

開發 to disperse; to distribute.

不如開交 the best course is to break off the friendship.

開不得交 not to have done with a person,—used as a threat.

開水 boiling water.

鍋開了 the pot is boiling.

開科 to begin the examinations for the second or third degrees.

撥開 to put aside; to discard.

禍患勸開 exhort men to keep away from trouble. See 葦 5234.

開陽 to enter upon the yang half of the year, which begins with the winter solstice.

開刀 to use knives; to kill.

開¹
5794

開臉 to shave and dress the hair, as a married woman.

開嘮 to boast.

開消 to expend; to dispose of.

開拳 to set to with fists.

開枷 to release from the cangue.

開襖兒 a slit at the front and back of a long Chinese coat or robe, giving greater freedom to the legs.

開帆索 halliards and sheets.

開酒 to mix with wine,—as sulphur by beggars in the north to keep them warm.

開挖 or 開浚 to clear out; to dredge; to excavate.

開演 to diffuse.

開送 to send particulars,—of cost, etc.

開雕 to cut a block and publish.

開擺 to start a ferry.

開呈 to present particulars,—in a document.

開端 to give rise to trouble; to begin a system.

開賬 to open accounts; to begin a new account, as after the New Year.

開摺 to draw up a despatch or statement.

開地 to open the soil; to begin the cultivation of; *exploiter*.

開山 to bring under cultivation; to open a temple on the hills.

開墾 to bring under cultivation.

開荒 to reclaim waste land.

開凍 to thaw; to relax; to give way.

開疆 to extend one's territories.

開隊 to march; to operate, as a military force.

開夜城 to open the city-gate at night. [The 前門 at Peking is opened about 2 A.M., to allow the entrance of those who have to go to Court.]

開腿 to stretch the legs; at full speed.

開仗 to begin battle.

開場 to open, as a gambling-

開¹
5794

house; to open negotiations or explanations.

開報 to state in writing.

開頭 to make a beginning.

開先 at first; in the first place.

開去 to do away with; to cancel.

即行開去此項 then this item can be got rid of,—no longer charged.

開除 to subtract; to deduct.

開化黨 the Liberal, or Reform party.

開復原官 to reinstate a cashiered or degraded official.

開鎗 to fire; to open fire on.

開廟 to open a temple to public worship; to be open, as the temple fairs.

開罪 to commit a fault; to dispense with the infliction of punishment.

開罪於人 to offend people.

開封府 the capital of Honan.

It was the capital of China under the Five Dynasties, and again under the Sung Dynasty; and was once the centre of a large Jewish population.

開平 name of a 營 military station in Chihli, where there are coal-mines.

開化府 name of a Prefecture in Yunnan.

開府 a small official title.

凱³
5795

R. 賄
See 愷
Rising Upper.

A victory; an army triumphing. Gentle; soothing; balmy. [To be distinguished from 凱 5782 and 凱 10,544.]

奏凱 to report a victory to the Throne.

凱旋 to return in triumph.

人唱凱歌還 amid songs of victory they returned.

塏³
5796

R. 賄
See 愷
Rising Upper.

A raised site for a house.

甘泉之爽塏 a pleasant residence near the Kan-ch'üan mountain.

愷³

5797

R. 賄

C. hoi

H. k'e²

F. k'ai

W. } k'e²

N. }

P. } k'ai

M. }

Y. k'ae

Sz. k'ai

K. kae

J. kai

A. k'ai

Rising Upper.

鎧³

5798

R. 賄隊

See 愷

Rising Upper.

闔³

5799

R. 賄

W. k'e

See 愷

Rising Upper.

颺³

5800

R. 賄

See 愷

Rising Upper.

咳³

5801

𢵿³

5802

R. 灰

See 該

Even Upper.

Joyful; contented. Good; kind.

愷澤 or 愷惻 generous; benevolent.

愷悌君子 a kind and courteous gentleman.

八愷 the eight descendants of the Emperor 顯項 Chuan Hsü (B.C. 2513) who, with the 八元 (see 13,744) aided Shun in the government of the empire.

Armour; mail. [To be distinguished from 鎧 679.]

鐵鎧 a coat of mail.

鎧甲 armour.

身被重鎧 having on a suit of heavy armour.

首鎧 or 盔鎧 a helmet.

袈裟爲忍辱鎧 the surplice of the priest is the armour which enables him to bear insult.

To open; to loosen. An archer's thumb-ring. Used with 5797.

今欲與漢闔大關 I now wish to open the great barriers between us and the Hans.

豁闔于心 I fully understand the matter.

闔澤滂流 gracious favour extending on all sides,—as of the Emperor.

闔陽 the star ζ or Mizar in the tail of the Great Bear.

Balmy; genial, as the wind.

See 6100.

Many; numerous.

嘅⁴

5803

R. 隊

C. k'oi, v. k'e²

See 愷

Sinking

Upper.

慨⁴

5804

R. 隊

See 愷

Sinking

Upper.

愷⁴

5805

楷⁴

5806

顙⁴

5807

R. 合

See 磕

Entering

Upper.

𣎵⁴

5808

R. 翰

See 幹

Sinking

Upper.

To sigh after; to regret.

嘅然 mournfully.

無不嘅矣 every one regrets it.

嘅嘆 to bewail.

嘅其嘆矣 sighed regretfully.

Generous; noble-minded; loyal. Used with 5803.

慷慨 or 忼慨 noble; chivalrous.

慨允 to readily consent.

英雄慨悴 a discomfited hero.

意氣慨然 full of high hope and without fear.

慨歎 or 悲慨 mournful; melancholy; sad.

良可慨也 'tis very sad.

感慨繫之矣 worried; anxious.

此慨馬崑西狩事 this (poem) is a regret for the affairs of Ma Wei (see 12,571) and of the western exile (of the Emperor Ming Huang).

句句說燕句,句自慨 every sentence is said of the swallows while really referring to his own woes.

See 4150.

See 1203.

The top of the skull. Also read k'o¹. Same as 6114.

天靈顙 the fontanelle.

KAN.

Dawn.

日光𣎵𣎵 the rays of the sun beginning to shine.

乾¹

5809

R. 寒先

C. kon, k'in

H. kon, k'en

F. kang, kieng

W. küe, kü, djie

N. kien, djien

P. } kan,

M. } ch'ien

Sz. }

Y. kaa, ch'iei

K. kan, kōn

J. kan, ken

A. skan, kien

Even Upper

and Lower.

Dry; as opposed to 濕 9938. Clean; dried, as opposed to 鮮 4467. Exhausted; finished. See 13,096.

乾土 dry land.

照乾一盃 to show one another that their wine-cups are dry,—as after drinking a toast.

做乾工 to work for nothing, —without payment.

乾禮 dry presents,—money.

發乾 or 作乾 to feel dry.

來了就乾乾兒的 there was nothing to eat or drink when I got there.

乾兒子 a dry son,—a son by a process of informal adoption, without any consequences involved, much as a "godchild" in the west, the boy remaining all the time at his own home. Parents of a delicate child often invite friends to become its 乾父 and 乾母, so that the former may share in their 福氣 and thrive.

乾爹 and 乾娘 dry papa and dry mamma,—are the titles by which a child adopted as above addresses such parents. See 媽 7579.

乾兄弟 sworn brothers.

乾淨 or 乾爽 clean; bright; dry.

乾淨勁兒 very clean; clean-handed, [In Peking = dirty.]

都賣乾淨了 all sold out. 一刀一個,殺個乾淨 with a single slash to each one, he killed the whole lot.

炕乾 to dry at a fire.

通乾了 thoroughly dry.

乾燥 dried; parched; feverish.

杏乾 dried apricots. See 9497.

乾魚 dried fish.

乾花 dried flowers.

乾枯 dried up; withered.

乾瘦 shrivelled; shrunk.

乾飯 dry food,—rice without gravy.

乾¹
5809

乾灰 dry ashes,—lime, etc.
乾草 hay.
乾菓子 dried fruit.
乾點心 dried refreshments,—dried fruit, biscuits, etc.
乾餠兒 dry biscuits.
乾裂了 split or cracked from dryness.
乾蜂兒 to prance, as a horse.
乾產着 altogether; simply.
乾麵 flour.
乾占酒 the name of a wine.
乾擗 to be short with; to “shut up” a man.
乾脩 gratuities given at monthly intervals to friends or relatives.
始爲小吏乾沒 he began by peculating as a petty official. See 8016.
乾回報 to report falsely.
言乾拱手而別 when he had finished speaking, he saluted and left.
乾汗草 *Mosla chinensis*, Max.
乾菸 *Polygonum cuspidatum*, S. & Z., the root of which is used for dyeing yellow.
乾鵲 the eastern magpie (*Pica media*).
乾陁 or 乾陀羅國 the kingdom of Gāndhāra,—in the north of the Punjāb, once a famous centre of Buddhism.

Read *ch'ien*². Heaven. Male. The first of the Eight Diagrams. A sovereign; a father. Continuous; lasting; stable; diligent; superior. The northwest.
乾元 heaven.
乾道 the “way” of heaven.
乾坤 heaven and earth; male and female.
終日乾乾 respectfully attentive all day long.
體乾 to act in accordance with, or to embody in oneself, divine principles.

乾¹
5809

乾書行禮, 隨換坤書 for the horoscope of the man, accompanied by presents, the horoscope of the woman is given in exchange,—when arranging the formal betrothal of a pair.
乾隆 Ch'ien Lung (or Kien Long) the fourth Emperor of the present dynasty, 1736—1796.
速賜乾斷 deign to issue definite orders,—of the Emperor.

幹⁴
5810

R. 翰
C. } *kon*
H. }
F. *kang*, v. *kwang*
W. *küe*
N. *kein*, *kaan*
P. }
M. } *kan*
Sz. }
Y. *kaa*
K. }
J. } *kan*
A. } Sinking Upper.

The trunk of a tree; the body (see 3090). To manage; to transact; to administer. Capable; skilled; efficient. Used with 5811.

幹枝 trunk and branches.
以天台藤杖爲幹 took a piece of Tien-t'ai cane as the stick,—to match a knob or handle.

幹事 to manage matters; to attend to business. Also, to have sexual intercourse.

幹辦 to transact; to administer.

他幹不來 he is not capable of putting this matter through.

你不幹, 我幹 if you won't do the business, I will.

幹旋 to follow up a matter vigorously.

請領力爲幹旋 to request the Consul to pursue the matter vigorously.

竭力爲之幹旋 did his very best to make things right for him.

可以幹任大事 capable of managing weighty affairs.

幹無天大事 to commit outrageous acts.

公幹 public business.

有何貴幹 what may be your business?

鑽幹營謀 to seek promotion by toadying and otherwise ingratiating oneself.

能幹 or 才幹 or 幹局 ability; talent.

取其幹才 to choose men of ability.

幹員 a capable official.

幹役 (or 差) a trusty official servant.

幹⁴
5810

幹練 capable; skilful; trained.
骨幹 the “stuff a man is made of,”—his mettle.
打幹 to manage.
幹頭人 a manager.
不扎幹 not strong or durable.

擗³
5811

R. 旱
See 趕
Rising Upper.

To stretch out with the hand; to open out, as a scroll.

簞⁴
5812

R. 翰
See 幹
Sinking Upper.

A slender variety of the bamboo.

箭簞 the shaft of an arrow.
簞珠 a kind of pearl-barley.
北簞山 a hill near Shanghai.

榦⁴
5813

R. 翰寒
See 幹
Sinking Upper.

The trunk of a tree. Planks for building frames; see 608. A support. Name of a tree from which bows were made. Sugar-cane.

枝榦 branches and trunk.
枝不得大於榦 branches cannot be bigger than trunk.

强榦弱枝 a stiff trunk and weak branches.

榦不庭方 be a support against those princes who do not come to Court.

井榦之上 the railing round the top of a well.

干¹
5814

R. 寒
C. } *kon*
H. }
F. *kang*
W. *küe*
N. *kein*
P. }
M. } *kan*
Sz. }
Y. *kaa*
K. }
J. } *kan*
A. } Even Upper.

A shield; a buckler; see 城 763. The bank of a river. The stem of a tree; a staff; used with 杆 5818. To seek for; to expose oneself to; to concern; to involve; to offend against. To arrange. Radical 51. [To be distinguished from 千 1725 and 于 13,537.]

干戈 shields and spears; weapons; troops.

動干戈 to begin hostilities.

干¹
5814

二千戈 two shield-and-spear-men.

惟干戈省厥躬 let the shield-and-spearman (who goes forth to attack others) examine himself.

形天無干戚 Hsing-yao (the Chinese Satan, in his fight with God) had no buckler nor battle-axe. [The famous poet, T'ao Yüan-ming, misread the last two characters and wrote in a poem, 形天無千歲 Satan has not 1,000 years,—of life.]

師干之試 the arbitrament of war.

寘之河之干 he places (what he hews) on the river bank.

至河干 on reaching the bank of the river.

天干 or 十干 the Ten Heavenly Stems,—ten characters which are used in combination with the 地支 Twelve Branches (see 1873) to give names to the sixty years of the Chinese cycle. See *Tables Vd* and *Ve*.

干支 the system of the stems and branches, as above.

干旄 the staff and pennon of a great officer, displayed from his chariot.

舞干 a long narrow shield, used in the ancient dance. Also, an acrobat's pole; a quarterstaff. In a peaceful way; pacifically.

干祿豈弟 in his pursuit of official emolument, he was easy and self-possessed.

子張學干祿 Tzü-chang was learning with a view to official emolument.

干求 to entreat; to beg.

以干先王之誅 rendering themselves liable to the death appointed by the former kings.

罔或干予正 not one is found to offend against the regulations of my government.

干犯 to offend against.

干咎 to render oneself liable to punishment; to be guilty.

干法 or 干例 to break the law.

有干例禁 it is an offence against the law.

干與 to meddle with or in.

干¹
5814

干涉 or 干係 or 干連 to implicate; to involve; consequences.

我不干涉 I have nothing to do with it. See 9784.

不干係我 or 非干我事 or 與我無相干 it does not involve me; it is no concern of mine.

是我們鄉里的干係 for that, our district will be responsible.

不相干 without consequences; no matter.

干礙 involved in; compromised.

何敢自干重戾 how should I venture to do this great crime?

事不干己, 休開口 on matters which don't concern you, don't open your mouth.

不干己事, 少當頭 in matters that don't concern you, avoid coming to the front.

干預 to meddle.

拿話干他 entreat him. Also, scold him.

干諛富貴 to toady the rich and powerful.

干休 to settle; to arrange; to patch up.

那干人 those people; that party.

他們又是一干人 they are quite a different sort of folk.

干証 testimony; evidence.

一千人證 all the parties to a case,—both witnesses and principals.

若干 a certain amount; a given number; so many. See 5644.

干將 a sword, named after its maker. See 鑞 7996.

To concern.

與我無干 it does not concern me; it gives me no anxiety.

無干時事 having no concern with the affairs of the day.

干¹
5815

R. 寒

See 干

Even Upper.

干⁴
5816

R. 翰

C. hon, ⁵hon

H. hon, ⁵kon,

F. ⁵hang

W. yüe

N. ein

P. } han

M. }

Sz. }

Y. kaa

K. han

J. kan

A. han

干⁴
5817

R. 翰

F. ⁵hang

See 干

Sinking

Lower.

杆¹³
5818

R. 寒旱

See 干

Even and

Rising Upper.

To ward off; to guard; to hinder. Also read *han*⁴ and (= 5811) *kan*³.

手干 to ward off.

干衛 to protect; to guard.

干堅 strongly guarded.

干關 to guard a pass.

干格 to obstruct; to impede.

干格不入 obstructed; unable to enter. Used in the sense of the difficulty of cancelling a permission once granted, etc.

干禁 to prohibit.

Evening; sunset; dusk.

日干不召 though late in the day, he did not summon them.

日干天子忘食 the Emperor forgot his evening meal,—so hard was he working.

倦於干食宵衣 tired of eating at sunset and wearing clothes at night,—as when overworked.

宵干之勞 the toil of wearing clothes at night and eating at sunset. See 4296.

干干 abundant; prosperous.

The shaft of a spear; a pole; a staff. The neck of a fiddle. Numerative of guns, spears, steelyards, pencils, pipes, etc.

桅杆 the mast of a ship.

旗杆 a flagstaff.

一杆鎗 a spear; a gun.

一杆秤 a steelyard.

秤杆 the beam of a steelyard.

箭杆 the shaft of an arrow.

杆兒上的 headmen of the beggars in Peking, supposed to exercise a certain amount of control over them.

杆氈子 to make felt.

便杆 a walking-stick.

舞梁杆 the wooden cross-spar from which a Chinese flag floats.

杆¹³
5818

立杆見影 to set up a pole and see a shadow,—used of immediate results.

定明杆尺二畝有零 settled on a pole-and-foot (=an area) of 2 *mon* and a fraction.

玕¹
5819

An inferior kind of gem.

See 琅 6765.

R. 寒
See 干
Even Upper.

杆¹
5820

Same as 5828.

紆⁴
5821

To spread out and smooth clothes.

R. 翰
See 幹
Sinking Upper.

肝¹
5822

The liver.

R. 寒
See 干
Even Upper.

肝有餘氣多怒 fulness of the liver causes anger.

肝氣病 an attack of the spleen.

肝火盛 plenty of liver-fire,—apt to get angry.

比當 *tang*⁴ 心肝 he is as my heart and liver,—as myself.

他心肝不好 his disposition is not good.

吐學士之心肝 you would give him your life.

心肝哥哥 my sweetheart,—by a woman to a man.

肝腸寸斷 liver and bowels chopped into inches,—greatly afflicted.

肝腦碎裂 liver and brains exhausted,—as in the service of his country.

猪肝色 pig's-liver colour,—a dark red-brown.

肝膽 liver and gall; intimate.

作事有肝膽 he has plenty of courage.

肝木剋脾土 the liver, which is associated with wood, reduces the stomach, which is associated with earth,—therefore I have no appetite.

赶³
5823

To pursue; to follow after; to drive away; to eject.

R. 旱

C. } *kon*
H. }
F. *kang*
W. *küe*
N. *keiñ*

P. }
M. } *kan*
Sz. }

Y. *kaa*
K. } *kan*
J. }

A. *kan, kien*
Rising Upper.

赶賊 to pursue a thief.

赶去 to go in pursuit.

赶他回來 fetch him back!
See below.

赶不上 I can't catch him!

赶不及 not able to be ready in time.

赶不了城 to be unable to reach the city,—before the gates are locked.

我赶到你 I shall catch you up!

赶到了家 when we reached home.

赶到那時候 when that time arrives.....; by that time.

赶至無路 driven into a corner; without resources.

赶值 when it happens that.....

赶天有平西的時候 towards sunset.

赶車的 a carter.

赶脚的 a donkey-boy.

赶早起來 get up very early.

赶早放下行李 make haste and fling down your baggage!

赶路 to hurry on; to travel fast.

赶回來 to hurry back. See above.

赶辦 to hurry on with a work or other matter.

赶緊 or 赶快 or 赶忙 quickly; without delay.

赶忙着 in a hurry; with despatch.

赶着拿出來 quickly bring it out.

赶出 or 赶逐 to drive out; to expel.

赶順水 to avail oneself of a fair tide.

赶赴 to hurry to; to repair to.

赶考 to go to examination.

赶工生活 to hurry on with work,—as when guaranteed within a certain time.

赶³
5823

赶站 to hurry on to the post-house,—as when travelling.

赶市 to go to market.

赶邊 to act as beaters.

赶麵 to knead or roll dough.

赶錐 a screw-driver.

赶上... (followed by a clause of action, etc.) to catch one (when, etc.).

骹⁴
5824

R. 翰諫

See 幹

Sinking Upper.

鴉¹
5825

R. 寒

See 干

Even Upper.

黥⁴
5826

R. 翰

See 幹

Sinking Upper.

桿¹
5827

稈³
5828

R. 旱

See 赶

Rising Upper.

趕¹
5829

竿¹
5830

R. 寒

See 干

Even Upper.

The shin-bone; bones generally.

骹瘍 boils on the leg.

The magpie, called 鴉鵲. See 1388.

Dark spots or streaks upon the face.

Same as 5818.

The stalk of grain; straw.

稈人 a straw man.

稈箒 a straw broom; a besom.

禾稈 straw.

稈頭 stubble.

一秉稈 a sheaf of straw.

Same as 5823.

The stem of the bamboo; a cane; a thin rod.

竿子 a pole.

竹竿 bamboo canes or poles.

一竿竹 a bamboo cane.

竿¹

5830

釣竿 a fishing-rod.
 筆竿 a pencil.
 插竿 to stick in a pole.
 立竿見影 *see* 5818.
 竿牘 slips of bamboo tied together to form "books."
 日紅三竿 the red sun is three poles high,—it is between 8 and 9 a.m.
 竿木 the pole and bar used by acrobats. Hence,—
 隨身竿木 necessary articles carried about, as writing materials, etc.

梓

5831

甘¹

5832

R. 覃

C. kom
 H. kam
 F. kang
 W. kō
 N. keiñ
 P. } kan
 M. }
 Y. kaa
 Sz. kan
 K. kam
 J. kan
 A. kam

Even Upper.

Sweet; agreeable to the taste; agreeable to the feelings; willingly; voluntarily. Radical 99. *See* 帶 10,554. Used for 5833.

甘甜 sweet.

甘味 a sweet taste.

食不甘味 it has not a nice flavour. Also, I have no appetite for food.

甘旨 delicacies.

甘美 delicious.

甘雨 or 甘霖 sweet (*i.e.* seasonable) rain.

甘露 sweet dew; the favour of a patron.

甘草 liquorice-root.

甘棠遺愛 the pear-tree legacy of love,—alluding to the wise and benevolent administration of 召公 Shao Kung of old. He is said to have dispensed justice under a 甘棠 pear-tree, which was ever afterwards preserved in memory of his goodness.

甘言蜜語 honeyed words.

甘者 one who says sweet things; a flatterer.

甘苦 sweet and bitter; prosperity and adversity.

甘水 fresh water.

甘心 or 甘願 willingly; voluntarily.

甘¹

5832

死也甘心 (in that case), I should be willing even to die.

非不甘心 it is not that I am unwilling,—but.

不殺他我不甘心 I shall not be satisfied unless I kill him.

久將甘心 had an old grudge against him.

甘結 a voluntary engagement; a bond; frank-pledge.

甘罪 willing to be punished.

甘罪如飴 willing to take punishment as though it were something nice.

甘罪無辭 I readily admit my guilt. [Willingly to take punishment without shrinking.]

刑戮是甘, 乞不 I will willingly suffer death, only please don't,.....

自甘貧賤 happy in my poverty and low estate.

甘肅 the province of Kansuh. Its name is derived from the first characters of 甘州府 Kan-chou Fu and 肅州 Su Chou.

甘羅十二爲宰相 Kan Lo was Prime Minister at twelve.

甘泉宮 a summer palace in Shensi, N.W. of Ch'ang-an, dating from the time of the First Emperor.

甘黃 orange-coloured.

The loose-jacket or mandarin orange (*Citrus nobilis*, Lour.), known as 柑子 or 黃柑.

柑皮 orange-peel.

分柑同味 half an orange is as sweet as a whole one.

開柑票 a form of gambling on the number of pips in an orange.

Slops; dirty water. To boil thick, as gruel.

米泔水 water in which rice has been scoured. Used for washing sores.

Read *han*³. Full.

泔淡 overflowing; full.

疳¹

5835

R. 覃

See 甘

Even Upper.

A disease of children. Ulcers; sores.

疳積 rickets; atrophy.

疳瘡 venereal ulcers.

牙疳 a gum-boil.

走馬牙疳 cancer in the mouth.

疳氣 poisonous matter; virus.

紺⁴

5836

R. 勘

C. kom
 F. 'hang
 N. keiñ
 P. } kan
 M. }
 Y. kaa
 Sz. kan
 K. kam
 J. kan
 A. ham

Sinking Upper.

A deep purple.

君子不以紺緇飾 the superior man (Confucius) did not use a deep purple, nor a puce colour, in the ornaments of his dress,—these being more suitable to women.

甘¹

5837

R. 覃

See 甘

Even Upper.

Liquorice,—freely used by the Chinese as a medicine in all sorts of complaints. *See* 5832.

誚⁴

5838

R. 勘

See 甘

Sinking Upper.

To keep one's mouth shut; to restrain oneself.

霄¹

5839

R. 覃

See 甘

Even Upper.

Hoar-frost; dew.

澤沛霄霖 moistened with the dew and rain,—of your kindness.

餌¹

5840

R. 覃

See 甘

Even Upper.

A bait. A sweet cake or dumpling.

敢³

5841

R. 感

See 甘

Rising Upper.

To dare; to venture. Presumptuous.

瞻敢 boldly venturing to.

敢作敢爲 (or 當) not afraid to act; ready to take responsibility; having plenty of courage.

敢³

5841

敢死士 a daring soldier.

敢死軍 a "forlorn hope."

敢問 I venture to ask.....

不敢 or 不敢當 or 豈敢

I do not dare or how should I dare?—accept the position or the honours you thrust upon me. A phrase of conventional humility.

敢不敬遵 could I dare not to respectfully obey? See 13,376.

用敢直陳 I have ventured thus to state my case.

惡 *wu*⁴ 果敢而窒者 (the superior man) hates those who are presumptuous and at the same time of narrow wit.

邀駕敢至 I venture to ask you, sir, to come.

誰敢不讓 who will venture not to yield?

敢保敢結 are perfectly willing to guarantee.

敢強 to argue; to resist; to oppose.

敢則 or 敢自 or 敢情 or 敢竟 of course; truly; really.

那敢自狠好了 why, that will be capital!

我敢情是死了 great Scot, I'm dead!

敢怕 I dare say; I shouldn't wonder if; I guess.

敢是個賊 he must be a robber.

他敢不知道 he probably does not know about it.

敢是面龐相像的,也未可知 he seems like in feature, but I can't say,—if it is he.

橄³

5842

R. 感

See 甘

Rising Upper.

The Chinese olive, known as 橄欖, the fruit of certain species of *Canarium*, viz. 烏欖 *Canarium pimela*, König, and 白欖 *C. album*, Räusch.

橄欖泥 a sauce of pickled olives.

澈³

5843

R. 感

See 甘

Rising Upper.

感³

5844

R. 感 27.

See 甘

J. kan, kon

Rising Upper.

Insidid. To wash.

澹澈手足 to wash the hands and feet.

澈浦 Kan-p'u, — the port of Hang-chou Fu in Chehkiang. The "Canfu" of MARCO POLO.

To touch; to feel; to suffer from. To work upon the feelings; to influence; to rouse; to excite.

無感我悅兮 don't touch the handkerchief,—at my waist; hands off!

感于神明 (good government) appeals to the wisdom of the gods,—i.e. enlists their favour.

感善則善, 感惡則惡 if (a child) is exposed to good influences he will be good, if to evil influences he will be evil.

感化人心 to influence and convert people's hearts.

感動 to influence; to rouse; to excite.

使人感動 causing people to feel excited,—by lust.

感孕 to conceive a child by supernatural interposition.

感嘆 to feel melancholy; to sigh.

感傷 or 傷感 (see 9742) or 感懷 or 感泐 to be deeply affected.

感頌 to express one's deep sense of.

感發 to move; to disturb.

感遇 is explained as 感之于心, 遇之于目 = emotions aroused by seeing something.

生感 to feel emotions.

百感生 a hundred (many) emotions arise.

感悼 grieved.

交感 to mutually influence, or act upon.

感格 to affect favourably towards one,—as the gods by good deeds, repentance, etc.

言感眩疾 he said he was suffering from vertigo.

感³

5844

內傷外感 internal complaints and those which come from outside sources.

感冒風寒 to catch cold.

受點兒感冒 to catch a slight cold.

感冒吐血症 he suffers from blood-spitting.

感應篇 the *Evoke-response-treatise*, or the so-called Book of Rewards and Punishments,—a kind of "Commination" belonging to modern Taoism.

感心 or 感慰 grateful.

感恩 to be grateful for kindness.

感德深 very grateful for your goodness.

感其誠 touched by his sincerity.

感激之至 (or 不盡) or 感情無盡 very grateful.

感激心, 一言難盡 words fail to express my gratitude.

感激發病卒 he fell ill from mortification and died.

銘感五內 (your kindness) is graven on my five viscera,—on my heart.

感謝 many thanks,—from the Amoy pronunciation of which comes the word *cumshaw*.

感情 to return a favour.

鰾³

5845

R. 感

See 感

Rising Upper.

A fish about three feet long, found in the Yangtsze. It has a large mouth, yellow gills, and a greenish back.

鰾³

5846

R. 感

See 感

Rising Upper.

A fish. Used with 5845.

鰾魚 or 花鰾 a kind of shad, *Pimelodus guttatus*, found at Canton in the spring months.

漬

5847

Same as 5850.

贛⁴

5848

R. 送感
See 貢Rising and
Sinking
Irregular.

A region south of the Poyang lake, called 章貢 Chang-kung under the Han dynasty, and altered to 贛州 Kan-chou under the Sung dynasty.

贛州府 a Prefecture in Kiangsi.

電致贛省大吏查辦 wired to the high authorities of Kiangsi to investigate the matter.

Read *kung*⁴. To present; to offer tribute.

Read *hung*⁴. Foolish.

匱³

5849

R. 感送
See 感but used also
as 楨 *q.v.*
Rising Upper.

A travelling-trunk made of bamboo-splints; a lid; to cover.

蓋匱收藏 shut down the lid and keep it securely.

Read *kung*¹. A cup.

潯⁴

5850

R. 勘送
H. *ong*²
See 甘貢K. *kam, kong*
J. *kan, kō*
Sinking
Upper.

The central river of Kiangsi.

淦⁴

5851

R. 勘覃
C. *kēm*
F. *kang*
P. { *kan*M. { *kaa*
Y. *kaa*
K. *kam*
J. *kan, kon*
A. *kēm, sham*
Sinking
Upper.

Water leaking into a boat. Mud. To sink. Very; extremely. Name of a small stream in Kiangsi. Used for 5850.

K'AN.

看⁴

5852

R. 翰寒
C. *hon*
H. *k'on*
F. *k'ang*

To look at; to see; to examine.

看一看 to take a look. See *k'an*¹.

看不見 cannot see.

看⁴

5852

W. *k'ō*
N. *k'eīn, k'aañ*
P. { *k'an*
M. {
Sz. {
Y. *k'aa*
K. *kan*
J. *kan*
A. *k'an*
Sinking and
Even Upper.

看不得 one must not regard or pay attention to; unfit to be seen; disgusting; obscene; can't bear to look at.

這碗粗的看不得 this bowl is horribly coarse ware.

看不得他外面老實 do not be deceived by his outward docility.

看不遠 cannot see far.

看來 or 看起來 judging from appearances; in this sense; thus.

以弟看來 in my humble opinion,

看不起 to despise.

看不過 cannot overlook it.

自己也看不過 he himself had no opinion,—of the young man.

看中 (*chung*⁴) to be pleased with; to prefer. See 2875.

看不上 (or 入) 眼 or 看不中意 not to think anything of; not to fancy.

久已看上了 had long thought highly of him.

看不出來 cannot make it out,—as a thing seen at a distance, bad writing, etc.

看不出好歹 cannot tell good from bad.

看不清楚 or 看不真 cannot make out distinctly,—as by the sense of sight.

看不明白 cannot make out clearly,—as of something one does not understand.

看不盡 shall never have time to see them all.

看得呆 lost in admiration.

好看 or 受看 nice to look at; pretty; handsome.

難看 ugly; offensive; pitiable.

看書 to read.

無心看閱 he had not heart to read,—the memorials.

看相 to be a physiognomist.

重看 to esteem; to have regard for.

看輕 to treat lightly; to hold of no account.

看⁴

5852

看光景 or 看其情景 as far as one can judge; under the circumstances.

看破 or 看透 to see through,—as a trick, as the vanity of all things, etc.

看透世界 to see through the mockery of this life.

看不透 can't see through,—whether it is what it seems.

看官 reader! gentle reader!

看看 in a short time; "let's see."

看看致死 looks as if he would be done to death.

看望 to visit; to see; to interview.

看燈 to see the illuminations.

看菜 to get food ready.

看茶來 bring tea!

看坐 to find a seat.

看承 to behave to.

看下 to have a look at first.

看顧 to pay attention to; to regard.

看覷 to see; to visit; to regard as.

看覽 to watch.

探看 to visit.

看風水 to be a geomancer.

看戲 to watch a play; to go to the theatre.

看病 or 看治 to attend to a case of sickness. The first is also to make a diagnosis; to practise as a doctor.

看脈 to feel the pulse.

問一問他可看 ask him and you will find out.

作人字看 to be regarded as the character for *man*.

看法 way of looking at or treating; interpretation.

一樣看法 the same manner of treating them,—treating all alike.

亦是深一層看法 another and a deeper interpretation,—of the passage.

念起來看 read it and let me hear.

看着辦 act according to circumstances.

看⁴
5852看馬 to know the points of a horse; to know a good horse from a bad one. See k'an¹.

看着我 for my sake.

看在友人面上 for my sake (do so); for your sake (I will do so).

看故舊之情 for the sake of our old friendship.....

看機會 to watch an opportunity.

看熱鬧的 lookers-on; bystanders.

看事作事 to act as the circumstances require.

看詢 to examine.

看頭 a thing to look at; something worth seeing.

看他來 for fear he should not come.

Read k'an¹. To watch over; to guard; to beware (4288).看馬 to take care of horses,—as a groom. See k'an¹.

看孩子 to look after children.

看門的 a gate-keeper.

看守 or 看護 to guard; to watch.

看管 to look after; to attend to.

留他在船上看船 keep him on board to look after the boat.

替我看一看 look after it for me. See k'an¹.

相看 to watch or look after each other.

看家 to look after (or guard) a house.

看座兒的 the attendants at a theatre.

看待 to behave towards; to treat.

看更 to look after the night watch.

獨看 to be alone in looking after.

看財奴 a miser; a niggard.

看作兒 watchers.

仔細看打 take care you don't get hit.

罍¹
5853

R. 罍

See 砍

A. *sham*

Even Upper.

堪¹

5854

R. 覃

See 砍

Even Upper.

An earthen vessel holding five 升 pints.

罍貝羅 or 石罍 a malleable stone or clay from Borneo.

To bear; to sustain; to be capable; fit. Used in Buddhist books for 5866.

受苦難堪 to suffer misery hard to bear.

人不堪其憂 others could not have endured this distress,—and yet he, etc.

未堪國家多難 unequal to the many troubles of the State.

下賤不堪 a vile, unbearable wretch.

堪以派委 fit to be deputed.

堪勝重任 capable of exercising the most important functions.

堪克 adequate to.

情何以堪 your kindness overpowers me.

堪久 to resist or last for a long time.

堪以 is fit for; is suitable for.

可堪 able to sustain.

堪可委用 fit to have the post.

堪當 worthy of.

堪室 to be marriageable. Also, a Buddhist shrine.

堪嗟 involving great trouble or anxiety.

堪虞 fraught with danger.

堪輿 that which covers and that which supports, *sc.* heaven and earth; geomancy. See 風 3554.

堪布 the abbot of a Lama monastery in Tibet.

堪達漢 the elk. Manchu *kan-dahan*.

Rugged.

堪巖 rugged; uneven.

Read k'an³. A cliff.

堪嶠 mountain ridges.

戡¹
5856

R. 覃

See 砍

Even Upper.

To subdue; to stab; to kill. Used for 5854.

西伯既戡黎 the Chief of the West having subdued Li.

戡亂 to suppress a rebellion or riot.

戡敗 to win and lose.

戡己 self-mortification.

戡定厥功 fully established their achievements.

歎³

5857

R. 感

See 砍

Rising Upper.

To eat and not be satisfied; dissatisfied.

勘⁴

5858

R. 勘 28.

See 砍

Sinking Upper.

To investigate; to personally examine into. To collate.

驗勘 to make an examination of; to hold an investigation.

查勘 or 勘問 to examine into; to enquire into.

勘斷 to examine into and decide.

覆勘無異 upon rehearing of the case, the same results were shown.

磨勘 to investigate searchingly.

勘辦 or 勘理 to go into and deal with a case.

勘估 to estimate.

勘丈 or 勘度 to measure; to survey, as land.

勘量 to measure,—as a ship.

踰勘田疇 to make a personal examination of the boundaries,—under dispute.

勘對 or 校勘 to compare; to collate.

勘合 a tally given to Government couriers, enabling them to requisition horses.

A cliff; a bank; a ledge; a step.

山墻將崩 the cliff is going to fall.

墻邊 the edge of a cliff.

嵒¹

5855

R. 覃

See 砍

Even Upper.

墻³

5859

R. 勘

C. *hom*², v.

k'an

H. *k'iam*, *ham*²

壩³

5859

F. k'ang
W. k'a
N. k'eiñ
P. } k'an
M. }
Y. k'aa
Sz. k'an
K. kam
J. kan
A. k'am
Sinking Upper
Irregular.

砌石壩 to build a sea-wall or bund.

井壩 the brink of a well.

門壩 a door-sill.

石壩子 a stone door-sill.

壩

5860

Same as 5859.

刊¹

5861

R. 寒
C. hon, hon
H. k'an
F. k'ang
W. k'o
N. k'aañ
P. } k'an,
M. } k'an
Y. k'aa
K. } kan
J. }
A. k'an
Even Upper.

To cut; to carve; to engrave.

刊木 to hew wood.

刊刻 or 刊板 to engrave; to cut on blocks for printing.

刊字 to cut characters.

刊碑立石 to engrave and put up a stone tablet.

刊本 to cut (the characters and print as) a book.

刊印 to print.

刊發 to publish; to issue.

刊脩 to engrave and print.

沐手重 *ch'ung*² 刊 with washed hands (out of respect) I re-edit this work.

不刊之書 a book not to be altered,—as a divine revelation, a canonical work, etc.

千古不刊之論 a sentiment for all time,—one that will not bear alteration.

刊

5862

Correct form of 5861.

衍⁴

5863

R. 旱翰
C. hon², hon
H. shen
F. k'ang,
k'ang²
W. k'o
N. k'aañ
K. } kan
J. }
A. k'an
Rising and
Sinking Upper.

To be joyful. To please.

嘉賓式燕以衍 his noble guests feast with him, delighted.

衍然而作 he rose up joyfully.

衍我烈祖 to please our meritorious ancestors.

栞¹

5864

R. 寒
See 刊
Even Upper.

To make notches on trees. To cut on blocks for printing.

隨山栞木 to notch the trees across the mountain,—so as to know the way.

鶡³

5865

R. 旱
See 侃
Rising Upper.

Name of a bird, called 鶡鶡, which is said to sing night and day.

龕¹

5866

R. 覃
W. hō
N. hciñ
See 砍
Even Upper.

To contain. A niche for an idol; a shrine; a box.

龕受 to contain; to receive,—as a niche or shrine.

聖人龕 a niche or shrine for an idol.

龕疑佛影留 the silhouette of Buddha seems to linger in the shrine.

禪龕 the hall of meditation (see 348); the mausoleum in which the ashes of priests, to the number of 5,008, are buried.

坐龕和尚 a priest in a box,—ready for cremation.

香龕 an incense box.

吹

5867

See 2825.

坎³

5868

R. 感
See 砍
Rising Upper.

To strike; to run against. To throw at.

坎碰 to knock against; to collide with.

磁不坎瓦 porcelain cannot come to blows with delf.

坎爛 or 坎破 to smash up; to break.

拿石頭坎狗 throw a stone at the dog.

砍³

5869

R. 感
C. hom
H. k'am
F. k'ang
W. k'o
N. k'aañ

To cut; to chop; to fell.

刀砍 to cut with a sword or knife.

砍他一刀 gave him a cut with a knife.

砍了一下 gave a cut or chop.

砍斫 to cut and hack.

砍³

5869

P. }
M. } k'an
Sz. }
Y. k'aa
K. kam
J. kan
A. k'am
Rising Upper.

砍開 to cut open; to split.

砍傷 to wound by cutting.

砍腦袋 to decapitate.

砍死 to cut down and kill.

砍得動 able to cut it.

砍伐樹木 to fell trees.

砍翻 or 砍下來 to cut down or off.

砍下頭來 to cut off a head.

砍肩兒 a waistcoat.

灰砍 a mortar for mixing lime.

春砍 a large mortar,—for hulling rice, etc.

砍快 prompt; decided.

坎³

5870

R. 感
See 砍
Rising Upper.

A pit; a hole; a ditch; a snare; a danger. The second of the Eight Diagrams. A bridge on a stringed musical instrument. A vase. An embrasure. Used with 5869.

坎子 a hole or break in a road.

坎穴 or 坎坑 a hole; a pit; a cave.

掘坎 to dig a pit.

佔了我的田坎 encroached on the boundary of my field.

心坎 the pit of the stomach.

坎陷 to make a pitfall for any one.

調坎兒 to speak in veiled terms.

七十三是個坎兒 seventy-three is a climacteric. It was the age at which Confucius died, and is thought to be a difficult age to pass. So also eighty-four, the age at which Mencius died.

坎坷 uneven; troublesome; used of a man whose luck is bad.

坎其擊缶 how you beat your earthen vessel!

坎坎伐檀兮 chop! chop! go his blows on the sandal-trees.

坎坎鼓我 I make the drums beat, do I.

坎宮 the north.

揷

5871

Same as 5868.

埒

5872

Same as 5870.

飲

5873

Dissatisfied with oneself;
humble.

R. 感

C. om

F. k'ang

W. k'ō

P. k'an

K. kan

J. kan

A. k'am

Rising Upper.

檻

5874

See 4510.

侃

5875

Straightforward; bold.

R. 旱

C. hon

H. hong

F. k'ang

W. k'ō

N. k'aañ

P. k'an

M. k'aa

Y. k'aa

Sz. k'an

K. kan

J. kan

A. k'an

Rising Upper.

瞰

5876

Same as 5878.

闕

5877

See 3806.

矚

5878

To spy; to watch.

R. 勘

See 闕

Sinking

Upper.

矚孔子之亡也 he
watched when Confucius was out.

雲車千餘,矚臨城

中 from a thousand and more
ornamented chariots, they gazed
down upon the city.下矚洞庭 it looks down
upon the Tung-t'ing lake.

魚矚 open-eyed, like a fish.

喊

5879

See 3831.

撼

5880

Same as 5881.

轡

5881

Hindered; unable to get
on; unlucky.

R. 感

See 砍

Rising Upper.

口

5882

To contain; a vessel.
Radical 17.

R. 謙勘

See 砍

J. ken, kon,
kanRising and
Sinking Upper.

扣

5883

To take in the hand.

R. 謙

F. v. kwang²

See 砍

Rising Upper.

翰

5884

Same as 5852.

KANG.

See 5917.

亢

5885

扛

5886

To carry with a pole on
the shoulders of two men.
To carry on the shoulders,
as one man. To lift. To
manage. Read k'ang² in
Peking. See 9986.

R. 江

C. k'ong

H. kong, v.

kong²

F. k'oung,

sk'oung

W. koa

N. koñg

P. k'ang,

Y. sk'ang

Sz. k'ang

K. kang

J. kō

A. kang, giang

Even Upper.

旁施雙扛 alongside were
displayed two carrying-poles,—
in a picture.

扛拾 to carry on a pole.

扛轎 to carry a sedan-chair.

扛棄 to carry off and throw
away.力能扛鼎 strong enough to
lift a tripod.扛肩兒的 coolies who carry
loads on boards on their shoulders
with head bent forward.

扛

5886

扛不動 unable to carry it.

這事我扛得起來 I am
equal to this matter.筆力可獨扛 the strength
of his pen is enough to lift,—a
hundred-bushel tripod. Said by
Han Wên-kung of 張籍 Chang
Chi.扛箒 brushes used in preparing
cotton yarn and treating it with
starch, one being drawn above
and one below the stretched yarn.

杠

5887

A cross-piece of wood;
a cross-bar; yards on a
mast; the cross-spar on
which a Chinese flag is
flown; the poles of a bier.
Used with 5893.

R. 江

C. kong

H. kong

F. k'oung

W. koa²

N. koñg

P. k'ang

M. k'ang

Sz. k'ang

Y. k'ang

K. kang

J. kō

A. giang

Even

Irregular.

單杠 and 雙杠 single and
double vertical lines placed at
the right-hand side of characters
which denote persons and places,
respectively. See 5162.杠房 a shop for funeral para-
phernalia.杠香藤 Mallotus repandus,
Marg.壓杠子 or 晒 ts'ai⁴ 杠子an illegal mode of torture in
which the prisoner is made to
kneel, while a carrying-pole is
laid across the legs behind the
knees and another placed under
the arms which are tied together
and forced backward for the
purpose. One lictor then stands
on each end of the lower pole
and lifts the upper one.Read kang¹ or Chiang¹.杠橋梁 or 徒杠 a foot-
bridge.

An earthen jar or vat.

水缸 a water-kong,—used to
store water.一口金魚缸 a jar to hold
gold-fish.糞缸 or 坑缸 a receptacle
for night-soil.七石缸 a vat to hold seven
piculs.金剛腿缸 fat squat jars,
reminding one of the doubled-
up legs of sitting idols. See 金
2032.

缸梟 to raise or float anything.

缸

5888

R. 江陽

See 剛

K. hang

J. kō, gō

A. giang, k'oung

Even Upper

Irregular.

肛¹

5889

R. 江

See 扛

A. *giang*,
koung

Even Upper.

虹

5890

虹

5891

缸¹

5892

R. 江東

See 江扛

A. *giang*

Even Upper.

槓⁴

5893

R. 送

See 貢

P. *kang*²F. *kaung*²

Sinking

Upper.

The large intestine.

肛門 the rectum.

脫肛 protruded intestine; blind piles.

降肛 fat; bloated.

See 5265.

See 1207.

The tire of a wheel.
The barb of an arrow. A hanging bowl, to hold a lamp or gold-fish.

排缸 to trim a lamp.

金缸 an ornamental lamp.

金魚缸 a bowl for gold-fish.
See 5888.

A trunk; a box. A bier. A ream of paper containing 100 quires of 20 sheets each. Used with 杠 5887.

皮槓 a leather trunk.

伙食槓 a case for eatables.

衣服槓 a clothes-box.

大槓 a bier.

抬槓 to carry a corpse on a stretcher; to wrangle.

雇人抬槓 to hire men to carry away the body.

抬槓辯嘴 quarrelling like coffin-bearers,—who are noted for their habit of wrangling.

猪肉槓 a carrying-pole with hooks, used by itinerant pork-sellers.

槓箱 large cases fitted with poles for carrying; chests; cases in general; logs of hard wood which have been excavated to hold ingots of silver.

槓具 fittings; furniture.

槓子 a horizontal bar; a pole; a club. See 8742.

打槓子 to attack with clubs.
Used of highway robbery.岡¹

5894

R. 陽

See 剛

A. *kōng*, *kang*
Even Upper.

The ridge of a hill; a mound; high and level ground. Also written 崗 and 岡. [To be distinguished from 岡 12,512.]

陟彼高岡 ascending that lofty ridge.

如岡如陵 like the hills, like the mountains,—so will your friendship endure.

砂岡 a dirt-heap.

各處站岡之巡捕 all the policemen on their beats.

血岡 weals from a beating.

岡芋烏 the whydah.

青岡 *Quercus mongolica*, or the silkworm oak.剛¹

5895

R. 陽

C. } *kong*H. } *kong*F. *koung*, v. *k'ang*W. *koa*N. *kōng*P. } *kang*M. } *kang*Y. } *kang*Sz. } *kang*K. *kang*J. *kō*A. *kang*

Even Upper.

Hard; unyielding, as opposed to 柔 5653. Constant; enduring. Just now; recently. See 金 2032. Used for 罡 5906, and for 5899.

剛硬 hard; unyielding.

剛性 obstinate; pig-headed.

剛強 or 剛暴 or 剛烈 violent; overbearing.

剛正 or 剛直 inflexible; upright.

剛勇 or 剛大 brave; resolute.

剛志 or 剛毅 resolute; determined.

剛石 granite.

金剛石 the diamond.

剛日 and 柔日 the odd and even days of a moon, respectively. The former were considered appropriate for outside, the latter for inside or domestic matters.

剛勁 robust; hardy; unyielding.

剛一來 as soon as ever he comes.

剛.....又 as soon as....., immediately.....

剛纔 see 11,503.

剛到 just arrived.

剛過了 just passed by.

岡

5896

岡

5897

岡⁴

5898

R. 漾

See 鋼

A. *kang*

Sinking Upper.

岡¹

5899

R. 陽

See 岡

Even Upper.

綱¹

5900

R. 陽

See 剛

Even Upper.

Same as 5888.

Same as 5886.

To temper steel; a well-tempered blade.

A red bull; a sacrificial ox.

The large rope of a net, by which it is drawn together; that which regulates; laws; a bond; a tie. The subject, as opposed to the predicate. [To be distinguished from 綱 12,515.]

若網在綱 when the net is on the rope,—the result is order.

綱紀四方 giving laws to the four quarters,—of the realm.

四方爲綱 the whole empire takes you as its pattern.

之綱之紀 regulating all, and determining each point.

綱紀 laws; fundamental principles; to act for.

綱紀大壞 public morality was greatly corrupted.

亂其紀綱 throwing the laws into confusion.

汝是孰紀綱乎 whose retainer are you?

統綱 the governing or connecting principle.

三綱 the Three Bonds,—between sovereign and subject, father and son, and husband and wife.

綱常 bonds (as above) and virtues (see 440),—moral obligations.

其寺綱維 the rule of this temple was that.....

綱¹

5900

提綱 to bring out the leading idea; to illustrate the theme.

綱領 a bond; a connecting line; the idea or principle which runs through and connects all parts.

綱目 subject and predicate; text and commentary; a summary; a general survey; the leading features.

綱如經, 目如傳 the *kang* is as it were a canonical text, and the *mu* is commentary.

綱羅 to ransack.

鋼

5901

Same as 5888.

蒟¹

5902

R. 陽

See 剛

Even Upper.

A trailing plant, like the 蒟草 *Vitis Labrusca*, Linn., which bears white flowers and small white grapes said to cure stupidity.鋼¹

5903

R. 陽 漾

C. *kong, kong*H. *kong*F. *kaung*W. *koa*N. *kōng*

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. *kang*J. *kō*A. *kang*

Even and

Sinking

Upper.

Steel. Hard; tough.

鋼椽 the steel beam,—a sword.

鋼鑽 a steel awl.

鋼刀雖快, 不斬無罪

之人 though the steel knife is sharp, it does not behead the innocent man.

男兒無志, 鈍鐵無鋼 a man without energy is blunt iron without steel (temper).

恨鐵不成鋼 angry because their iron does not become steel, —because their dull sons do not become eminent men.

鋼眼 an eye in a steel plate for drawing out iron wire.

鋼眼裏拔出來的手 one who has been drawn through a steel eye,—close; stingy.

鋼勁 lusty; vigorous.

狀

5904

Same as 1212.

將

5905

See 1212.

罡¹

5906

R. 陽

See 剛

A. *kōng, kang*

Even Upper.

The name of certain stars. See 5895.

天罡 four stars which form the bowl of the 斗 constellation; see 11,427.

踏罡步斗 treading the *kang* and stepping the *tau*,—a particular way of walking around when performing magical rites, incantations, etc.

罡符 a kind of mesmerism, and kinesi-therapy, practised as a means of extorting money.

四大金罡 a popular name for the 四天王 Four Heavenly Kings, as guardians at the entrance to a Buddhist temple. See 王 12,493.

罡風 a high wind.

Same as 5886.

搥

5907

康¹

5908

R. 陽

C. *hong*H. *k'ong*F. *k'oung*W. *k'oa*N. *k'ōng*

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. *kang*J. *kō*A. *k'ang, k'ōng*

Even Upper.

K'ANG.

Peace; repose. Health; strength. A point where five roads meet. See 里 6870. [To be distinguished from 庚 6001.]

無已太康 let us not enjoy ourselves to excess.

康寧 repose; tranquillity.

康居 to live in peaceful retirement.

康樂和平實始於此 we may consider that the millennium will have come.

小康 well-to-do.

康泰 in good health.

康強 or 康健 hale; hearty; vigorous.

身其康強 lusty of body.

康衢 or 康莊大路 a great highway.

康熙 K'ang Hsi (or Kang Hi), —the name of the reign of the second Emperor of the present dynasty, A.D. 1662—1723.

康了 *lit.* stronged, *i.e.* "ploughed" at an examination. From the story of a student named康²

5908

柳冕 Liu Mien, who was so superstitious that he would not allow the words 安樂 to be used in his presence, the last character having the same sound as 落 to fail, but changed the phrase into 安康. When the list of successful candidates came out, he was not in it; and his servant coming back to tell him so, avoiding the odious 落了, announced his failure by using 康了.

康居 Sogdiana.

康¹

5909

R. 陽

See 康

Even Upper.

Empty; unoccupied.

寂靜康賔 silent and deserted,—as a ruin.

慷³

5910

R. 陽 養

C. *k'ang, k'ang*H. *k'ong*F. *k'oung*W. *k'oa*N. *k'ōng*P. *k'ang, k'ang*M. *k'ang*Y. *k'ang*Sz. *k'ang*K. *kang*J. *kō*A. *k'ang*

Even and

Rising Upper.

Generous; magnanimous; noble. See 5804.

慷慨悲歌 to sing in a mournful key.

聽者莫不慷慨 all who heard it were much affected.

Read *k'ang*¹.

慨當以慷 we should meet (misfortunes) bravely.

糠¹

5911

R. 陽

See 康

A. *k'ang*

Even Upper.

Chaff; husks of grain; bran. Petty; poor. Remiss; negligent. See 秕 8945.

麥糠 wheat bran.

鋸糠 or 木糠 sawdust.

糟糠之妻不下堂 the wife of the grains and bran days must not go down from the hall, —she who was the sharer of poverty must not be put aside in prosperity. Said by 宋弘 Sung Hung of the Han dynasty.

妻子糠豆不贍 wife and children without enough bran and beans,—without enough to eat.

糠¹
5911

糠古老 the heads of fungus millet (*Setaria*), used as a diuretic.

梨糠了心 this pear is unsound.

糠¹
5912

Same as 5911.

糠¹
5913

R. 陽
See 康
A. k'ang
Even Upper.

Tall; long. See 艮 6772.

扛¹
5914

See 5886.

攔¹
5915

Same as 5886.

擡¹
5916

Same as 5886.

亢⁴
5917

R. 陽 漾
F. k'oung
k'aung
See 杭 抗
燭 慷
Even and
Sinking Lower
and Upper.

Violent; overbearing; strong. To oppose; to attack. An error; a mistake. Very; excessive. The second of the 28 zodiacal constellations; see *Tables*, *Vb.* Used with 3849.

亢氣 a violent or domineering disposition.

不卑不亢 neither obsequious nor arrogant.

亢排 a bully; a braggart.

不能亢宗 unable to protect his family.

亢旱 or 亢陽 hot and dry weather.

亢池 four small stars near Arcturus.

亢金龍 a name for the 2nd constellation, which is supposed to bring drought.

伉⁴
5918

R. 漾
See 炕
Sinking
Upper.

To compare; to match; a pair. To oppose; to dislike. High. Sincere. Used with 5921.

伉儷 a pair; husband and wife.

伉儷甚篤 a devoted couple; Darby and Joan.

伉禮 the ceremonies between equals.

厮徒馬圍皆與之伉禮 he treated all his servants and stableboys on terms of equality.

伉敵 to compete with; to oppose.

皇門有伉 the gate of the enclosure stood high.

匠⁴
5919

R. 漾
See 炕
Sinking
Upper.

The divan or couch at the head of a guest-chamber, to seat two.

匠几 or 匠桌子 the low table placed on the divan between host and guest.

忼³
5920

R. 陽 養
See 慷
Even and
Rising Upper.

Excited; annoyed.

忼爽 in high spirits.

忼然嘆息 he sighed with disappointment.

抗⁴
5921

R. 漾
C. kong², k'ong²
H. k'ong
F. k'aung
W. k'oa
N. k'oŋg
P. }
M. } k'ang
Y. }
Sz. }
K. kang, v.
hang
J. kō
A. k'ang
Sinking
Upper.

To set up; see 4006. To oppose; to resist; to protest. To screen; to protect. To carry on the shoulder.

抗旨 to oppose the Imperial will.

抗官 to oppose the officials.

抗敵 to oppose.

抗拒 to resist; to protest against.

抗音而讓曰 loudly protesting, got up from his seat and said

抗斷不依 to set at naught a judgment.

違抗 to disobey; to rebel.

與他抗衡 to contend for mastery with him.

抗⁴
5921

能與抗行者絕少 those who can rival (such men) are few in number.

抗吞 or 抗霸 to refuse to give up what by right belongs to another.

抗傳 to refuse to obey a summons.

抗欠 to refuse to pay a debt.

抗捐 to refuse to pay,—as a tax.

抗糧 to refuse to pay the land-tax.

不抗王師 to follow the Imperial example.

抗性 or 抗頸之人 can-tankerous; fond of opposing; obstinate.

無不與之分庭抗禮 not one but treated him with consideration,—said of the feudal princes in reference to 子貢 Tzū Kung. See 5918.

Read k'ang¹. Used with 5886.

抗舉 to raise up.

抗價 to keep up the market price.

抗口袋 to carry bags; a coolie.

把這個口袋抗過去 carry this bag over your shoulder.

抗不住 unable to stand or manage it.

See 3850.

沆⁴
5922

炕⁴
5923

R. 漾
C. hong, k'ong
H. k'ong
F. k'aung,
k'oung
W. k'oa
N. k'oŋ
P. }
M. } k'ang
Y. }
Sz. }
K. kang
J. kō
A. k'ang
Sinking
Upper.

To dry. A brick bed warmed by a fire.

炕布 to dry cloth.

炕牀 to warm a bed; a stove-bed; a k'ang.

一鋪炕 or 暖炕 a stove-bed; a k'ang.

炕蓆 the mat on the k'ang.

炕面子 the top of the k'ang.

炕沿 the edge of a k'ang.

炕桌 a small table for a k'ang.

炕爐子 the fire-place for heating the k'ang; a portable stove for baking cakes.

炕⁴

5923

炕單 a valance in front of a *k'ang*.炕洞 the fire-place in a *k'ang*.炕氣眼 the two side openings of the *k'ang* for management of the draught.抗⁴

5924

A fierce dog. A hedgehog.

R. 漾

See 抗

Sinking Upper.

炕⁴

5925

The sound of stones striking together.

R. 漾

See 抗

Sinking Upper.

閑⁴

5926

Lofty and large, 閑閑, as the gateway of a palace.

R. 漾

See 抗

Sinking Upper.

KAO.

高¹

5927

High; tall; lofty, as opposed to 矮 13 and 低 10,899. Eminent; exalted. High in price; good in quality; loud in tone. Radical 189.

R. 豪

C. kou

H. kau

F. koa, v.

Skeing

W. kōe

N. koa

P. }

M. } kau

Sz. }

Y. koa

K. ko

J. kō

A. kau

Even Upper.

高大 high; lofty.

高厚 height and depth.

不分高低 not to distinguish between high and low,—between superiors and inferiors, good and bad, etc.

高矮不等 tall and short mixed together; some tall, some short.

登高必自卑 to go up high, you must begin from low down.

See 登 10,858.

高升 or 高登 to rise high; to be promoted.

幾丈高 how many *chang* high is it?高¹

5927

高地 high-lying land; uplands.

高人 a tall man; an eminent man.

身量高 tall of stature.

高翹 or 高脚 stilts.

高脚牌 a portable notice-board, consisting of a notice-board at the top of a long handle.

高掛 to hang up high.

高名 a great name; what is your name?

高姓 what is your surname?

高壽 what is your age?—more especially used to elderly people.

比我年高五歲 five years older than I am.

高祖 great-great-grandfather.

The title has been posthumously bestowed upon several Emperors who were the founders of their dynasties.

清高 pure and lofty,—as one of disinterested and noble aims.

高風亮節 of lofty spirit and great force of character.

王高其義 the prince was much struck by their chivalry.

高明逼神惡 (*wn⁴*) great abilities excite the hatred of the gods.

高於人, 衆必非之 he who excels others is sure to be an object of calumny.

高者詣神 his best efforts border on genius,—of an artist.

[品 is understood after 神.]

味高食部 its flavour beats anything in the whole range of food.

見識高出幾倍 in experience far superior to him.

高出於紙 it rose beyond the limits of the paper,—of a tree in a picture.

才高學廣 of great ability and wide reading.

高賢 eminently worthy.

高位 a high station.

高着 higher (than something else); up,—as the sun.

高蹤 your footsteps; your arrival.

高燈 ornamental lanterns car-

高¹

5927

ried on poles in marriage ceremonies.

高情 distinguished kindness.

高舉 to rise to high honours.

高樂 great pleasure; enjoyment.

高親 your honoured relatives.

高貴 valuable; rare; precious.

高強 first-rate,—as a plan.

高帽子 see 7701.

高底 thicksoled,—of boots.

高狀 conical.

高見以爲何如 what is your opinion, sir?

志氣高 of great determination; very resolute.

少懷高 was ambitious in his youth.

高攀 I have the honour of his acquaintance.

攀高枝兒 to cling to the high branch,—to associate with and esteem only those on a higher level, with a view to advancement.

高興 raised in spirits; merry; exhilarated.

高估 to assess at a high value.

價高 or 高行 high in price.

高昂 rising high,—as prices.

高聲 in a loud voice.

高叫道 called out loudly.

高腔班 a troupe or company singing in falsetto.

高手 a high hand,—one who is clever or skilled at anything.

高高手我過去 pardon me; let me off this time.

高談 to talk big; to brag; to declaim.

高堂父母 father and mother both alive.

高頭 used for 上頭 upon; also for 之間 at; during. Also (in Shantung) = good weight or extra weight.

居然高臥 giving yourself such airs!

高下 up and down; relative height or value.

高下其手 he makes his influence much felt.

高¹
5927

分別高下 to try which is the better man.

高粱 *see* 7023.

高糧 the tall grain,—millet.

高搭 raised; elevated.

高唐夢 the dream at Kao-t'ang,—in which 襄王 Hsiang

Wang of the 楚 Ch'u State

became enamoured of the 巫

山之女 nymph of Wu-shan

(*see* 12,735). Used as a euphemism for sexual intercourse.

高昌 a district round about Turfan.

高句麗 name of an ancient kingdom from which the modern Korea is derived.

高麗國 Korea. *See* 478.

高
5928

Same as 5931.

槁³
5929

R. 皓
N. k'oa, koa

See 高

Rising Upper.

Dry; rotten; withered.

形固可使如槁木乎 can the body be brought to the condition of dry wood?—by the suppression of mental activities.

槁木朽廢 a rotten worthless fellow.

形容枯槁 very much emaciated.

槁 (or 藁) 本 *Ligusticum sinense*, Oliver.

癢³
5930

R. 皓
F. v. skoa

See 高

Rising Upper.

A scabby itching disease.

癢癢 eczema.

關門賣癢癢藥 to shut the door and sell medicine for eczema,—to trade privately.

皚³
5931

R. 皓號

See 高號

Rising and Sinking Upper and Lower.

Clear; pure; white. Used with 3892.

皚身朱足 naked and bare-footed.

皚然白首 a snow-white head of hair.

稿³
5932

R. 皓

See 高

A. kau, kieu

Rising Upper.

The stalk of grain; straw. A draft or rough copy; a proof.

禾稿 rice-straw.

稿荐 a mattress of rice-straw.

草稿 a rough copy; a draft. *See* 11,634.

文稿 a draft or copy of a despatch.

起稿 or 打稿 or 脫稿 to make a rough draft; to draft.

留稿同正 keep the draft together with the original.

稿案 official papers.

稿案留在稿房 let the documents in the case remain in the record office.

稿公 a clerk of the records.

腹稿 a draft already drawn out in one's mind; impromptu.

肚皮裏打稿子 to draft a document in one's mind, *i.e.* to think it out.

窻稿 a theme for composition, —as given among friends.

Same as 5932.

藁
5933

篙¹
5934

R. 豪

See 高

Even Upper.

A bamboo pole; to pole.

撐篙 to pole; to punt.

船篙 bamboo poles for poling junks.

杉篙 scaffold-poles.

Plain white silk.

縞衣綦巾 in thin white silk and a grey head-dress.

縞冠 a white silk cap.

渾身縞素 in complete mourning.

縞³
5935

R. 皓號

See 高

Rising Upper.

膏¹
5936

R. 豪號

See 高告

Even and Sinking Upper.

Fat; grease; to grease; to fatten; rich; sleek. A part of the body, immediately below the heart and inaccessible to acupuncture. *See* 病 9300.

猪膏 or 膏油 or 膏臊 lard.

膏肥 fat; greasy.

膏以脂 smear it with grease.

膏¹
5936

此皆民膏血所爲 this is all made from the fat and blood of the people,—of the

迷樓 tower built by Yang Kuang and destroyed by the first Emp. of the T'ang dynasty.

膏火 money for candles; allowance for lighting.

膏紅 cosmetics; rouge, etc.

膏以明自焚 fat burns by its own combustibility,—men incur misfortune by the possession of talent.

膏露 fertilising dew.

膏澤 beneficial rain; favour; grace.

膏粱 fat meat and fine millet; rich; wealthy.

膏粱子弟 pampered youths; scions of rich families.

膏恩 rich favours; enriching grace.

膏藥 a plaster,—for a wound or sore.

公膏 or 藥膏 or 廣膏 opium.

綠膏 cakes of green dye, from Chehkiang.

膏釐 the *likin* tax on prepared opium, known as the boiling tax or the *kao-li* tax.

Read *kao*⁴. To fertilise.

陰雨膏之 much rain has fertilised it.

Same as 3870.

鎬
5937

鰲³
5938

R. 皓

See 皓

Rising Lower.

The large crayfish or *Palinurus*.

藁³
5939

R. 皓

See 高

A. kau, kieu
Rising Upper.

Straw; a straw mat. Used for 5929, 5932.

空藁 straw.

藁席 a straw mat.

里人藁葬之 the villagers buried him in a mat,—*i.e.* without a coffin.

不念藁砧 forgetful of her husband. *See* 622.

羔¹

5940

R. 豪
See 高
Even Upper.

A lamb; a kid. [To be distinguished from 恙 12,846.] Also used of the young of hares and turtles.

羊羔子 a lamb; a kid.

胎羔皮 unborn lamb-skin.

珍珠羔 astrakhan.

黑羔皮 black lamb-skin.

羊羔美酒 a kid and good wine,—a feast.

糕¹

5941

R. 豪
See 高
Even Upper.

Cakes; baked or steamed dumplings.

百菓糕 fruit cakes.

鬆糕 leavened cakes of rice-flour.

年糕 glutinous rice cakes for the New Year.

蛋糕 sponge cakes.

糕點 cakes and pastry.

糕餅 a pudding of glutinous rice-flour.

糕乾 a pudding of ordinary rice-flour.

糕神 cakes offered by the Emperor in worship to the sun on the 2nd of the 2nd moon.

糕粉 rice-flour.

饅

5942

R. 豪
See 高
Even Upper.

Same as 5941.

皋¹

5943

R. 豪
See 高
Even Upper.

A marsh; the banks of a marsh; a pool in a marsh. To praise; to bless. High; eminent. A place where the gods manifest themselves. To utter articulately.

鶴鳴于九皋 the crane cries in the ninth (*i.e.* middle) pool of the marsh.

江皋 a river-bank.

漢皋 the bank of the Han,—Hankow.

皋門 gate of the *enceinte* of a palace.

皋月 the fifth moon.

皋皋 insolent.

皋比 (*p'is*) a tiger's skin.

皋¹

5943

乾皋 a parrot.

寒皋 a mainah.

皋陶 Kao Yao, Minister of Crime to the Emperor Shun.

神皋奧區 haunt of the gods; mysterious place.

皋丸 the testicles.

Same as 5943.

皋

5944

棹¹

5945

R. 豪
See 高
Even Upper.

Name of a tree. A spar on a ship.

桔槔 a well-sweep. See 1467.

See 2292.

咎

5946

榕

5947

磬¹

5948

R. 豪
See 高
Even Upper.

A chariot drum, used in war; also, a large drum, beaten to stimulate workmen to activity.

磬鼓弗勝 the roll of the great drum did not overpower,—the noise made by the builders, so active were they.

橐¹

5949

R. 豪
See 高
Even Upper.

A quiver; a case for bow and arrows. See 1600.

橐韃 quiver and bow-case.

請垂橐而入 begged to be allowed to enter (the city) with their quivers slung upside down,—as a guarantee that no attack was intended.

載橐弓矢 he has returned to their cases the bows and arrows.

杲³

5950

R. 皓
See 高
Rising Upper.

The sun shining brightly; see 7868.

杲杲日出 brightly the sun shines forth,—and disappoints us of rain.

杲乎如登乎天 gloriously it rises in the sky.

杲日升空 the bright sun rising in the void of æther.

昊

5951

告⁴

5952

R. 號沃
C. kou
H. kau
F. koa
W. köe
N. koa
P. }
M. } kan
Sz. }
Y. koa
K. ko
J. kō
A. kan
Sinking Upper.

See 3887.

A piece of wood placed across the horns of a butting ox, in order to warn people. To inform one's superiors, as opposed to 誥 5953. To tell; to announce to; to appeal to; to lay a plaint; to indict. Also read *ku*^{3*} and *ku*⁴ (see 1158). See 誦 4691.

稟告 to inform a superior by petition.

告知 to inform; to notify.

告訴 to tell to.

告白 a notice,—as of lost property.

出告示 to issue an official Proclamation.

告祖 to inform one's ancestors,—by prayer.

告誡 to warn; to enjoin on.

告假 to ask for leave of absence.

告病 to ask for sick-leave.

告休 or 告退 to resign,—an appointment.

告老 to apply to resign on account of old age.

告終養 to apply to be allowed to resign in order to take care of aged parents.

告罪 or 告饒 to apologise; to ask to be pardoned.

告謝 to thank.

告免 to beg to be excused.

告別 or 告辭 or 告行 to take leave; to bid farewell.

告回 to take leave of a person and return,—after escorting him a part of the way.

久之告去 after some time, he took his leave.

告便 or 告個便 to ask leave to retire for a few minutes.

告備 or 告竣 or 告成 to notify the completion of any work.

告⁴
5952

及大禮告成而囊中
已罄矣 by the time that the
(marriage) ceremonies were com-
pleted, his purse was found to
be empty.

告貸 or 告借 to borrow
money; to open a government
loan.

告貸無門 I have nowhere
to go to borrow money.

無告 those who have no one
to appeal to,—the helpless.

告人 to tell a person; see 5794.
Also, to accuse a person.

我告下你來 I have filed
a plaint against you.

控告 or 告訟 to bring a
charge against; to indict.

告狀 a plaint; an indictment;
to prosecute. See 2756.

告倒 to prosecute successfully.

原告 prosecutor.

原告贏三分 a prosecutor
wins three-tenths of his case,—
i.e. starts with three-tenths of
the case gained, from his mere
appearance as prosecutor.

被告 accused.

兩告 the two parties,—prose-
cutor and accused.

告賬 to sue for debt.

上告 to appeal to a higher court.

抱告 to present a petition on
behalf of another. Women and
old men are obliged to sue by
proxy, being themselves exempt
by statute from examination
under the bamboo.

首告 to lay information before
a crime has become generally
known; to be the first informant.

放告 to issue a notification that
he is ready to hear and decide
cases,—as is done by a newly-
arrived magistrate.

打聽了放告日期 en-
quired the dates on which plaints
were allowed to be filed.

太尹放告已畢 when the
magistrate had finished receiving
the plaints.

告發 an information.

告⁴
5952

告進 to give notice of a charge,
etc., to a magistrate.

告官 to bring a case before an
official.

告冤 to make a complaint.

誥⁴
5953

R. 號
H. k'au²
See 告
Sinking
Upper.

To announce to an in-
ferior; to order. To grant,
as a title of honour.

誥授 to confer a title of honour
upon an official,—of the Emperor.

誥封 to bestow the same upon
a wife, living parents, etc.

誥封三代 to bestow titles of
honour on three generations.

誥封亭 the pavilion erected
for the Imperial Decrees relating
to a deceased person.

誥贈 to bestow a title as a
posthumous distinction.

皇清誥贈 conferred under
the Imperial Ch'ing dynasty,—
a phrase seen on tombstones.

誥命 the patents by which the
above titles are conferred, from
the 1st to the 5th ranks, inclusive.

誥命夫人 the wife of an
official who has received a title.

金花誥 the patent given to
an official's wife.

誥書 an Imperial patent for a
title of honour.

誥條 the inscriptions of titles,
etc., placed outside the front gate
of a high official.

誥誡 to solemnly enjoin.

誥誓 Imperial orders.

納還官誥 to hand in one's
resignation.

連刺史的誥身都沒
有 his commission as magistrate
was also gone.

部⁴
5954

R. 號
See 告
Sinking
Upper.

Name of the fief in Shan-
tung bestowed upon the
eldest son of 文王 Wên
Wang.

芥³
5955

R. 皓
See 杲
A. hau²
Rising Upper.

To let go. To divide.
Read hao⁴. The sky.

K'AO.

See 1389.

敲³
5956

煇³
5957

R. 蕭屋
沃藥
See 嗃
考
Even
Rising and
Entering
Upper.

To dry at the fire; to
toast; to roast. Also read
hu^{1*}.

微火煇着 warm it over a
gentle fire.

煇肉 to roast meat. See 5969.

Read hsiao¹. Used with
4654.

煇乾 to dry before a fire.

煇煇 burning hot.

Read k'ao⁴ or hao⁴.

多將煇煇 (troubles) will
multiply like flames.

To feast victorious sol-
diers on their return; to
entertain; to grant rewards;
to give presents.

犒工 to feast workmen.

吃犒勞 to have a feast after
the completion of some work.

犒賞 to give rewards.

犒資 a prize; a reward.

犒農 to make grants of money
in aid of agriculture.

大犒三軍 a great largess to
the army.

犒以金 to reward with money.

選女犒邊庭 to select girls
as presents to the frontier tribes.

Same as 5957.

燥³
5959

藁
5960

See 5939.

尻¹
5961

The end of the spine; the buttocks; the rump.

R. 豪
C. háu
H. kau
F. k'oa
W. ʔdjiau
N. k'oa
P. } k'au
M. }
Y. chiō
Sz. k'au
K. ko
J. kō
A. k'au
Even Upper.

尻骨 the *os coxendicis*.

以死爲尻 to regard death as the rump end,—of life.

化予之尻以爲輪 (death) will resolve my buttocks into wheels.

黑尻 black rump,—the heron.

髒
5962

Same as 5961.

焔
5963

R. 號沃
See 焔
Sinking and Entering Upper.

Hot air; a dry, burning atmosphere. Also read k'u^{1*}.

靠⁴
5964

R. 號
C. k'au
H. k'au
F. k'oa, ʔk'oa
W. k'oe
N. k'oa
P. } k'au
M. }
Sz. }
Y. k'oa
K. ko
J. kō
A. k'au
Sinking Upper.

To lean upon; to rely upon.

倚靠 to lean against; to rely upon.

靠枕 to lean on a pillow.

靠火 to keep near to the fire,—for warmth.

靠頭 a support,—as the back of a chair.

靠椅 or 靠背椅 a chair with a high back.

靠傍 something to fall back upon; resources.

靠山 to lean against a hill,—as a house, grave, etc., built against a hill.

靠山喫山, 靠水喫水 if you live near the hills, you must get your living from the hills: if near water, from water,—you must adapt yourself to circumstances.

靠山山倒, 靠海海乾 whatever I do or try goes wrong. 以汝爲太山之靠 depended on you as on Mt. T'ai.

靠⁴
5964

靠天喫飯 to trust to Providence for one's daily food.

靠此生意 dependent on this for a living.

終身之靠 a support for life,—as a husband is to a wife.

靠賴 to rely upon.

靠不住 cannot be relied upon.

妥靠 trustworthy; reliable.

攷
5965

Same as 5966.

考³
5966

R. 皓
C. háu
H. k'au
F. k'oa
W. k'oe
N. k'oa
P. } k'au
M. }
Y. k'oa
Sz. k'au
K. ko
J. kō
A. k'au
Rising Upper.

To have long life; aged. A father; a deceased father. To strike. To complete. To examine; to question. [To be distinguished from 老 6783.]

壽考不忘 may long life and an endless name be his!

胡考之寧 to give comfort to the aged.

考終厥命 the old live their allotted span,—when a wise ruler is on the throne.

殷乃引考 let the people of Yin enjoy protracted prosperity!

先考 my late father.

祖考 grandfather and father; ancestors.

考妣 deceased father and mother.

考妣三年 three years' mourning for parents.

考鐘 to strike a bell.

在宗載考 in the honoured apartment we complete,—our carousal.

作召公考 roused himself (to emulate) the achievements of Shao Kung.

考仲子之宮 having completed the shrine for Chung Tzū.

考成 to verify completion,—as when a superior fixes a limit of time 期限 within which a matter is to be settled, 考成 being used of the settlement between the superior and his subordinate.

考³
5966

雖無以考 although there is no authority for it,...

此事無考 there is no record of any kind concerning this matter.

俟再考 we must await further investigation,—on a disputed point.

考察 or 考問 or 考究 to investigate.

考驗 to examine; to make trial of.

考驗輿地 to explore a country.

考較 or 考証 to compare.

考文章 to hold a competition in essay-writing.

考求 to discover.

考據 to seek for proofs or examples of.

考語 the character or description given of officials at the 大計 triennial scrutiny.

考試 to examine at the great public competitions.

考秀才 to go up for the examination of *hsiu-ts'ai*,—the first degree.

考中 *chung*⁴ 了 he has passed,—for the 2nd or 3rd degrees. See 進 2075.

考官 examining officials.

考竟 the examination finished,—of one who dies in prison before trial.

考場 or 考院 or 考棚 the examination-hall.

進考場 to enter as a candidate.

考童 or 考生 candidates for the 1st degree.

鬧考 to kick up a row at an examination.

赴考 or 投考 to present oneself for examination.

冒考 to enter an examination under false pretences.

扣考 to be excluded from an examination for malpractices.

欠考三次 to fail 3 times to present oneself for examination.

大考 the examination for the 2nd degree.

考³
5966

趕考 or 考市 phrases denoting the attraction of a public examination to petty traders and others.

跨考 or 歧考 or 重考 or 騎考 to enter for the examination in another district than one's own; to present oneself for examination at more than one centre.

考取 to examine and take out; to pass (candidates) for examination; to examine for.....

考名 the examination name,—a candidate sometimes adopting a different 名 name from his previous 學名 school name.

小考 a general name for the triple examinations before the District Magistrate, the Prefect, and the Literary Chancellor. Also the examination at which 童生 students pass for their 秀才 first degree.

考案首 to come out first at the preliminary examination, held by the District Magistrate and Prefect.

考卜 to enquire by divination.

考選局 an examining Board for the selection of officers to fill posts.

考功清吏司 Department of Scrutiny, to control the rewards and penalties of officials,—under the Board of Civil Office.

銬⁴
5966a

Manacles. [Not in K'ang Hsi, but now in common use.]

拷³
5967

To beat; to flog.

拷打 to beat; to flog.

拷鼓 to beat a drum.

拷脚眼 to beat on the ankles.

拷問 or 拷訊 to interrogate with beating,—i.e. to administer so many blows of the bamboo whenever the witness either lies or refuses to answer.

三拷畫供 after the third bambooning, he signed the deposition.

R. 皓
C. hâu
H. k'au, k'au
F. k'oa
W. k'oe
N. k'oa
P. k'au, k'au
See 考
Rising Upper
Irregular.拷³
5968R. 皓
See 考
Rising Upper.烤³
5969R. 皓
See 考
Rising Upper.筲³
5969aPlatycarya strobilacea, S. & Z., known as 拷花.
See 5080.拷皮 foreign mangrove bark.
See 1559.

拷紬 pongee dyed brown with mangrove bark.

拷桮 an osier bucket.

To warm; to toast; to bake.

烤手 to warm the hands.

烤木 to bend wood by heat.

烤麵包 toasted bread.

烤餅 to bake a cake.

烤牛肉 roast (i.e. baked) beef.

烤焦 to burn in baking.

伏天烤日頭 in the dog-days, the sun is roasting hot.

烤爛了 over-roasted; burnt in cooking.

A basket. See 615, 6788.

KEI.

See 927.

K'EI.

See 6099.

K'EN.

The seventh of the 八卦 Eight Diagrams. A limit; to stop. Hard; perverse; obstinate. Radical 138. [To be distinguished from 艮 7017.]

艮覆碗 the Diagram kên resembles an inverted cup.

艮磴 a kind of hard stone; stony.

艮參子 cross-grained.

R. 願
C. kên
H. kên
F. kaung
W. kô
N. kêng
P. kên
M. kên
Y. kêng
Sz. kên
K. kân
J. kon
A. kên
Sinking Upper.𦵏²5973
R. vulgar
P. v. kên in
tou, skên
Even Lower.根¹5974
R. 元
C. kên
H. kên
F. kung, kung
W. kang, kô
N. kêng
P. kên
M. kên
Sz. kên
Y. kêng
K. kên
J. kon
A. kân
Even Upper.

Noise of people wrangling.

鬪𦵏 to joke; to chaff. See 5974.

A root; a base; foundation; origin; cause. Numerative of poles, masts, chains, lamp-wicks, hairs of the head, etc. See 10,902, 3336.

根末 or 根梢 root and branches; beginning and end.

有根有梢 in full detail.

根本 or 根由 or 根基 or

根底 root; foundation; origin; cause; trick of.

不知那扇子收放的根本 he did not know the trick of closing and opening the fan.

根源 origin; (Buddhistic) sympathy.

根起 at first; from the first.

無根脚 without fixed roots or base.

以他爲根脚 to make a foothold or base of operations of it.

沒根兒 without root,—of doubtful origin, as people; of doubtful authority, as a literary expression.

好根底 of a good stock or family.

一條根 a root; a single root; an only son.

無根之草 a plant without a root,—a rolling stone; a ne'er-do-well.

除根 to pull up the root; to eradicate.

絕了根 the root or parent stock cut off, so as to prevent further growth; exterminated.

根株盡絕 to utterly extirpate.

不是生根的 it is not rooted,—it can be moved.

地不生無根之草 earth produces no plant without a root,—no man without means of subsistence.

根¹

5974

根蒂 root and stem,—regular arrangement.

根深蒂固 the root is deep and the stalk is tough.

說話無根 idle, baseless talk.

苗根 or 根芽 shoots from old roots.

根子 one's antecedents; past history.

根查 to examine to the bottom.

根追 to trace up to the origin.

根詢 to thoroughly examine or question.

歸根 to go back to the root,—to the original condition; to the original question; to first principles, etc. etc.

尋根究底 to search and sift to the very bottom.

根子硬 hard of root,—an awkward person to meddle with.

根茶 *Bryophyllum calycinum*, Salisb., used to adulterate tea.

雲根 the name of a hill.

倉(or 蒼)琅根 the brass rings, or handles, on a door. Also, the name of a tree.

五根 the Five Roots,—of moral strength, viz.: 信根 faith,

精進根 energy, 念根

memory, 定根 ecstatic medi-

tation, and 慧根 wisdom.

Sanskrit: *Pantcha Indryāni*.

六根 the Six Roots,—of sensation. Same as the 六入; see 5690.

六根清淨 his organs of sense are all purified,—by fasting, prayer, putting away earthly things, etc.

根附 a *netzké* or *netsuké*,—a small carved ivory figure, used as a kind of ornamental button.

存根 counterfoil,—of a bill of exchange or other document.

帶根 advice,—sent to drawee.

Read *kên*². Comic; funny. See 5973.

湊根 to joke; to chaff.

沒根兒 unpleasant; disagreeable.

莧⁴

5975

R. 願

See 艮

Sinking Upper.

艮³

5976

R. 願

See 艮

A. *kên*, *ngên*
Sinking Upper.跟¹

5977

R. 元

See 根

Even Upper.

毛莧 is *Ranunculus acris*, L.To speak with difficulty.
To wrangle. To act perversely.

The heel. To follow at the heel; to imitate. See 2566.

脚跟 or 脚後跟 the heel.

跟隨 or 跟從 to follow.

跟不上 unable to keep up with.

跟踪 or 跟緝 to follow on the track of.

跟交 to trace out and hand over.

跟進去 to go into with others; to follow up, as an opportunity.

跟前 in front of; in the presence of; see 8545.

大人跟前 in your Excellency's presence.

跟前有幾位令郎 how many sons have you?

跟班 or 跟丁 a servant.

跟人 or 跟的人 retinue; suite.

跟役 servants who ride behind a cart or chair.

跟車 the attendant's cart.

跟我去 go with me.

跟誰學的 with whom did you learn this?

跟壞品 to follow bad examples.

跟着衆人 together with the rest, or with the crowd.

跟着又是雨 afterwards it rained again.

不敢跟他說 did not dare to speak of it to him.

栽跟斗 to fall head over heels; to eat humble pie. See 2025.

飭

5978

Same as 2019.

K'EN.

肯³

5979

R. 迴

C. *hêng*, *hang*
H. *k'en*, *hen*
F. *k'ing*, *k'ing*
W. *k'ang*
N. *k'eng*
P. *k'en*, *k'eng*
M. *k'en*
Y. *k'eng*
Sz. *k'en*, *k'eng*
K. *k'ing*
J. *kō*
A. *k'eng*
Rising Upper.

The articulation of bones; see 黎 1113. To be willing; to assent.

惠然肯來 kindly he seems to be willing to come to me.

莫肯念亂 no one is willing to think of the prevailing disorder.

此邦之人,不我肯穀 the people of this country are not willing to treat me well.

允肯 or 肯許 to assent.

不肯 not willing to; unmanageable; cross,—of children.

你肯不肯 do you agree or not?

不繇他肯不肯 never mind whether he will or not,—make him.

肯指天日盟心 willing to point to the sun in the sky and swear by it.

中 *chung*⁴ 肯 to hit off the wishes or fancy.

肯構肯堂 willing to roof and willing to build,—to carry out the plans or wishes of a father. See next entry.

厥子乃弗肯堂,矧肯構 if his son be unwilling to raise up the hall, how much less will he be willing to complete the roof?

討了他一個肯字 I have got the word *k'en* out of him,—his consent.To bite; to gnaw. See 5985. Correctly read *shih*¹⁸.

只有靴子啃襪子,沒有襪子啃靴子 it is only the boot which wears out the sock, never the sock which wears out the boot.

啃³

5980

R. 緝

See 澀

Entering Upper.

措⁴

5981

R. unauthor-
ised
C. k'eng³
F. k'ang³
N. k'eng³
P. k'ên, k'ên³
M. k'ên³
A. k'eng
Sinking
Upper.

To oppress; to extort
from; to take by force.

勒措 to extort money; to
squeeze.

强措 to take by force.

措贖 to prevent from redeem-
ing,—as a mortgage.

儘自措着 to grab all,—
without sharing.

措口說話 to speak indis-
tinctly.

措手 a delay; a want of smart-
ness in doing anything.

看個措手 what a dawdler!

措阻 to obstruct.

措脚骨 to levy blackmail.

措留 to detain against one's will.

措吞 to monopolise.

一措子 a bundle of things
which it takes both hands to span.

琅⁴

5982

R. 眞願

See 巖

Even and
Sinking Lower
and Upper.

Veined jade.

Read yin². A stone like
jade.

硯⁴

5983

R. 潜願

See 限懇

A. ngên
Rising and
Sinking Lower
and Upper.

A stone with a flaw in
it. Noise of rolling things
along.

硯雷之聲 the rumbling noise
of things being rolled along.

硯晶 a name for rock crystal.

裱⁴

5984

R. vulgar

P. k'ên³

See 巖

Sinking Upper.

A seam in a garment.

繚裱 or 煞裱 to sew a seam.

小裱 a small seam.

齧³

5985

R. 文阮

C. v. hun
F. v. k'ae
N. snying,
k'eng

To gnaw; to bite. To
bark, as a tree; to clean
off. See 5980.

齧骨 to gnaw a bone.

齧聲 gnashing of teeth.

齧³

5985

P. syin, k'ên
M. }
Y. } syin, k'ên
Sz. }
K. in, kân
J. gin, kon
A. ngên, k'ên
Even and
Rising Lower
and Upper.

猥³

5986

R. 文阮

See 坤懇

Even and
Rising Upper.

墾³

5987

R. 阮

See 懇

Rising Upper.

齒齧齧 determinedly.

齧杏核 to clean an apricot
stone.

Read yin². The gums;
see 13,256.

To dig. To gnaw.

To break new soil. To
reclaim land. [To be dis-
tinguished from 懇 5988.]

開墾田地 to bring land
under cultivation.

耕墾 to plough up new land.

墾種 to plough and sow.

墾地稅 taxes on reclaimed
land.

墾力 with all one's might.

盡力墾傷 to exert all one's
strength to plough up and break,
—the soil.

墾佔騎葬 to plough into the
limits of a grave.

墾戶 pioneer farmers.

To beg; to implore. [To
be distinguished from 懇
5987.]

懇請 or 懇求 or 懇祈 or
懇乞 to beg; to entreat.

懇恩 to beg for favour.

懇爲過信 I beg you to be-
lieve me.

懇切 to urgently entreat.

肫肫懇懇 I most earnestly
entreat you.

懇啟 to draw up a written
appeal,—for assistance.

懇章 to make an application
to creditors for a composition.

懇惻 perfect sincerity; good
faith.

杭

5989

更¹

5990

R. 庚映敬

C. k'eng, kang
H. ken, kang
F. k'eng,
kang, v.
kang,
kieng
W. kae

N. k'eng, kang

P. k'eng, ching

M. k'ên, chin

Y. } k'eng

Sz. } k'eng

K. keng, kyöng

J. kō

A. kang

Even Upper

and Lower.

To change; to alter; to
substitute. To attend to,
in addition to one's own
duties. A night watch, in
which sense it is also read
ching¹.

更改 to change; to alter.

更正 to correct; to reform.

更換 to exchange; to substitute.

更變 to effect a change.

更衣 to change one's clothes.

Used euphemistically by women
for going to the w.c. See 10,011.

更名 to change one's name.

更加 to change and make ad-
ditions. See k'eng⁴.

更動 to move, or transfer, offi-
cials.

更訂 to amend,—as rules.

更定 to change. See below.

定更條約 to revise a Treaty.

說話不更移 what I say,
I do not depart from.

晚更移 late (q.d. loath) to
return.

烈女不更二夫 a virtuous
woman will not marry two hus-
bands.

更番 many times; repeatedly.

勿更來 don't come again.

更迭 to alternate.

四時更代 the four seasons
come and go.

更張 to change.

少 shao⁴ 不更事 he is too
young to act in matters.

五更 the five night-watches,—
of two hours each, from 7 p.m.
to 5 a.m. In each watch, the
watchman makes 五唱 five
rounds, beating his wooden rattle
to warn off thieves, in each case
with as many strokes as denote
the number of the watch.

更¹

5990

定更 or 落更 or 起更 to set the watch,—at 7 p.m.

看更 or 守更 to keep watch.

轉更 to relieve the watch.

打更的 or 更夫 or 更練 a watchman.

更漏 a clepsydra or water-clock,—an arrangement by which the regulated leakage of water from a large jar is shown upon a bamboo index inside. By the time the water has fallen to a certain point, the first watch is at an end, and so on. See 7360.

更漏已盡 the water-clock (of life) has run dry.

更樓 a watch-tower,—a place where a clepsydra is kept and where the watches are publicly announced by beating a drum or bell.

更點 one-fifth of a watch,—24 minutes.

更香 sticks of incense which are prepared so as to burn for a given time, and are used in private houses to mark the night-watches.

更深 late at night.

伺候更深 waiting until the watch was deep,—until late into the night.

支更人 a quarter-master.

五更待漏 waiting for the clock to show the fifth watch,—viz. 3 a.m., at which hour the Emperor gives audience.

更次 the interval between two watches, i.e. two hours. See kēng¹.Read kēng⁴. More; further. See 9839.

更好 better.

更加 to add on more. See kēng¹.

更多 still more.

更要 still more necessary.

更不 still less; much less.

更兼 in addition; besides; moreover.

更有一件 there is still one more point.

更次 still more inferior; very second-rate. See kēng¹.哽³

5991

R. 梗

H. kang
F. kēng, v.
kang

See 更

A. ngai²

Rising Upper.

埂³

5992

R. 梗

H. ken²

See 梗

A. kang

Rising Upper.

掇³

5993

R. 梗

See 更

A. ngai²

Rising Upper.

梗³

5994

R. 梗²³H. ngang²,
kwang, ken

See 更

A. ngai²kang²

Rising Upper.

Choking from grief or rage.

哽塞 the throat choked,—so that one cannot speak.

哽咽 utterance choked with sobs.

A ditch or channel for irrigating purposes.

To stir up. To sound.

拿竹掇過 get a bamboo and feel for it,—as for something which has dropped into the water.

A spinous tree, *Hemiptelea Davidi*, Planch. (*Zelkora Davidi*, Hemsl.). Thorny; to prick. Strong; stubborn. Straight. The stem of a flower. Scope; bearing. Distress; sickness. See 8901.

吾所學者直土梗耳 all I have learnt is mere undergrowth,—rubbish. [Kuo Hsiang quotes 土人 clay images as the expl. of 土梗.]

頑梗 obstinate; perverse.

強梗 violent; overbearing.

梗性子 an obstinate disposition.

梗直 upright; straightforward; honest. See 6009.

花梗子 the stalk of a flower.

脖梗子 the neck.

梗概 on the whole; generally speaking; a general idea of; an outline.

粗陳梗概 to submit a rough outline.

梗³

5994

梗概已盡,此後但須熟耳 now that you have the general idea, it only remains to practise.

誰生厲階,至今爲梗 who is responsible for the evils which have led to the present distress?

去來無梗 could travel backwards and forwards without hindrance.

音耗遂梗 all communication was now cut off.

瘵³

5995

R. 梗

See 更

A. ngai²

Rising Upper.

Disease; sickness.

梗³

5996

Same as 5997.

粳¹

5997

R. 庚

C. kēng, kang
F. kēng, kang
N. kēng, kang
P. kēng, ching
M. kēn

Y. } kēng

Sz. }

K. kō

J. kō

A. kang

Even Upper.

Rice which is not glutinous.

粳米 or 粳秈 or 香粳米 rice which is not glutinous.

旱稻粳米 upland rice,—as distinguished from 水稻水米 water-grown rice.

纆³

5998

R. 梗

See 更

A. ngai²

Rising Upper.

A rope; a well-rope.

纆短者不可以汲深 if your rope is short, it cannot draw from a great depth,—a saying of 莊子; see 2650.

汲古得修纆 to reach into antiquity, you must have a long rope,—meaning plenty of energy, hard work, etc.

涕墮如纆 her tears fell like a rope,—so fast.

引纆出之 let a rope down and got him out (of the ravine).

𩚑³

5999

R. 梗

C. kēng, v.
kēngH. v. ngang²

F. kēng

W. kae

N. kēng, v.

gāng

P. kēng

M. kēn

Y. { kēng

Sz. { kēng

J. kō, kiō

A. ngang²

Rising Upper.

Fish-bones; something sticking in the throat; unyielding; firm; outspoken. Used with 5994.

𩚑不落頸 the bone won't go down,—I can't swallow all that.

小𩚑 a trifling cause of enmity; a grudge.

𩚑直 blunt; brusque; obstinate; straightforward; trustworthy.

骨𩚑之臣 outspoken, incorrupt officials.

爲人𩚑峭,不避權貴 he is an outspoken man, who is not afraid of the powerful and great.

𩚑

6000

Same as 5999.

庚¹

6001

R. 庚

C. kēng

H. kang

F. kēng

W. kae

N. kēng, kaŋg

P. kēng

M. kēn

Y. { kēng

Sz. { kēng

K. kyōng

J. kō

A. kaing

Even Upper.

The seventh of the 天干 Ten Stems (see 5814), used in the sense of "age." To change; to restore. To reward. Reason; cause. A path; an orbit. North-east.

庚子之變 the revolution of kēng tzü,—the Boxer outbreak of 1900.

年庚八字 the eight characters which express the year, moon, day, and hour, of a person's birth.

庚帖 or 庚柬 see 1668.

貴庚 or 今年尊庚 what is your honourable age?

同庚 of the same age.

西有長庚 in the west is the day-prolonger,—Hesperus, the evening star.

呼庚癸 to call out "kēng kuei,"—food and water, kēng referring to west and grain, kuei to north and water. These words were originally used with a view to conceal from an enemy want of provisions in the camp.

庚辛金 the west.

賡¹

6002

R. 庚

C. kēng

H. kang

F. kēng

W. kae

N. kēng

P. kēng

M. kēn

Y. { kēng

Sz. { kēng

K. kēng

J. kō

A. kaing

Even Upper.

To continue, as a song.

賡和 to carry on or continue a song, using the same rhyme.

乃賡載歌曰 thereupon he continued the song, saying.....

賡揚功績 proclaimed his merits.

羣臣皆賡進 all the officials presented poems,—on the Emperor's accession.

鷓¹

6003

R. 庚

See 庚

Even Upper.

One of the names of the mango-bird or oriole, called 鷓鴣; see 倉 11,591.

脛

6004

頸

6005

畊

6006

耕¹

6007

R. 庚

C. kang

H. kang

F. kēng

W. kae

N. kēng, kaŋg

P. kēng, ching

M. kēn

Y. { kēng

Sz. { kēng

K. kyōng

J. kō

A. kaing

Even Upper.

To plough; to till.

耕地 or 耕田 or 耕稼 to plough land.

耕種 to plough and sow.

耕耨 or 耕作 to till; to cultivate.

耕牛 an ox trained to the plough.

耕夫 a ploughman.

亦服爾耕 attend to your ploughing.

開耕 to begin ploughing.

目耕 to plough with the eyes,—to read.

筆耕 to plough with the pen,—to write.

舌耕 to plough with the tongue,—to teach.

耕道得道 by ploughing (i.e. toiling) after TAO, you will attain to TAO.

青耕 a bird resembling a jay, with dark body, white beak, white eyes and white tail. Said to ward off pestilence.

羹¹

6008

R. 庚

C. kēng

H. kang

F. kēng

W. kae

N. kēng, kaŋg

P. kēng

M. kēn

Y. { kēng

Sz. { kēng

K. kēng

J. kō

A. kaing

Even Upper.

Soup.

和羹 soup with vegetable adjuncts; a minister of State.

若作和羹,爾惟鹽梅 as in making good soup, do you be to me as the salt and the prunes,—which give the flavour.

如沸如羹 like the bubbling of boiling soup,—is the discontent of the people.

懲羹吹虀 he who is burnt by the soup will blow on the leek. A burnt child, etc.

塵羹土飯 dusty soup and earthy food,—said of the intellectual fare provided by a pretentious pedant.

調羹 or 挑羹 or 羹匙 a soup-ladle; a spoon.

羹牆之慕 soup and wall's admiration, i.e. 坐則見堯

于牆,食則視舜于羹 sitting, to see Yao on the wall opposite, eating, to see Shun in the soup = admiration for the Sages of old.

耿³

6009

R. 梗

C. kēng

H. kwen

F. kēng

W. kae

N. kēng

P. kēng

M. kēn

Y. { kēng

Sz. { kēng

K. kyōng

J. kō, kiō

A. kaing

Rising Upper.

Bright. Upright; honest.

上帝之耿命 the bright ordinances of God.

文王之耿光 the bright glory of Wên Wang.

耿直 upright; honest; unyielding. See 5994.

耿介 earnest; resolute; straightforward.

忠心耿耿 rigidly loyal.

耿耿不寐 disturbed and sleepless.

蔹³

6010

R. 梗

P. ching

See 耿

Rising Upper.

The stalks of the 芋 taro, *Colocasia antiquorum*, Schott.

蔹蔹 the young stalks of the *Euryale ferox*, Salisb.

𡵓⁴

6011

R. 徑
C. k'eng
H. k'wen
F. k'eng
W. kō
N. k'eng
P. k'eng
M. k'ên
Y. k'eng
Sz. k'ên
K. k'ing
J. kō
A. k'äng
Sinking
Upper
Irregular.

An extreme limit. To fill; to reach everywhere; universal. Relics. The crescent moon. [To be distinguished from 亘 4800 and 互 4972.]

亙古至今 from of old until now.

亙古一人 the one man from all antiquity,—關帝 the God of War; also applied to Confucius.

綿亙數千里 extending for many thousand li.

亙帶幾數萬 amounting to many myriads,—of trees.

Same as 5990.

𡵓

6012

𡵓⁴

6013

R. 徑
See 互
K. k'ing
J. kō
A. k'äng
Sinking Upper.

The path or avenue leading up to a grave.

𡵓⁴

6014

R. 徑蒸
See 互
Sinking Upper.

To violently thrum the strings of a lute.

K'ENG.

坑¹

6015

R. 庚
C. k'ang
H. k'ang
F. k'ang
W. k'ac
N. k'eng, k'äng
P. k'eng
M. k'eng
Y. k'eng
Sz. k'eng
K. k'eng
J. k'ō, k'ō
A. k'äng
Even Upper.

A pit; a hole; a ravine; a gully; a pool or small lake. To put into a pit; to entrap; to involve.

開坑 or 打坑 to dig a pit or grave.

坑子 or 坑坎 or 坑窪 a pit; a hole.

水坑子 a puddle.

坑渠 a sewer.

火坑 a fiery pit,—a state of misery.

萬人坑 a pit into which the bodies of executed criminals are thrown.

坑¹

6015

山坑 a gully; a ravine.

盆底坑 a cup-shaped hollow or ravine.

坑谷 a valley.

坑田 paddy-fields.

填坑不用好土 any dirt will do to fill a pit,—any stick will do to beat a dog.

坑人 to put people into pits, i.e. to do them mischief.

皆坑之咸陽 all of these he buried alive (or simply put to death) at Hsien-yang,—of the four hundred and fifty literati who disobeyed the commands of the First Emperor.

養龍坑 a famous pool in Kueichou, from which the Emp. Hung Wu of the Ming dyn. is said to have obtained a wonderful horse.

坑害 to maliciously injure.

坑騙 to entrap; to cheat.

坑降卒 he destroyed the soldiers who surrendered,—of 項羽 Hsiang Yü, when the armies of 秦 Ch'in, to the number of 200,000, surrendered to him.

坑其民 he ruined his people.

神天菩薩坑死我了 may God strike me dead!

東坑 the eastern sea.

坑沙 manure-cake; poudrette.

Same as 6015.

See 2196.

坑¹

6016

坑¹

6017

坑¹

6018

R. 庚
See 鏗
cf. 牽 for which anciently used.
Even Upper.

To thump; to rap; to butt against.

磬¹

6019

R. 庚
See 鏗
Even Upper.

The tinkling of gems.

磬磬然小人哉 they are obstinate little men.

鏗¹

6020

R. 庚
C. k'eng
H. k'ên
F. k'eng, k'ang, v. k'iang
W. k'ae
N. k'eng
P. k'eng
M. k'eng
Y. k'eng
Sz. k'eng
K. k'eng
J. k'ō, k'ō
A. k'äng
Even Upper.

The jingling of metal. To strike. The sound of a ringing blow. See 錢 1591.

鏗鏘 the jingling of bells, metal ornaments, etc.

鼓瑟希鏗爾 pausing upon his harpsichord while it was yet twanging.

鏗鏘聲 the ding-dong sound of a bell.

鏗鐘 to strike a bell.

脛²

6021

R. 庚
See 鏗
Even Upper.

The shank bone of an ox.

脛²

6022

Same as 6019.

肯

6023

See 5979.

啃

6024

See 5980.

搯

6025

See 5981.

KO.

各⁴

6026

R. 藥
P. kō
See 擲
Entering
Upper.

Each; of each kind; every one; all; the various. Alternately. [To be distinguished from 名 7940.] Read kō³; see 12,365.

各人 each man; every one.

各人各見 every man to his taste.

各⁴²⁵
6026

各一人 one man to each.
 當有女襖褂各一件 he pawned one woman's jacket and one woman's long coat.
 玉珪各一 (gave) a jade symbol to each man.
 上各盡一杯 the Emp. drained a goblet with each of them.
 各有所長 each one has his strong point.
 各有一說 or 各供一詞 each has his own story.
 其各 one and all.
 各各兒 each one; singly.
 各管一條 each to look after a separate item,—as in division of labour.
 各宜凜遵 let all tremble and obey!
 各據此 according to the evidence of all of them.
 各住 to live apart.
 有妻妾各居者 a wife and a concubine occupied separate establishments.
 各屬 all his subordinates.
 各皆 all; both.
 各自 or 各自各兒 oneself; by oneself; of oneself.
 各自味兒 peculiar; unlike others.
 各自顧命去罷 every man for himself; *saue qui peut*.
 各各另另的 eccentric.
 各各稜稜的 hobbling along.
 各樣 or 各色 or 各項 or 各種 various kinds of; all descriptions of.
 各樣都有 or 各樣俱全 to keep all kinds in stock.
 各色貨 all kinds or qualities of goods.
 各處 or 各地方 or 各路 everywhere.
 各國領事官 the Consuls of the various Treaty Powers.
 各商 the various merchants.
 各事人等 the individuals connected with the several funct-

各⁴²⁵
6026

ions of; those who are charged with the duties of.

各等因 the various communications under acknowledgment; the various details or arguments contained in a despatch. See 10,877.

各該關 all the said Custom-houses.

各適其用者 each adapted to the use for which it is intended.

各羅斯 a gross.

各部院 the chief departments of State, Peking.

咯
6027

See 7319.

格⁴²⁵
6028

To strike; to box. To parry.

R. 陌
See 格
Entering
Upper.

格鬥 to brawl; to fight.

格拳頭 to box.

格武藝 the art of self-defence.

擋格 to parry a blow.

格⁴²⁵
6029

To come or go to; to reach. To correct. To attack. Intelligent; wise. A rule; a limit; a pattern. See 8979, 10,869, 10,313.

R. 陌藥
C. { kak.
H. {
F. kaik, kah
W. ka
N. kah, v. gah
P. shkê
M. kê
Y. kêh
Sz. kê
K. kiök, hek, kak
J. kakü, kiaku
A. kak
Entering
Upper.

帝曰格汝舜 the Emperor said, "Come, you Shun!"

有苗格 the prince of Miao came to make his submission.

格于上下 extending from earth to heaven.

格于皇天 so that he became equal to Almighty God.

格知天命 to reach the knowledge of the will of God.

神保是格 the spirits quietly come.

神之格思, 不可度思 the approaches of spiritual beings cannot be calculated beforehand.

庶有格命 you may herein receive a most important charge.

惟先格王 the king must first be corrected.

惟帝降格于夏 God sent down correction on Hsia.

格⁴²⁵
6029

格其非心 to correct his vicious heart.

忠義格獸 his loyalty and sense of duty appeal (even) to brute beasts.

格虎 to attack a tiger.

感格 to be moved; to be influenced.

格人 men of the highest wisdom.

格言 maxims; precepts.

格物 to enquire into the nature of things.

致知在格物者 the perfecting of knowledge depends upon the investigation of things.

無物不格 there was nothing he did not investigate.

能格物 to be a connoisseur,—of tea, wine, etc.

格致 researches,—especially of natural science.

上格蒼穹 to move or favourably influence God above,—as by prayer, good deeds, etc.

資格 seniority; rank. See 12,342.

破格 or 不拘一格 not to adhere to seniority,—in promotions.

格例 the rule of promotion by seniority,—introduced under the T'ang dynasty.

格殺 to kill a person resisting lawful authority; to kill in self-defence.

格者不赦 those who resist shall not be pardoned.

與賊相格 resisted the robbers.

看他骨格 look at the bones of his face,—to determine their physiognomical value.

品格 temperament; habit; character; artistic value.

不可定其品格 no means of fixing his place as an artist.

格品低於 the quality is inferior to that of,—of a painting.

獨此風格猶存 only let this style be preserved,—of poetry.

皆有風格 all these (pictures) were in good style.

古人格 the style of the ancients,—in painting.

格^{2*}

6029

不入格 to have no style,—of pictures.

格不甚高 his plane or standard (in art) is not very high.

格式 a pattern; a ruled form, lines, etc., to put under the paper on which one is writing.

公牘格式 forms for official correspondence.

印字格 a copy-slip; see 9984.

影格 a copy-slip which is placed under the paper and traced over, as by beginners.

不大離格 not so very far out; not too far out.

格應于圖 up to muster.

格眼 blanks left in documents to be filled up.

間格 or 跳格 to skip a line; on alternate lines.

高四格抬寫 to raise four places,—above the top of the page. See 10,580.

空格 to leave a blank space,—above a name in writing.

格外 over and above; extra; extraordinary.

格外施恩 to grant a special favour.

格局的 correct; according to rule.

不成格局 not fulfilling the requirements of ceremonial.

一入了這個格局,再學不出來的 once get into this style (of composition), and you won't be able to get out of it.

一點兒格磴都沒有 there is no difficulty about it.

窗格半開 the window being half open.

格其事不下 pigeon-holed the matter. See 行 4624.

格結傷單 certified statements of injuries, to be made after an inquest.

野鳥格磔 wild birds chirruped (see 6138).

格鬪 to fight without arms.

Read ho^{4*}.

格澤 (to^{2*}) name of a star.

砢

6030

胛^{1*}

6031

R. 藥陌

N. v. kah

P. ko, kè, v.

See 格各

Entering

Upper.

胛

6032

R. 陌藥

See 格各

Entering

Upper.

茗^{2*}

6032

R. 陌藥

See 格各

Entering

Upper.

蛸

6033

R. 陌

See 格

Entering

Upper.

杜蛸

6034

R. 藥

See 落各

Entering

Lower and

Upper.

貉

6035

R. 陌

See 格

K. kiök

Entering

Upper.

鹿貉

6036

R. 陌

See 格貉

Entering

Upper.

骼

6036

R. 陌

See 格貉

Entering

Upper.

See 7322.

The arm; the side.

胳膊 or 胳膊 the fore-arm; the arm.

胳膊 the upper arm.

胳膊折了,往袖裏藏 if your arm is broken, keep it in your sleeve,—wash your dirty linen at home.

胳膊窩 or 胳膊底 the armpit. See 6067.

胳膊人 a rank-smelling man.

胳膊兒 a blemish; a flaw.

Allium victorale, L., known as 茗葱 and 山葱, and classified as 葷 (see 5234) by the Buddhist priesthood.

A species of beetle.

蛸蛸 a name for the millipede (*Iulus*).

杜蛸 the mole-cricket or *Gryllotalpa*.

A short-sleeved jacket for warm weather is called 貉貉.

Read lo^{4*}. A child's bib.

Horns; antlers.

鹿貉 deer's horns,—used as hooks to hang things on.

The skeletons of men and animals; dry bones. Used with 6031.

閣^{2*}

6037

R. 藥

P. sko

Entering

Upper.

A screen. A vestibule; a hall; a council-chamber. Women's apartments. A pavilion; see 8932, 3560. A shelf; a book-case. Used with 閣 6059. Read kao; see 7205.

閣老 cabinet elder,—a Secretary of State under the Ming dynasty. Written *Colao* by the Jesuit Fathers of that time.

內閣 the Grand Secretariat or Inner Cabinet,—under the Ming dynasty the Supreme Council of the empire, but now superseded in importance by the Grand Council; see 軍 3276.

內閣學士 sub-Chancellor of the Grand Secretariat.

閣學 literary designation of a 學士 sub-Chancellor of the Grand Secretariat.

入閣 to become a Cabinet Minister.

東閣 and 體仁閣 names of halls over which two of the four Grand Secretaries are nominally appointed to preside.

開東閣 to entertain guests,—from the name of the hall in which 公孫弘 Kung-sun Hung used to entertain the scholars he gathered round him.

阿閣 a pavilion with 4 pillars or columns.

閣下 you, sir,—a term of address which admits of very wide application, and is one of the safest and most convenient for general colloquial purposes. [Originally used to an 二千石長史; see 9964.]

煖閣 a canopy in the 大堂 great hall of a *yamen*, beneath which are arranged the table and chair of the presiding mandarin.

坐閣 the seclusion of a girl before marriage.

出閣 to marry. See 6059. Also of a boy leaving the women's apartments at the age of puberty.

皇長子出閣 when the Emperor's eldest son left the women's apartments.

水閣樓臺 a summer-house over water.

閣¹²

6037

在閣上 he is upstairs.

暫置高閣 temporarily place on a high shelf,—for the moment dismiss from your mind (e.g. any preconceived opinions).

熟此者，大家諸篇，可束置高閣 those who familiarise themselves with this (style) may stow away their classical writers upon a high shelf,—they will not want them.

約之閣閣 they bound the frames for the earth exactly over one another,—of building.

閣道 the stars δ ε ζ ν ξ ο π in Cassiopeia.

地閣方圓 an oblong jaw,—a physiognomist's term.

擱¹²

6038

To put; to place; to lay down. To delay; to hinder. To run aground, as a ship.

R. 藥

C. } kok

H. } kok

F. kauk

W. ko

N. koh

P. ko

M. ko

Y. kak

Sz. ko

K. kak

J. kaku

A. kak

Entering Upper.

擱在那裏 where am I to put it?

擱在心裏 lay it to heart.

擱一邊 to put aside.

擱過一邊 put it aside.

擱平 to lay flat.

擱開 or 擱起來 to remove; to put aside. The first is also to defer.

擱起去罷 put it away.

擱下 to put down; to abandon; to leave off.

櫃子滿了，擱不下 there is no room to put it in the cupboard.

擱不住 unable to leave off; can't be kept for long, as food.

擱不了許多的日子 it won't keep many days.

擱筆 to lay down one's pen,—and think.

耽擱 or 延擱 to delay; to hinder.

耽擱多時 to delay a long time.

擱淺 or 擱沙 to go ashore; to run aground,—as a ship.

擱居 a gambling-hell.

擱着我 if I had been there,...

擱¹²

6038

那就先擱着罷 never mind that for the present.

擱板 a shelf.

被擱 a low cabinet on which the bedding is laid during the day. It stands across the head of the k'ang.

擱木 the wooden plate above a door or window.

柯¹

6039

R. 歌

C. o

H. o, k'o

F. kio, k'o

W. u, k'u

N. kou

P. ko

M. k'o

Y. kōo

Sz. ko, k'o

K. ka

J. ka

A. k'a

Even Upper.

An axe-handle. An agent, specially applied to matrimony; a go-between. Read k'o¹ in Peking.

斧柯 an axe-handle.

伐柯如何 how does one cut an axe-handle?—through the medium of another as pattern. The Ode in which these words occur goes on to say that a wife must similarly be taken through the agency of a go-between. Hence the term "to cut an axe-handle" has come to mean a go-between.

這幾件東西爲伐柯

之敬 these few things are meant as a present to the go-between.

執柯伐柯 to take an axe-handle (as a pattern) to cut an axe-handle,—to employ an agent.

代人執柯 to act as marriage go-between.

一柯菜 one head of greens; one stalk or root, as of celery.

柯枝 Cochi or Cochin, on the Malabar coast.

柯¹

6040

R. 歌

P. ko

K. ka

J. ka

A. ka

Even Upper.

A post or stake to which a boat may be made fast. A rope; a boat's painter. See 11,586. [Originally written 𢵿 or 𢵿, which proves that it must have something to do with a sharpened stake or post, such being the meaning of 弋.]

The shaft of an arrow; a stalk.

紛胡之筈 (kao³) arrow-shafts from Fên-hu,—a Turkic country.舸³

6042

R. 哥

C. ho

F. k'oa

N. kou

See 哥可

Rising Upper.

哥³

6043

R. 哥 20.

歌

See 可

Rising and

Even Upper.

荷¹

6044

R. 歌

See 何

Even Upper.

A large boat; a barge.

舸艦 a travelling-barge; a house-boat.

以單舸奔揚州 fled with a single vessel to Yangchow.

To be able to. Excellent. To commend.

哥矣富人 the rich may possibly be able,—to survive these calamities.

哥矣能言 well is it for the words that can be spoken!

Name of an ancient marsh which was drained by the Great Yü.

荷澤縣 a District in Shantung.

An elder brother. See 1.

哥哥 or 大哥 or 哥子 an elder brother.

哥嫂 an elder brother's wife.

哥兒們 brothers.

哥兒姐兒 brother and sister.

哥兒幾 how many brothers have you?

哥兒倆 brothers,—used in a satirical sense = Arcades ambo.

表哥 an elder cousin on the mother's side.

老哥 old brother,—sir.

阿哥 the sons and grandsons of the Emperor are so called. See 1, and add.

關靈哥 a spiritualist; a medium.

白鼻哥 a white-nosed brother,—an actor; a rascal.

哥老會 Ko-lao Hui,—name of a famous secret society.

八哥 the mynah (*Acridotheres cristatellus*). See 8504.

歌¹

6046

R. 歌^{5a}

W. ku, ko

See 哥

Even Upper.

To sing; a song.

歌唱 to sing.

歌曲 to sing songs.

歌誦 to chant.

歌舞 to sing and dance.

歌本 a song-book.

詩言志, 歌永言 poetry expresses thought, and singing prolongs its utterance.

歌聲嘹亮 the singing was loud and clear.

曳杖行歌若出金石 trailing his staff and singing as he went with clear voice,—lit. as though coming from metal or stone.

驟歌喉易嘎 much singing makes the throat hoarse. See 161.

秧歌 the song of the rice-planters.

謳歌 songs in *patois*; local ditties.

歌詞 songs; verses of songs.

歌兒 a verse or doggerel rhyme.

歌笑 to laugh and sing; to be merry.

歌姬 singing-girls.

可與晤歌 she can respond to you in songs.

歌謠 to lampoon in verse.

我歌且謠 I play and sing.

是用作歌 therefore I make this song.

含歌 to sing in a low tone; to hum.

忤^{4a}

6049

R. 物

N. ngwah

P. kē³

M. kē

K. hīl

J. kitsz, kochi

A. ngēt

Entering Irregular.

疙^{1a}

6050

R. 物

N. kēh, kah

P. skē, kē

K. il, v. hīl

J. gitsz, gochi

A. ngēt⁵

Entering Lower.

疙^{1a}

6051

乾^{4a}

6052

R. vulgar.

P. kē³

M. kē

Y. kēh

Entering Upper.

跣^{1a}

6053

R. vulgar.

cf. 疙

P. kē, skē

Entering Irregular.

骷^{1a}

6054

割^{1a}

6055

R. 曷

C. } kot.

H. }

F. kak

W. ciue

N. kah

P. ko

Discontented. To dislike.

忤憎 to be angry; aggrieved.

A pimple; a boil; a sore.

疙瘩 a pimple; a knot; a string button.

長 chang³ 了疙瘩 I have got a boil.

瘋疙瘩 a rash; pimples.

脾氣疙瘩 an irritable disposition.

疙瘩事體 a troublesome business.

Same as 6031.

Used for 6033.

疙蚤 a flea.

To jolt. A hindrance.

走路跣蹬 to go jolting along,—in a cart.

Same as 6031.

To cut; to gash; to injure; to destroy. To sever; to divide; to filch. To cede; to renounce.

割禾 to reap grain.

割草 to cut grass.

割^{1a}

6055

M. ko

Y. kēoh

Sz. ko

K. kal, v. hal

J. katsz, kachi

A. kat

Entering Upper.

拿鎌刀把葦子割下來 cut the reeds down with a sickle.

割肉 to cut meat.

割首 to decapitate.

斬首無二割 to behead at a single blow.

割鷄焉用牛刀 why take a pole-axe to kill a chicken?

割一塊 cut off a piece.

割辮子 to cut off the queue.

割肚牽腸 to cut to the heart,—as bad news.

割烹 the cut off and cooked,—fare; food.

割損 to injure.

割開 to cut open.

割勢 to castrate.

割禮 the rite of circumcision.

割斷 to sever; to divide.

割情 to sever friendship.

割席 to cut the mat,—to separate from an unworthy friend, as

管寧 Kuan Ning did from

華歆 Hua Hsin, because the latter was too fond of filthy lucre.

割工錢 to cut a servant's wages.

割數 to reduce the amount,—as of a sum to be paid.

割價 to reduce the price.

割紋 a flaw,—in a gem or in wood.

割愛 the love (which extends to) cutting off (a piece of one's flesh), e.g. as medicine for a sick parent,—self-sacrificing love.

難以割愛 it is hard to part with a beloved object.

割所愛 to carry off or filch what a person is attached to. See 9336.

割臂之盟 the covenant of cutting the arm,—between 孟

任 the eldest Lady Jên and

莊公 Duke Chuang; sc. eternal friendship.

天降割于我家 God sends down calamities upon my house.

割¹⁸
6055

割捨不下 could not bear to part with,—her son.

口裏雖如此說,心中

割捨不下 although he spoke thus, in his heart he did not renounce,—his plan.

割與 to cede to.

割地 to cut off territory.

割地事秦 to cede their territory and own allegiance to the Ch'ins. See 1618.

合
6056合⁴²
6057R. 合
See 合
[Entering
Upper.蛤²²
6058R. 合
C. kōp.
H. kōp.
F. kak
W. kō
N. kah
P. s̄ko
M. ko
Y. kōoh
Sz. ko
K. hap
J. kō
A. hap
Entering
Upper.

A frog; a lizard. Bivalves of various kinds.

田蛤 or 蛤魚 the edible frog.

蛤蚧 a red spotted lizard.

蛤蜥 a gecko.

山蛤 a large yellow reptile found in rocks, which lives on air and drinks the dew.

文蛤 ribbed shells.

蛤蜊 a species of clam (*Venus*) with a thick shell.

蛤蜊板 boards halved at the edges for rabbeting.

蛤蚌 oysters.

蛤蚌皮 oyster-shells.

蛤子 a clam.

蛤子肉 clams without shells.

蛤壳 coblet shells.

蛤粉 powder made from oyster-shells and used as a medicine.

蛤固 (*ka² ku⁴*) severe; harsh.閤²²
6059R. 合
W. kō
N. kōh
P. s̄ho
Y. kak
K. hap

A small side door. Used with 6037. The apodosis of a sentence; see 開 5794.

閨閣 the women's apartments.

近因小女出閤 as my daughter is shortly to be married.

閤²²
6059J. kō
A. hap
Entering
Upper.鴿^{1*}
6060R. 合
C. kōp.
H. kēp.
F. kak, v. ak,
tak
W. kō
N. kah
P. ko
M. ko
Y. kōoh
Sz. ko
K. hap
J. kō
A. hap
Entering
Upper.

入閤 to go into the side hall,—where, according to the institutes of the T'ang dynasty, the Emperor gave audience on the 1st and 15th of each moon, when his Majesty was too full of solemn thoughts to be able to go through the usual Court ceremonial.

閤間 the bow of a vessel; the forecastle.

閤邑 a name for 登州府 Têng-chou Fu in Shantung.

A dove; a pigeon. See 鳩 2267, 鴿 9364.

鴿子 or 白鴿 domestic pigeons.

地鴿子 a humming-top.

野鴿 wood-pigeons.

函鴿 carrier pigeons.

鴿鈴 whistles tied on to pigeons. See 9747.

放白鴿 to let go the white pigeon,—to gamble on a system known as the "white pigeon," said to have been so called because gamblers outside the city of Canton at night used to send off carrier pigeons to their homes inside with news of their operations.

白鴿眼 to look down upon.

蒲鴿 name for a plant of the melon family.

戈¹
6061R. 歌
C. wō, kwo
H. k'ō
F. k'wo
W. ku
N. kou
P. } ko, kwo
M. }
Y. kou
Sz. kwo
K. kwa
J. kwa, ka
A. kwa
Even Upper.A flat-headed *chi* (平頭戟) see 928; a weapon for striking and hooking. A lance; a spear. Radical 62.

修我戈矛 I will prepare my lance and spear,—for war.

載戢干戈 he has called in the shields and spears,—for peace.

干戈四起 shields and spears on all sides,—as in civil war.

操戈 to fly to arms.

枕戈待旦 they lay down with their arms awaiting the day.

倒戈相向 turned their spears against their own side,—of betrayal.

須知項籍劍,不及魯陽 (or 陽) 戈 you must know

戈¹
6061

that Hsiang Chi's sword was not as powerful as the spear of Yang of Lu,—which made the sun go back in the sky. See Biog. Dict.

戈什哈 (or 喀) the Imperial Body guard (from the Manchu *gocika*); petty military retainers of a high mandarin, who wear provincially-granted white buttons. Also, the servant of a petty military officer.

戈什昂拜 Grand Chamberlain.

戈壁 the desert of Gobi.

隔¹
6062隔²²
6063R. 陌
See 隔
Entering
Upper.隔²²
6064R. 陌
See 隔
Entering
Upper.翻¹
6065隔²²
6066R. 陌
F. kaik, k'aing
See 隔
Entering
Upper.

See 6894.

The cackle of a fowl. To vomit. To gag.

隔泛 to vomit.

隔噎 to choke.

The yoke of harness. A screen. A shelf; see 6067.

紗隔 a gauze screen.

隔扇 a shutter; a screen.

多寶隔 a cabinet for curios.

一層隔子 a shelf.

See 4002.

The diaphragm; the midriff; any membrane or pellicle which separates bodies; to screen. A bell-frame. Used with 6067.

膈膜 the diaphragm; anything which separates. Also, behind the times; slow.

無留膈中 do not keep in your mind.

不下膈 or 膈食 unable to digest food.

打膈兒 or 打膈噎 to hiccup.

膈肢 to tickle.

肝膈之談 confidential gossip.

隔^{2*}

6067

R. 陌

C. } kak

H. } F. kaik, kah,

v. kang

W. ka, ga

N. kah

P. sko, skê, v.

schieh

M. kê

Y. kêh

Sz. ke

K. kyôk

J. kaku, kiaku

A. kak

Entering

Upper.

A partition (see 13,059); to divide; separated. A shelf. A bar in music. To strain; to filter.

隔壁 (chieh⁴ pi³ in Peking) a partition; next door, as neighbours.

窩風隔 a movable screen.

隔扇 a screen; a movable partition.

隔開 to separate; to put apart.

一水之隔 separated by the ocean.

隔一條水 separated by a stream of water.

隔一道街 separated by a street.

隔三跳兩 by fits and starts.

隔絕 to sunder; to break off, as friendship.

隔斷 to shut off; to block up, as the way.

阻隔 to hinder; to embarrass.

隔得遠 far apart.

隔牆抓癢 to scratch an itch with a wall in between. See 4837.

天淵相隔 as far apart as sky and sea.

隔別多年 separated for many years.

隔山 separated by mountains; step-brothers and sisters.

隔夜 a night intervening; from overnight.

隔日來 come on alternate days.

隔牆有耳 walls have ears.

隔板 panelling on a wall.

隔漏 a roof-gutter of split bamboo; one of the insignia carried at funerals.

何所隔閼 what grudge is there?

三隔架 a book-case with three shelves. See 6064.

準隔 a bar of music.

隔渣盤 a filtering dish.

以物覆甕而隔糟也 to cover a jar with something in order to strain off sediment.

隔^{2*}

6067

輶^{2*}

6068

R. 曷

W. ka

See 葛

Entering

Upper.

葛^{2*}

6069

R. 曷

C. kot,

H. kot

F. kak

W. cüe

N. kah, kêh

P. sko

M. ko

Y. kôoh

Sz. ko

K. kal

J. katsz, kachi

A. kak

Entering

Upper.

隔肢隔肢 to tickle (Manchu *gecihesémbi*).

隔冬青 *Ilex*, sp.; also *Symplocos*, sp.

The appearance of spears and chariots in martial array.

輶輶 an array of men under arms; hubbub; confusion. See 1348.

A creeping, edible bean (*Pueraria Thunbergiana*, Benth.), from the fibres of which a cloth is made. Connection; relationship. See 1346.

葛之覃兮 how the *Pueraria* spreads itself out!

葛布 a coarse yellow cloth of *Pueraria* fibre; grass-cloth.

野谿葛 a fine grass-cloth.

葛紗 or 黃葛紗 the crape coats worn by officials in summer.

葛藟荒之 covered by the *Pueraria* creepers, — used in reference to a numerous family.

瓜葛 connection; relationship; involved; implicated, — alluding to the intertwining of creeping plants.

有何瓜葛 what connection is there between them?

瓜葛之愛 the love of relatives.

葛藤 *Pueraria Thunbergiana*, Bth.; tendrils; creepers; complications; used of "implications" which are apt to spread far and wide from the centre of great criminal cases.

葛藤立斷 to immediately stop all further implications, as above.

乾葛 or 粉葛 *Pachyrhizus angulatus*, Rich., a long shuttle-shaped tuber used for food.

葛粉 a kind of arrowroot made from the root of the above.

葛蘭 or 小葛蘭 Quilon (Kollam) the great mediaeval trading port on the Malabar coast.

搗^{4*}

6070

R. 黠洽

See 刮

A. hiet,

Entering

Upper.

輶^{2*}

6071

呃

6072

革^{2*}

6073

R. 陌

H. ket

See 格

Entering

Upper.

To grate; to scrape.

Same as 6068.

See 36.

Raw hides without the hair on; see 12,527. To moult; to change. To flay; to remove; to deprive of. The ends of reins. Radical 177. See 7576.

齒革 ivory and hides,—given as tribute.

羔羊之革 lambskins and sheepskins.

鳥獸希革 birds and beasts have their feathers and hair thin,—in summer.

如鳥斯革 like a bird which has changed its feathers.

政由俗革 government must be varied according to prevailing customs.

此俗遂革 this usage was then changed.

殷革夏命 Yin superseded the appointment of Hsia.

天地革而四時成 the universe changes and the four seasons are duly arranged.

兵革 arms.

革車 a war-chariot.

病且革 when the disease abated a little,.....

革故更新 to leave off old habits and reform.

改革 to alter; to change.

革除 to get rid of; to deduct.

革酒 to give up strong drink.

革面洗心 to flay the face and wash the heart,—to reform.

革面爲人 to turn over a new leaf.

革^{2*}
6073

革官 or **革職** to take away an official's rank,—the offender being sometimes left in office to give him a chance of recovering it.

革去頂戴 deprived him of his button.

革生 a B.A. who has been degraded.

革退 to dismiss from employment.

革條 a notice of dismissal.

革役 to discharge a *yamén* runner.

責革 to punish and dismiss.

革出 to expel; to dismiss.

革名 to erase a name,—from a list.

革換 to exchange.

革旦而行 to go next morning.

條革沖沖 the ends of their reins hanging down.

革命 name of a modern reform society.

Read *chi*^{2*}.

疾革 to be very sick.

個⁴
6074

A numerative of almost universal application. This; this one. See 6075.

這個 this one,—of things, men, animals, etc.

那個 that one.

一個 one.

一個都沒有 there is not a single one.

一個一個的走 to go one after the other.

第二個 the second.

十個八八十 ten times eight are eighty.

有幾個 how many are there?

他是個好人 he is a good man.

每個 or **個個** each one; every one.

個個都有 each one has some. Also, there are some of every kind.

個⁴
6074

個個如此 all are like this.

我便個個打死 in that case, I will kill every one of you.

個換個 to exchange one for one,—as an apple for a pear.

好大個兒 very large-sized.

不是個兒 not good enough; no match for.

個男子 this young fellow.

萬勿漏洩則個 on no account let any one know. [The two last characters have a force "that's the thing required".]

告罪則個 it only remains for me to apologise,—for leaving you.

趁着衆不在,看看則個 take the opportunity of all being absent to have a look.

你拏出真個 *ko*² **的** proceed conscientiously in accordance with truth.

Original form of 6074.

箇失蜜 Cashmere.

See 5784.

Same as 6074.

箇
6075

蓋
6076

个
6077

可³
6078

To be practicable; to give occasion for; may; might; can; could; possibly; moral possibility (see 5184, 8184); about. Also used as the word of Imperial command = the modern **着** 2394. [In many instances colloquially read *k'o*¹.]

可以 (*k'o*³ *i* when alone, is used consentingly) it can be so; that will do.

可以 *k'o*³ *i*³ **做得** it may be done; it is allowable.

可³
6078

不可以風 cannot stand the wind.

不可 not practicable.

有何不可 how is it not practicable? where's the difficulty? why not?

可乎可,不可乎不可 the possible is possible, the impossible is impossible.

可不可 may it be done?

家人以爲不可 his family thought it was all up with him,—but he did not die.

可否 whether or not it may be possible to.

詞若可 the suggestion is plausible.

可不是麼 or **可麼** can it be that it is not so?—why of course it is so.

可是寶玉麼 can this be Pao-yü?

可不是寶玉麼 why, it's Pao-yü!

可是的呀 of course!

可要 mind you....!

可又 but yet; but yet again.

可准 to permit.

可人 pleasing; a competent man.

可意 to suit one's fancy.

可意得人 to suit people's fancy; very taking.

可人意 acceptable to people.

可巧 when as luck would have it....; as it so happened....

可怎麼樣 what is to be done?

可大可小 able to become of any size.

可爲 to do; to serve as (or for); to suffice.

可爲善人 he may become (or be considered) a good man.

可真 really....; indeed.

這事可真麼 is this really true?

你可曾問過 have you enquired?

可在這兒麼 is he (or it) here?

R. 箇 21.
C. ko
H. ko, kai
F. koa
W. kai, ku
N. kou, v. gou
P. ko
M. kwo, ko
Y. k'eo
Sz. ko
K. ka
J. ka, ko
A. ka
Sinking
Upper
Irregular.

R. 可
C. ho
H. k'o
F. k'oa
W. k'o
N. k'ou
P. k'o
M. k'o
Y. k'eo
Sz. k'o
K. ka
J. ka
A. k'a
Rising Upper.

可³

6078

可還去麼 are you going again?

可着這麼樣作 do it just like this.

可着那兒 all that is there.

小可的事 a small matter.

非同小可 not as if it were a small matter; not a matter of indifference.

無可無不可 I have no course for which I am predetermined, and no course against which I am predetermined.

可不必或可以不必 not needful; may be dispensed with.

可食者食之聲 what there was to be eaten, all eaten up.

可期漸旺 one may hope for a gradual rise.

可就晚了 it is now too late however.

可不謂大哀乎 may not this be called a great cause for sorrow?

可也 this will do,—a final phrase in letters following wishes expressed, a course of action pointed out, etc.

即請查照可也 of which I beg you to take note accordingly.

好可也 pretty good.

其亦庶乎其可也 it also belongs to the category of the possible,—and the plan is feasible enough. [To be distinguished from the preceding usage.]

天下莫能以爲可 no one on earth could possibly stand it.

可者與之,其不可者

拒之 associate with those who can advantage you: put away those who cannot do so.

可得來 able to be seen; visible.

可行 may be done; allowable.

可見 it is evident that; from which one may see.

可惜 what a pity!

可恥 shameful.

可惡 (wu⁴) hateful.可³

6078

可異 or 可怪 strange; how strange!

可愛 lovable.

可笑 laughable.

可怕 or 可慮 or 可懼 terrible; alarming.

可無慮 there is no fear of it.

可疑 suspicious; doubtful.

可比 comparable; connected with.

可惱 irritating.

可憫 pitiable.

可憐 pitiable; have pity!—a beggar's cry.

可口 palatable; nice.

可親 attractive.

可容 admissible.

可敬 worthy of respect.

你可冷罷 aren't you cold?

你可慌了 you will be late!

病可了 the disease has left him; he is convalescent.

無行可悔 did nothing that he had need to regret.

可年二十 about 20 years old.

可八十里 about eighty li.

可有四千餘僧 there may be some four thousand or more priests.

可姑 the hoopoe (*Upupa epops*, Linn.).Read k'o⁴.可汗 (han²) a transliteration of the word *kagan* or *khan*. The term first appears in Chinese literature in A.D. 312.可汗古之單于也 the *kagan* was anciently known as the *shan yü*. See 10,600.

天可汗 the Emperor of China.

可敦 or 可賀敦 Khakatoun, the wife of a Khan.

可³

6079

R. 哥箇

F. k'oa²

W. k'u

See 可

Rising and Sinking Upper.

Uneven; rugged. Unlucky. See 坎 5870.

告訴坎珂 poured out his grievances.

可¹

6080

R. 歌

See 軻可

Even Upper.

可⁴

6081

R. 哥箇

See 軻可

Rising and Sinking Upper.

A range of hills in Shansi, known as 崑崙, from which comes the Department of that name.

To thump; to beat. Colloquially read k'o¹.

可打臭虫 to knock out the bugs,—from a quilt.

可打烟灰 to knock out the ashes,—from a pipe.

可敲乾淨了 knocked it clean,—as rapping a box to get out the dirt.

可籃賣了 sold them all in a lump.

珂¹

6082

R. 歌

C. o

W. k'u

See 可

Even Upper.

An inferior kind of jade. A sea-shell. Name of a metal.

馬珂螺 small shells used for ornamenting bridles, etc.

諫珂 a bird with a striped body and red legs, which is said to dislike other birds and to be fond of foxes.

玉珂 ancient name for 鐵馬; see 7576.

痾

6083

可¹

6084

軻¹

6085

R. 歌箇

C. o

H. k'o, o

W. k'u

See 可

Even Upper.

See 8439.

See 3937.

A pair of wheels upon an axle-tree. [Being the 名 of Mencius, this character is 諱 taboo, and is read 某 mou³. See 2310.]

軻軻 difficult; hampered. See 5870.

可⁴

6086

R. 麻

See 齒

A. k'u

Even Upper.

To gnaw; to bite. Also read o⁴.

齒齲 arranged like teeth; serrated.

哥¹

6087
Rising. 20.

哥⁴

6088

R. 箇
F. k'oa², v.
S. k'oa
P. v. k'o
See 可

Sinking Upper.

科¹

6089

R. 歌

C. fo

H. k'o

F. k'wo

W. k'u

N. k'ou

P. | k'o

M. |

Y. k'ou

Sz. k'o

K. kwa

J. kwa

A. k'wa

Even Upper.

See 6043.

To run aground. See 6038.

湑 淺 to go ashore; to run aground.

湑 在 椿 上 ran upon a stake.

A class; a series; the classification of graduates of the second degree; a course of study. A hole. Used of the "business" of the stage.

力 不 同 科 people's strength is not equal.

科 班 of the rank of 舉人 *chü jén*.

科 甲 or **科 第** the classes of graduates of the second and third degrees.

科 甲 出 身 or **科 目 出 身** to enter official life through the public competitive examinations.

不 以 科 目 取 士 not to choose officials by competitive examinations.

貴 科 or **貴 科 分** the year of your degree.

請 問 閣 下 貴 科 分 in what year did you take your degree, sir?

科 分 較 深 of older standing as a graduate,—than some one else.

科 場 the examination-hall.

科 場 條 例 rules for the literary examinations.

科 場 銀 a fee on stamping documents, which goes to the expenses of examinations.

開 科 to open the examination for the second degree.

科 籃 the basket of necessities carried in by candidates at the examinations.

三 科 three consecutive attempts as candidate for the third degree,—which confers the right to appear before **大 挑** a Com-

科¹

6089

mission of Selection, and, if all is satisfactory, to receive an appointment without further trouble.

科 試 or **科 考** the preliminary examinations of students, held by the provincial Literary Chancellor, qualifying them for entrance at the triennial provincial examinations.

科 名 honours or successes at examinations.

登 科 to succeed at the examination for graduate.

小 登 科 to succeed at the small examination,—to get married.

初 入 豫 科 a preparatory course of study.

豫 科 畢 業 having finished the preparatory course.

主 科 compulsory subjects,—in an educational course.

選 科 optional subjects,—as above.

專 門 科 a special course in education; see 13,659.

設 科 to give lessons.

六 科 the Six Boards. See 9484. The 6 degrees of literary rank under the T'ang dynasty.

科 房 the various offices in a *yamén*, among which the work is distributed, on the lines of the Six Boards. Also, the general office of any petty *yamén*.

十 三 科 道 the thirteen circuits of the Censors,—referring to the thirteen provinces of the Ming dynasty.

內 科 and **外 科** inward and outward treatment, respectively,—the two great subdivisions of Chinese medical science; pathology and surgery.

幼 科 a doctor for infantile diseases. See 3435.

祝 由 科 the name of a book of charms, etc., for curing various diseases.

犯 科 to offend against the law.

科 斷 to decide according to statute.

二 罪 相 等, 同 一 科 斷 two crimes of the same class should receive the same punishment.

如 何 科 罪 how a crime is to be dealt with. See 罪 11,910.

科¹

6089

科 征 to fix or assess a tax; taxation.

科 則 a rate or classification.

科 稅 extra duty; to levy a tax.

收 科 to finish; to wind up.

科 派 to order without authority,—e.g. payment of taxes.

科 頭 the hair done up in a knot; bareheaded; at leisure.

科 頭 休 沐 nothing to do but wash,—referring to the one day in every ten, set apart under the T'ang dynasty for bathing, etc.

除 卻 科 頭 無 禮 數 beyond baring the head (foreigners) have no other ceremonial.

科 斗 字 the so-called "tadpole" characters, as seen (e.g.) on the Tablet of Yü. They are supposed to resemble tadpoles. See 6090. [The name was given under the Han dynasty to the **古文** and **大篆** characters which had become obsolete and were no longer understood.]

盈 科 而 後 進 it fills up every hole, and then advances,—of a spring of water.

不 盈 科 不 行 (water) will not proceed until it has filled all the hollows,—in its way.

做 開 船 科 makes as though unmooring a boat,—of stage "business."

科 爾 沁 the Khorch'in tribe of the Cherim League of Mongols.

科 布 多 Kobdo in Mongolia.

蝌¹

6090

R. 歌

See 科

Even Upper.

罍⁴

6091

R. 哥 箇

See 哥 科

過

A. 51wa

Rising and Sinking Upper.

The tadpole, known as 蝌蚪. See 6089.

Clouds of dust.

揚 罍 而 弭 塵 to stir up clouds of sand in order to stop the dust,—pouring on oil to quench flames.

稞⁴

6092

R. 歌 寄
馬

Irregular.

See 科 顆

課

Irregular
Upper.窠¹

6093

R. 歌

C. fo

H. wo, k'o

F. wo, k'wo

W. k'u, u

N. k'ou

P. k'o

M. k'o

Y. k'ou

Sz. k'o

K. k'wa

J. k'wa

A. k'wa

Even Upper.

Grain ready for grinding.

青稞 a name for oats.

A hole; a burrow; a nest; a groove; an indentation; to carve. The face of a seal which bears the inscription.

鼠鳥同窠 like a bird and a rat living in the same hole,—on friendly terms. The allusion is to an actual association of a bird and a rat, whence the name of a mountain mentioned in the *Canon of History*.

蛇蠍一窠, 深知可畏 like a snake and a scorpion in one hole, very much to be feared,—meaning that one reptile would have been enough.

蜂窠 a wasps'-nest.

不敢蹈古人之窠臼 not venturing to tread in the tracks of the ancients.

始專於窠木 at first he devoted himself wholly to wood-carving.

銀窠金印 a gold seal with a silver inscription plate.

擘窠 to divide up an inscription plate or seal so that each column of characters, many or few, occupies a similar space.

不用擘窠篆畫停勻 not to equalise (the columns of characters) by means of the "seal" character, as above,—but to put (e.g.) 5 chars. in one column and 4 in the other, leaving a vacant space.

課⁴

6094

P. k'o

M. k'o

Sz. k'o

Y. k'ou

K. k'wa

J. k'wa

A. k'wa

Sinking

Upper.

月課 the monthly examination of 童生 students and 秀才 graduates of the first degree, instituted as a means of keeping up their scholarship.

訓課 or 授課 to teach.

於授課之暇潛心考究 devote any spare time from teaching to private study or research.

上課 to set to work.

停課 to stop work,—as rebellious students.

停課誌哀 to stop work in token of sorrow,—for a death.

停課一天以表追思 to stop work for one day, in order to show that we have not forgotten,—him.

課本 educational works.

以課武士 as a study, or text-book, for military students.

課期 the day for the examination.

會課 a private literary club or association of students who meet for purposes of mutual improvement.

課文 or 詩課 an essay or poem for private circulation only, as opposed to regularly published works.

課業 literature, as a profession.

課勸 to exhort.

馬前課 to take counsel before the battle,—and not when all is over and too late. See 8742.

課試 to try; to experiment.

課稅 Customs' duties.

課館 a revenue office.

餉課 revenue from taxes.

鹽課 the salt tax.

起課 to divine; to tell fortunes.

占課的 a fortune-teller.

課筒 a tube used in fortune-telling.

六壬課 name of a book on fortune-telling.

鏹⁴

6095

R. 馬 寄

See 夸 哥

P. k'o

A. k'wa, l'wa

Rising Upper.

A grease-pot for carts. Bullion; mock money.

銀鏹 "shoes" of about 10 oz. of silver. See 13,744.

銀一鏹 an ingot of silver.

送鏹子 or 燒鏹錠 to burn paper ingots in worship.

元絲鏹 a small ingot with a coil on its top.

顆¹

6096

R. 寄

C. fo

H. k'o

F. k'wo, k'io

W. k'u

N. k'ou

P. k'o

M. k'o, k'wo

Y. k'ou

Sz. k'o, k'wo

K. k'wa

J. k'wa

A. k'wa, l'wa

Irregular

Lower.

A numerative of small round and other things.

一顆珠 a pearl.

一顆樹 a tree.

萬顆明珠 vast quantities of bright pearls.

幾多顆 how many are there?

顆兒 a single grain,—as of corn.

顆粒不收 not a grain have we harvested.

騾⁴

6097

R. 箇

See 課

Sinking

Upper.

Female of horses, mules, etc.

騾馬 a mare.

騾騾 a she-mule; a jenny.

髀³

6098

R. 寄 馬

N. k'ou

K. h'wa

J. k'wa

A. k'wa

Rising Upper.

Rib-bones; the socket of the hip-joint.

髀髀蓋 the knee-cap.

Read k'ua⁴.

譏髀無任而笑天下之尙賢 conscious of his unfitness he undertook no charge, and laughed at the world for holding virtue in esteem.

刻⁴

6099

R. 職

C. hak

H. k'et

F. k'aik, v.

k'iak

W. k'e

N. k'ah

P. k'ei, k'ei

Sinking

Lower.

To cut into; to carve, especially of wood; see 1649 and 8312. To be close or stingy. To bite; see 6116 k'o¹.

雕刻 or 刊刻 to carve; to engrave.

刻字 to engrave characters.

課⁴

6094

R. 箇

C. fo

H. k'o

F. k'wo

W. k'u

N. k'ou

An example; an exercise; a task; lessons. Taxes; revenue. To counsel; to exhort. To examine.

工課 a job; a task; see 10,888.

日課 a daily task.

刻⁴²

6099

M. k'ê
Y. k'êh
Sz. k'ê
K. k'ek
J. koku
A. k'äkEntering
Upper.

刻板 to cut blocks,—for printing from. Hence, certain; fixed.

重 *ch'ung*² 刻 to cut again,—a new edition. See 翻 3390.

刻石 to cut on stone; inscribed stones.

刻圖書 to cut a seal.

刻明 to engrave legibly.

刻鏤 to inlay.

刻下 incised; let in. See below.

刻骨銘心 engraved on my bones and heart,—of an act of kindness.

刻花 to do ornamental carving.

刻畫 carved and painted; cut, as lines with a knife; laboured; artificial, as style.

刻畫二王 to write as well as the Wangs,—viz. 王羲之 Wang Hsi-chih and 王獻之 Wang Hsien-chih, 4th century, A.D.

精心刻書 set to work in good earnest,—as if engraving, which demands close attention.

刻絲 silk woven into a gauze ground.

刻化不動 unable to digest; cannot endure it.

減刻 to reduce; to cut off.

刻于己爲儉,儉于人

爲刻 stinginess towards oneself is frugality, frugality towards others is stinginess.

刻 (or k'o⁴) 薄 to treat badly; severe; mean; miserly; to ridicule.

刻薄成家,理無久享 money made by meanness is never long enjoyed.

知刻薄不知大體 exacting and unable to take a broad view,—of petty officials.

刻待 or 刻剝 or 刻搜 or

刻毒 to oppress; to ill-use.

刻苦 to suffer hardships; to be indefatigable.

刻苦人 oppressive; tyrannical.

尚不刻苦 you don't feel its hardships.

刻求 to be exact; to be particular.

刻⁴²

6099

Read k'o⁴². To dwell upon; to devote oneself to. A quarter of a 時辰, i.e. half an hour; also (for foreign time), a quarter of an hour; originally the 100th part of a day.

刻念 to dwell upon in thought.

刻意效之 determined to imitate her.

時刻 time; from time to time; incessantly.

刻期 to fix a date.

限刻 a fixed time.

刻日 a fixed day; at an early date.

刻今 or 刻下 or 茲刻 or 此刻 now. See above.

刻下光景 the present state of affairs.

少刻 or 一刻的工夫 in a little while.

畧無虛刻 without any interval,—between the feasts.

刻尙未知 for the moment, I do not know; I have not yet been informed.

刻已 have already.....

政府刻已決議 the Government has already decided that.....

刻漏 a water-clock. See 5990.

刻刻不忘 very particular, and not forgetting anything.

To cough.

咳嗽 to cough.

驚怕咳嗽 to be startled by a cough,—as a light sleeper.

風咳 a dry cough.

咳痰 to cough up phlegm.

咳頃 in the time of a cough,—in a moment.

咳嗽輕省點兒 my cough is better.

Read hai¹ or hai².

咳聲 the exclamation "Hai!"

和尚說聲咳 the Buddhist priest cried out "Hai!"

欸

6101

頰¹

6102

R. 灰賄

C. k'oi², shoi

H. koi

F. shai

W. shai

N. shai

P. k'oi, shai,

shai

M. k'oi, shai,

shai

Y. k'ak

K. he

J. kai, gai

A. shai

Even and

Rising Very

Irregular.

壳¹²

6103

R. 覺

C. } hok_o

H. }

F. k'auk

W. k'o

N. k'oh

P. ch'iau², k'o

M. ch'io, k'o

Y. ch'iak, k'ak

Sz. ch'io, k'o

K. kak

J. kaku, koku

A. hsak

Entering

Upper.

Same as 6100.

The chin.

手承頰 resting the chin upon the hand.

頰頤 or 頰頰 or 頰巴頰 the chin.

頰皮 the fur on the neck of an animal.

瞧着孩子們下巴頰

過日子 watching one's children eating,—unable to eat oneself because of toothless gums.

The husk or shell of fruits; the shell of eggs; the exuviae of snakes, insects, etc.; the shells of molluscs; a spoon; a scale (see 10,878).

空壳 an empty shell; a husk,—a quack; a charlatan.

雞蛋去壳 take a hen's egg and remove the shell.

龜壳 the shell of a tortoise,—used in divination.

壳灰 lime made from burnt shells.

笑面壳 a laugh-face-shell,—a mask.

帽壳 the skeleton of a hat or cap.

湯壳 a soup-ladle.

水壳 a ladle to dip out water,—generally half a gourd.

The dried skin of *Citrus fusca*, used as a bitter medicine and known as 枳壳.

Same as 6103.

咳²²

6100

R. 隊卦

C. k'et

H. k'et, k'cm

F. k'auk₂k'auk₂k'auk₂

W. k'au

N. k'au

P. k'au

M. k'au

Y. k'au

Sz. k'au

K. k'au

J. kai, gai

A. k'ai

Nominally

Even Upper

Irregular

in China.

橈¹²

6104

R. 覺

C. hok_o, k'ok_o

See 壳

Entering

Upper.

殼¹²

6105

殼^{1*}
6106

An egg-shell. See 6103.

R. 覺
See 確
Entering
Upper.

去^{2*}
6107

See 3068.

虛^{2*}
6108

R. 合
See 罷
A. hap, hat
Entering
Upper.

A cave in a hill-side.
To store.

搥^{1, 2*}
6109

R. 合
P. k'o
Y. k'eh
See 磕
A. hap, hat
Entering
Upper.

To strike. To take in
the hand.

搥碎 to smash to pieces.

搥扁 to flatten.

Read o^{1*}. To cover. A
dung-barrow.

榼^{2*}
6110

R. 合
P. k'o
Y. k'eh
See 闔 磕
K. kap, hap
A. hap, hat
Entering
Lower.

A wooden cup or bowl;
see 3960. A creeper.

執榼承飲 allowed a cup of
wine to be presented through an
ambassador.

壺榼 see 4954.

殛^{2*}
6111

R. 合
See 盍
A. hap, hat
Entering
Upper.

To comply with. To die.

殛逝 to die.

湍^{2*}
6112

R. 合
C. h'ep, ho
P. k'o, ho
M. k'o, ho
Y. k'eh
See 闔
Entering
Upper.

Suddenly. To strike, as
a boat touching the bank;
see 6114. To die; used
with 6111.

湍然 suddenly.

寧湍死 better die at once.

忽聞湍逝 I suddenly heard
that he (some statesman) was
dead.

瞌^{2*}
6113

R. 合
C. v. h'ep,
cf. 哈
P. v. sh'eh, sh'o,
k'o
Y. k'eh
See 瞌 闔
A. hap, hat
Entering
Irregular.

Sleepy; worn out.

瞌眼 sleepy-eyed; tired.

瞌睡 to get sleepy,—as when
fatigued.

瞌睡上來 he began to get
sleepy.

瞌睡蟲 insects which fly into
the face and cause drowsiness.

磕^{1*}
6114

R. 合 泰
C. h'ep, v. k'o
H. k'ap
F. k'auk,
k'ouk
W. k'eh
N. kah
P. k'o
M. k'o
Y. k'eh, k'eh
Sz. k'o
K. kap
J. k'o
A. hap, hat
Entering
Irregular.

To strike; to knock; to
bump.

磕碰 to bump against; to strike.

磕頭 to salute by bumping the
head on the ground (see 叩
6175); to kotow. Often used in
the sense of "Thank you!"

磕頭蟲兒 a kotow-bug,—a
sort of insect which nods its
head when crawling.

磕烟灰 to knock the ashes out
of a pipe. See 6081.

磕了 or 磕了筐兒了 to
have knocked, or knocked out
the basket,—to be at daggers
drawn. Also, to be sold out.

磕打 to knock out; to clean
by knocking, as a box.

磕開 to break,—as an egg.

磕瓜子 to crack and eat melon-
seeds.

路有磕絆 there are obstacles
in the way.

磕磕巴巴 stammering.

磕給 to turn (it all) over (to
someone).

克^{4*}
6115

R. 職
See 刻
Entering
Upper.

To be able to; compe-
tent; adequate. To attack;
to prevail against; to sub-
due (see 2829). Lines cross-
ing, as on the scorched
tortoise-shell used in divin-
ation.

使我克還鄆州 to enable
me to return to Lu-chou.

允恭克讓 sincerely court-
eous and capable of great com-
plaisance.

克^{4*}
6115

克明峻德 he was able to
make the capable and virtuous
distinguished.

克諧以孝 he has been able
by his filial piety to live in
harmony with them,—of the
filial Shun, his father and step-
mother.

惟帝時克 it was only the
Emperor (Yao) who could attain
to this.

予則罔克 I am unequal to
the difficulties of my position.

協于克一 harmony in
attaining to the One,—such is
the invariable characteristic of
善 moral goodness.

惟克天德 they attained to
divine virtue.

惟予弗克于德 I fall
short in virtue.

克壯其猶 full of vigour were
his plans.

不克分身 I am not able to
get away,—from business.

匪斧不克 without an axe it
cannot be done.

非宋本不克有此物
也 only a Sung edition could
have these characteristics.

克當 or 克堪 adequate to;
capable of; fit for.

弗克勝任 not fit for the post.

克勤克儉 very diligent and
thrifty.

克享 to be able to enjoy; in
good health.

克閭 keeping up the family,—
reputation.

克繩祖武 able to walk in
his ancestors' footsteps.

既克有定 if the determina-
tion is fixed,—nothing can with-
stand it.

既克商二年 two years
after the conquest of the Shang
dynasty.

既克淮夷 they have subdued
the tribes of the Huai.

剛克 and 柔克 strong and
mild measures in government,
respectively.

如不我克 as if it could not
overcome me.

克⁴³
6115

攻克 to break through the enemy's lines.

攻城不克 to make an unsuccessful attack upon a city.

克復 to recover,—as a captured city.

不測不克 inscrutable and invincible.

不忌不克 neither to love nor to hate.

克滅俗情 to restrain all lusts of the flesh.

飲酒溫克 though drinking wine, to be gentle and master of oneself.

克己 to control oneself.

克私 to control one's passions.

培克在位 an extortionate set in office.

克食 a dole; bounty.

克敦 the consort or concubine of a Khan; a lady; the Czarina of Russia.

克鹿卜 Krupp,—the famous gun-maker.

剋⁴⁵
6116

R. 職

See 刻

K. kik

Entering Upper.

To overcome; to destroy. Used for 6099 and 6115.

剋煞凶神 to expel evil demons.

剋制 to dominate; to prevail against; to restrain.

剋復 to reconquer,—as lost territory.

相生相剋 mutually producing and mutually destroying each other,—of the Five Elements, as seen in the following table:—

金剋木 metal destroys wood.

木 ” 土 wood ” earth.

土 ” 水 earth ” water.

水 ” 火 water ” fire.

火 ” 金 fire ” metal.

金生水 metal produces water.

水 ” 木 water ” wood.

木 ” 火 wood ” fire.

火 ” 土 fire ” earth.

土 ” 金 earth ” metal.

取其相剋 to get its antidote,—as (e.g.) water to put out fire.

剋⁴⁵
6116

我有讎剋 I have an enemy.

肝旺剋脾 the liver (which is classified under *wood*) overcomes the spleen (which is classified under *earth*).

剋父母 to get the better of father and mother,—by having a better horoscope and longer span of life.

剋期而至 to come at the appointed time.

剋日 within a certain time.

自剋死期 fixed the date of his own death.

剋扣 to deduct; discount.

Read k'o'. To bite.

剋父母 to bite one's nails.

Same as 6116.

See 7319.

Reverent; respectful. Also read ch'üo'.

謹恪 reverent; respectful.

執事有恪 to be reverent in the management of matters.

恪恭己職 to respectfully attend to one's own duties.

恪守規範 to reverently abide by rules of conduct.

恪遵 to respectfully or scrupulously obey or conform to.

三恪 the enfeoffment (by Wu Wang) of descendants of past dynasties.

To be smeared with blood; to vomit blood.

咯血數升 he vomited several pints of blood.

A guest; a visitor; a customer; a stranger. Last, as applied to years and seasons.

客人 or 人客 or 賓客 a guest; a visitor. The first is also a travelling merchant.

客⁴⁵
6121

N. k'ah, k'eh

P. k'eh

M. k'eh

Y. k'eh

Sz. k'eh

K. kek

J. kaku, kiaku

A. k'ak

Entering

Upper.

客廳 a reception-room.

客屋 a guest-chamber.

主客 host and guest; shop-keeper and customer.

貴客 or 嘉客 an honoured guest or customer. The first is also specially applied to a proposed son-in-law.

海客遇之 treated him as an uninvited guest.

拜客 to pay calls.

請客 to invite guests; to entertain.

客目 a list of guests.

客饌 a meal for a visitor.

堂客 or 女客 lady guests.

請客莫請女客 when inviting guests, don't invite lady guests,—they will want to bring their babies.

一客不煩二主 one guest does not involve two hosts,—one is enough.

寧可慢客,不可餓客 better be rude to a guest than starve him.

宴客切勿留連 when you entertain guests don't keep them too long.

客無親疎 show no preferences among your guests.

做客莫在後 when a guest, do not keep in the background.

請客不催客,反以

得罪客 if when you invite guests, you do not repeat the invitation, you will rather offend them than otherwise,—Chinese custom demanding that every invitation should be repeated on several occasions.

寒夜客來茶當酒 to receive a guest on a cold night with tea instead of wine,—the latter being an indispensable of true Chinese hospitality.

將酒待客 he treats his guests with wine,—he is really glad to see them.

店裏臭虫喫客 like a bug at an inn, he feeds on the visitors,—leaves his guests to pay.

不可殺鷄問客 never ask a guest if you shall kill a chicken for him,—he will feel bound to say no.

剋⁴⁵
6117

咯⁴⁵
6118

恪⁴⁵
6119

R. 藥

C. k'ok

H. lok

F. k'auk

W. k'o

N. c'iah

P. ch'io', ch'üe'

M. ch'üo

Y. ch'iah

Sz. ch'io

K. kak

J. kaku

A. k'ak

Entering

Upper.

咯²³
6120

R. 陌

See 咯

Entering

Upper.

客⁴⁵
6121

R. 陌

C. hak

H. hak

F. k'aiik, v.

k'ah

W. k'a

客⁴²
6121

衣服破時賓客少 when your clothes are ragged your visitors are few.

客套 guest-trammel, — conventional; ceremonious.

這都是客套話 all these are conventional phrases.

客氣 ceremoniousness; formality.

休得如此客氣 don't stand on all this ceremony.

客氣客氣 you are treating me too ceremoniously, — a polite phrase used in acknowledgment of a courteous reception.

客家 customers. Also, the *Hakkas*, a race said to have migrated from the north of China (Kiangsu or Shantung) to the Kuangtung province at the time of the Yüan dynasty, A.D. 1206—1368.

發客 for sale to customers, — seen on shop-signs.

客頭 agents for the supply of emigrants.

客單 passenger-tickets.

客居 to stay temporarily at.

異客 an alien.

客商 or 客幫 a travelling merchant; a commercial traveller.

茶客 the teamen who bring tea from the interior for sale at the Treaty Ports.

山客 a tea-man (see 4283).

客貨 goods from another part; merchandise bought on account for others.

客寓 or 客棧 or 客舍 or 客店 an inn; a lodging-house.

客旅 or 客爺 a traveller; a lodger.

在客中 to be at a distance from home; to be abroad.

客中送客 to see off a traveller when oneself a traveller.

暴客 highwaymen; burglars.

客兵 mercenary troops.

客妻 a courtesan.

清客 a retainer; a kind of companion or private secretary; a guest who is invited for the purpose of discussing such subjects as the fine arts, chess, etc.

客⁴²
6121

食客 a retainer; a parasite.

說客 one with the gift of talk, — specially applied to officials sent in ancient times from one State to another to arrange treaties, etc.

仙客 a fairy; one of the Genii; a name for the white crane (see 3888).

南客 the peacock; see 6605.

西客 the parrot; see 13,327.

閒客 the silver pheasant; see 4495.

雲客 the egret; see 7370. [The above 5 names = 五客 were given to his own birds by Li Fang of the Sung dynasty.]

十二客 twelve choice flowers.

客歲 last year; the past year.

喀^{3*}
6122

Used to represent the sound *k'a* or *k'o*.

R. 陌
C. *k'ek*, *k'ak*
v. *ha*, *k'a*
H. *k'at*, *k'ak*
F. *k'aik*
W. *k'a*
N. *k'ah*
P. v. *k'a*, *k'ê*, *ch'ia*
K. *kek*
J. *kaku*, *kiaku*
A. *k'ak*
Entering
Upper.

喀喇烏蘇 the Kara-usu.

喀咕 the common cuckoo.

Read *ch'ia*^{3*} or *k'a*^{3*}.
To cough. See 6100. To strain, as in vomiting.

喀着嗓子 cough it up.

骨頭喀住了 a bone has stuck in his throat.

搭^{3*}
6123

To seize. Also read *ch'ia*^{1*}.

R. 陌麻
C. *k'a*
H. *k'ak*, *k'a*
N. *k'ah*
P. *ch'ia*
Y. *k'a*
K. *kek*
J. *kaku*, *ka*, *ke*
A. *k'ak*
Entering
Upper.

搭出去 drag him away.

搭勒 to beat violently.

潤
6124

Same as 6645.

闊
6125

See 6645.

渴^{3*}
6126

R. 曷屑
C. } *hot*
H. }
F. *k'ak*
W. *k'ue*, *c'ue*
N. *k'ah*
P. *k'ê*, *k'o*
M. *k'o*
Y. *k'êoh*
Sz. *k'o*
K. *kal*, *köl*
J. *katsz*
A. *k'at*
Entering
Upper.

Thirsty; parched.

口渴 thirsty.

口渴葬也 to bury hurriedly, — before the proper time.

解渴 to slake thirst.

非飢非渴 neither hungry nor thirsty.

渴者甘飲 a thirsty man finds all water sweet.

話 (or 望) 梅止渴 to talk of sour plums and stop thirst, — by making the mouth water. Said to have been actually done by the famous 曹操 Ts'ao Ts'ao (or 魏武) on an occasion when his troops were in great want of water.

嗜義如渴 to be as ardent after righteousness as a thirsty man after water.

渴不飲盜泉水 though thirsty, do not drink polluted water. See 5649.

渴懷 longing for.

渴念 or 渴想 or 渴慕 to think upon longingly.

渴想得狠 delighted to see you!

水渴 water dried up. Also, water flowing backwards. Here read *chieh*^{4*}.

京師渴雨 the capital was suffering from want of rain.

See 6651.

Same as 6649.

See 6648.

See 3262.

Correct form of 6103.

廓
6127

鞞
6128

擴
6129

摧
6130

殼
6131

邁¹

6132

R. 歌

C. kwo

F. k'wo

W. ku

N. k'ou

K. kwa

J. kũ

A. kwa

Even Upper.

緯^{2*}

6133

R. 陌

P. k'ê

M. k'ê

See 格革

Entering
Upper.峇^{2*}

6134

R. 合

N. k'ah

J. kō

A. hap

Entering
Upper.勾¹

6135

R. 尤宥

C. kau

H. kau

F. kau, v.

kau, kau

W. kau

N. kōū

P. }

M. } kou

Sz. }

Y. kōo

K. ku

J. kō, ku

A. kēu

Even Upper.

Plants; vegetation. An indifferent look.

碩人之邁 that great man, with such an air of indifference.

To form the woof in a loom.

緯絲 cloth having figures woven in with the woof.

A cave; a hole in a hill-side.

峇峇 a name for the locally-born children of Chinese emigrants.

KOU.

To mark off; to punctuate. To hook; to inveigle; to connect; to arrest. Used with 6137, 6138. [To be distinguished from 句 (its original form) 2947 and 勾 9767 and 勾 13,821.]

勾决 to mark off for execution, —as the Emperor does, with a ○ alongside the name of the condemned man. Those who escape twice have their sentences reduced.

一筆勾銷 cancelled it with a stroke of his pen.

勾除 to mark off for rejection.

我勾了去了 I have struck it out,—as a passage in writing.

請勾疏 asked him to pay up his promised subscription.

畧一勾撥 just gave a fillip and a thrum,—to the guitar, by way of prelude.

勾¹

6135

勾起舊病 brought back the old complaint.

勾生意 to fish for custom.

勾扶 to plaster.

勾魂 to bewitch.

勾 kon⁴ 當 affairs; job; business. See 9685.天地別無勾 kon⁴ 當只是以生物爲心 heaven and earth have no other function than that of attending to the production of things.誰知你幹的勾 kon⁴ 當 who knows what you are up to?

你勾上我的心事來 you have hit on the very thing I was thinking about.

此後便再不能勾見了 after this, you will never be able to see her again.

勾結 to entangle; to implicate.

兩人勾搭上了 the two formed an illicit connection,—as two men for gambling, or as a man and a woman.

就去勾搭那夥計 directed her illicit attentions to the apprentice.

勾脂粉 to get entangled with women.

勾引 or 勾挑 to lead away; to inveigle.

已見勾引之鬼 already saw the demon who had come to summon him,—to the next world; i.e. was already at his last gasp.

被閻君勾去了 had been summoned by Yen,—the judge in Chinese Purgatory.

勾使 messengers sent to summon souls to Hades.

有所勾致 where I had to serve a summons.

勾兵 to draw out (so as to cut off) an enemy.

勾取 to bring in,—as prisoners to a court.

勾欄 (or 闌) originally the railings or balustrade to a bridge built over the Yellow River by the 吐谷渾 To-yü-hun (see 12,100); hence the prostitutes' quarter under the 元 Yüan dynasty; a brothel. See 6137.

勾¹

6135

勾欄甚嚴飾 the balustrade was very imposing.

入勾闌 to become a prostitute.

勾情 intrigue; liaison.

勾串 or 勾通 connected together; in collusion.

勾通無賴子王某 he entered into a conspiracy with a scoundrel, named Wang.

勾股弦 the shorter, middle-sized side, and base of a right-angled triangle.

A sickle; a bill-hook.

鐮 勾 a sickle; a curved blade for cutting grass.

勾¹

6136

R. 尤

See 勾

Even Upper.

勾¹

6137

R. vulgar

See 勾

Even Upper.

Vulgar form of 2948. To collect; to bring together; to hook; to seize. Used with 6135, 6138.

勾連 to connect; to rabbit, as pieces of wood.

勾賬 to check an account; to audit.

勾拿 or 勾執 to seize.

勾了他來 bring him here; entice him here.

勾牽 to drag along.

勾留 to keep; to detain.

勾束 to restrain; to coerce.

勾通 or 勾手 to be in collusion with.

勾欄 a brothel. See 6135.

鉤¹

6138

R. 尤

C. v. ngau

F. v. kau

N. v. göü

See 勾

Even Upper.

A hook (see 10,990); a barb; a bill-hook; a sickle. To connect; to influence; to entice. To search into.

鉤子 or 鉤格 a hook.

鉤搭 to hook or link together.

鉤搭連環 much mixed up with; intimately connected.

釣魚鉤 a fish-hook.

鉤出來 fish it out; hook it out.

帳鉤 a hook for curtains.

鉤住了 hooked; held fast; hanging on.

鈎¹

6138

反杷鈎 or 倒鬚鈎 a barbed hook.

倒鈎鬚 a beard which curls up, forming little hooks.

撓鈎 double hooks used by fuel-gatherers; also by the Fire Brigades, for pulling down houses.

香鈎 or 雙鈎 the small feet of Chinese women. See 7115.

鈎止 or 鈎留 to hold fast; to detain.

內鈎外連 communication between inside and outside; collusion; treachery.

鈎帶 to hook one's girdle.

鈎誘 to entice; to lure; to inveigle.

鈎距法 the art of inducing to tell the truth.

鈎索義理 to investigate the principles of.

鈎深致遠 to go into abstruse investigations.

鈎輶格磔 the cry of the

鷓鴣 red partridge, — noise; jargon. See 538.

鈎描 or 鈎畫 to sketch or draw, — as a map.

鈎鐫 to engrave, — as a map for printing.

鈎勒 drawing in outline; also used of writing; see 2724.

鈎吻 *Gelsemium elegans*, Benth., — a deadly poison.

藏鈎 the game of the "hidden hook", — Chinese form of "Up Jenkins."

峒³

6139

R. 尤有

See 勾

Even and Rising Upper.

枸³

6140

R. 有麋

See 勾

Rising Upper.

A kind of aspen, found in Ssüch'uan.

枸棘 a spinous shrub.

枸骨 holly; *Ilex cornuta*, Ldl.枸杞 *Lycium chinense*, Mill.枸橘 or 枸櫞 *Egle sepiaria*, D.C.枸³

6140

枸櫞 a large acid orange, probably a variety of *Citrus medica*, L.Read *chü*³. *Hovenia dulcis*, Thbg.狗³

6141

R. 有

See 勾

Rising Upper.

A dog. Used in various contemptuous and offensive senses. See 犬 3192, and 2526, 2643, 3754, 8510, 11,045.

一隻狗 or 一條狗 a dog.

狗吠 or 狗叫 the dog barks.

畜狗求吠 you keep a dog for the purpose of barking, — why punish a Censor for speaking?

狗噁 the dog vomits.

這個狗不會咬人 this dog doesn't bite.

獅子狗 lion dog, — the pug-nosed Peking lap-dog.

哈巴狗 tiny dogs, small enough to be carried in the sleeve, and commonly known as "sleeve-dogs."

西狗 a greyhound.

瘋狗 a mad dog.

牙狗 a "dog," — male.

善狗 a gelded dog. See 9675.

驢狗 a bitch.

下狗 to have pups.

狗牙齒 dog-tooth pattern.

畫個狗牙兒 to draw a zigzag line.

狗牙根 *Cynodon dactylon*, Pers.

走狗 an abusive term for any one in the employ of another, especially of an enemy.

狗偷鼠竊 stealing as dogs and rats do, — on the sly.

狗賊 a sly thief.

狗蚤 a flea.

狗腿子 a nickname for *yamen* runners.

看門狗 or 掌門狗 a door-keeper.

狗肺 dog's lights — villainous.

狗食虫 the firefly; worms in children.

狗³

6141

狗豈子 ticks in dogs.

狗洞兒 a hole in a door for a dog to go in and out.

忙忙似喪家之狗 as distressed as a lost dog.

癩狗扶不上牆 it's no use helping a mangy cur on to a wall.

狗咬范丹無人問 when a dog bites Fan Tan (a poor scholar), no one enquires after him. See 4362.

狗相咬, 易得好 when dogs bite one another, they easily make friends again.

狗不嫌家貧 dogs show no aversion to poor families.

狗有濕草之恩 the dog has the kindness to wet the grass, — alluding to an animal which, seeing that the grass near his master's house was on fire, jumped into some water and then rolled himself about upon it, thus preventing further mischief.

傻狗趕飛禽 the foolish dog chases flying birds.

人敬富的, 狗咬破的 or 人敬有的, 狗咬醜的 men honour the rich, dogs bite the ragged.

狗養的狗疼 dogs love their own pups.

狗瘦主人羞 a lean dog shames his master.

直巷趕狗, 回頭一口 chase a dog down a straight lane and he will turn and bite you.

人憐溫存, 狗憐食 men love gentleness, dogs love food.

唆狗咬猪 to set on a dog to bite a pig, — to get up a quarrel.

嬌狗上竈 spoiled dogs jump on to the cook-stove, — to steal food.

狗盜狐白裘 the dog-like theft of the white fox-skin, — alluding to the clever theft, by one of the followers of 孟嘗君 Mêng Ch'ang-chün, dressed in a dog-skin, of a robe which his master had given to the Prince, but wanted to recover in order to give it to the Princess.

狗屁 trash; nonsense; balderdash.

狗³

6141

狗星 the stars ψ and χ in Sagittarius.狗國 the stars ω α β γ in Sagittarius.

天狗 a star in Argo.

狗尾草 *Setaria glauca*, Beauv., and *S. viridis*, Beauv.狗藍蔴 *Mallotus chinensis*, Juss.狗頭鵬 a vulture (*Vultur monachus*).

木狗 a climbing animal resembling the racoon.

狗熊 the black bear (*Ursus tibetanus*).狗獾 a badger (*Meles leucolemus*).

海狗 a name for a kind of seal.

般第狗 the beaver.

畝¹

6142

R. 尤

See 勾

Even Upper.

筍³

6143

R. 有

W. v. *sgöe-n*

See 勾

Rising Upper.

耆³

6144

R. 有

See 勾

Rising Upper.

The wizened face of age; old. [Commonly written as below.]

黃耆 grey hair and wrinkled face.

耆長 elders.

你耆長過我 you are older than I am.

羞耆 to nourish the aged.

無遺壽耆 let him not slight the aged and experienced.

耆造德不降 the benefits of our age and experience will not descend upon the people.

耆老 or 胡耆 very old; infirm.

苟³

6145

R. 有

See 勾

Rising Upper.

If; if indeed; if only. Readily. To be of little importance. Wrongly; foolishly; bad; paltry.

苟日新, 日日新 if you can renovate yourself one day, do so every day,—said to have been an inscription upon the bath-tub of 湯 T'ang.

苟志於仁矣 if the will be set upon charity,....

苟無飢渴 if only he be kept from hunger and thirst!

苟非 if it were not that....; unless there be.

苟不然 if it is not so.

苟能如此 if it can be so.

苟亦無信 do not readily believe them.

無日苟矣 do not say, This is of little importance.

苟完 completion, as by the collection of wealth.

苟完之計 a scheme of completeness in anything.

苟美 the excellence of anything well carried out.

無所苟而已矣 that there should be nothing incorrect,—in his words, is the aim of the superior man.

苟合 a coming together; a beginning; illicit intercourse.

苟得 if one could succeed in....; to get unfairly.

故不爲苟得也 I will not therefore seek to possess it (life) by improper means.

行廉不爲苟得, 道義不爲苟合 the incorrupt will not obtain improperly, the righteous will not come together improperly.

不欲爲苟去 he did not wish to do a disorderly going away,—i.e. to leave without some cause.

反覆盡意不苟爲虛美 he did not sacrifice the thorough exposition of his theme to mere literary elegance.

苟延 to waste time; to delay.

苟且 careless; foolish; improper.

苟³

6145

苟賤 low; sordid; base.

苟簡不足觀也 insignificant and not worthy of attention.

苟犯 to recklessly offend against.

作事不苟 to manage things properly.

用筆不苟 he handled his brush well.

臨難無苟免 do not desert in the hour of danger.

不得不爲巧僞以苟免 were forced to have recourse to fraud in order to escape the consequences.

苟同諸俗 to conspire to force conformity with custom.

苟求 to be over-exacting; to find fault with; to find a pretext for a quarrel.

苟政猛于虎 bad government is more cruel than a tiger.

吾此苟生耳 this paltry life of mine.

以苟細黜之 for some trifle dismissed him.

苟磯 a rock in a stream; an obstacle.

Same as 6166.

See 2952.

The correct form of 6138.

The crowing of a pheasant.

雉之朝雉 the pheasant crows in the morning.

雉督縣 the name of a District in Chihli under the Han dynasty.

雉嘍兒 the curlew (*Numenius tahitiensis*).

雉鵲 the mynah; see 8504.

詢³

6146

詢³

6147

鈞³

6148

雊⁴

6149

R. 宥

See 殼

Sinking Upper.

够⁴

6150

R. 宥

See 殼

Sinking
Upper.

Enough. See 6167.

够不够呢 is it enough?

不够用 not enough for use.

不够本 not enough to make
up the original outlay,—as when
selling at a loss.

不能够 unable to.

够纏的 a dangerous man; one
not to be trifled with.够不上 not high enough for,
—used of rank.够他受的 enough for him
to suffer,—as punishment.毒⁴

6151

R. 宥

See 殼

Sinking
Upper.A picture of mutually
handing over. Ten billions;
used with 6155. An inner
chamber. [Under Rad. 冂.]中毒之言不可道也
the story of the inner chamber
cannot be told.凡所拔中毒姓名 in all
cases involving the names of
respectable women,.....媾⁴

6152

R. 宥

See 殼

Sinking
Upper.A second marriage; to
wed. Favour; grace. See
1297.如舊昏媾 in accordance
with our ancient alliances by
marriage.彼其之子,不遂以媾
those creatures do not respond
to the favour they enjoy.

媒媾 a go-between.

搆⁴

6153

R. (宥)

See 殼

Sinking
Upper.To pull; to drag; to
incur; to implicate; to
reach.搆兵 to move troops; to be at
war.

搆怨 to incur odium.

搆禍 to bring calamity upon
oneself.

結構 connection; sequence.

結構不解 mixed together
and unable to be separated.各成結構 each is a complete
(essay) in itself. See 2219.故稱絕搆 it is therefore
reckoned a finished piece,—of
composition.構⁴

6153

構思 to rack one's brains,—as
when in the throes of com-
position.因風構思 in connection
with the wind they racked their
brains,—and invented a flying
car (see 6583).每至構文 whenever he was
composing,.....

構不着 unable to reach.

樹上一個筐子,你構
構看 see if you can reach
the basket on the tree.

構訟 to carry on litigation.

若宿構然 as if all along in-
tended to be so,—of a drawing
made out of a smudge.構⁴

6154

R. 宥

See 殼

Sinking
Upper.*Broussonetia papyrifera*,
Vent. To roof with wood;
to unite; to copulate. Used
with 6153. See 肯 5979.

構木 to roof with boughs.

雲構 the sky.

構火 to take fire.

我日構禍 I meet every day
with misfortune.事已構 the matter is now
finished.勿用傍人解構之言
do not listen to the mischief-
making remarks of outsiders.

精構 sexual intercourse.

構膠 the gum of a tree, used
as size.如其宿構 as if it had been
ready overnight,—of an essay
or poem written off *currente*
calamo.略不預構 not at all prepared
beforehand,—but impromptu (see
7165).構我二人 to set us two at
variance.溝¹

6155

R. 尤

F. v. kau

See 勾

Even Upper.

A water-course; a ditch;
a drain. Ten billions; used
with 6151. See 1845.

一條溝 or 一溜溝 or

溝子 or 溝眼 a ditch; a
drain; a gutter.

田溝 a field drain.

溝¹

6155

陰溝 and 陽溝 covered and
open drains, respectively.

溝水 ditch water.

溝滿壕平 all the water-
courses full.

御溝 the palace moat.

汗溝 sweat ditches,—a name
for the hollows on a horse.死于溝壑 to die in the
gutter.溝瘠死 to die of starvation
in the gutter.黑水溝 or 黑溝 the Black
Stream,—a name for the ocean
current along the Formosan and
Japanese coasts.篝¹

6156

R. 尤

See 勾

Even Upper.

A bamboo frame for
drying clothes.篝籠 a bamboo drying-frame,
used by washermen.

燈篝 a lamp-shade.

方將篝燈 was just about to
put the shade over the lamp.篝火餽糧而後進 they
take a lantern and dried pro-
visions before they enter,—a mine.褊¹

6157

R. 尤

See 勾

Even Upper.

Single garments with
narrow sleeves; pleats in
a dress.臂褊 a sort of gauntlet or cuff
drawn over a sleeve.覲⁴

6158

R. 宥

See 殼

Sinking
Upper.To meet with; unforeseen.
To see.

覲見 to meet with.

罕覲 rarely met with.

鮮我覲爾 I see you whose
match is seldom to be seen.無日不顯,莫予云覲
do not say, This place is not
public, no one can see me here.覲成其事 to see the business
finished.易覲 easily taken,—as malarial
fever.

購⁴

6159

R. 宥

See 殼

Sinking
Upper.To buy; to hire. To
bring upon oneself. See
7704, 8724.

購買 to buy.

購用 to buy for one's own use.

購運 to buy and forward,—as
merchandise.購辦 to buy up,—usually of
wholesale purchases.購線 to buy a clue,—towards
the discovery of a crime, etc.

購料 to buy stock or material.

購拿 or 購緝 to induce
people to capture.自購冤仇 to bring odium
upon oneself.購布千金 (Liu Pang) offered
1000 taels for (Chi) Pu.邁⁴

6160

R. 宥

See 殼

Sinking
Upper.To meet with; to chance
upon.邁逢 or 邁遇 to accidentally
come upon; to meet.邁陽九 to light upon evil
times; to be unfortunate. See
12,883.

邁疾 to fall ill.

無有邁自疾 may he meet
with no evil!鞬¹

6161

R. 尤

See 勾

Even Upper.

A cuff; a sleeve. The
armlet or glove of a fal-
coner. See 帑 3142.射鞬 an archer's leather arm-
guard.有離鞬欲舉者 one of
the [falcons] left the glove and
was about to rise.

鞬

6162

Same as 6161.

垢⁴

6163

R. 有

C. kau

H. kau

F. kain², v.

kau

W. kau², v.

kau

N. köü

P. } kou²

M. }

Y. kio

Dirt; filth. Immorality;
disgrace.

泥垢 or 塵垢 dirt; filth.

垢穢 dirty; foul.

刮垢 to scrape off the dirt.

洗垢 to wash off the dirt; to
reform.舍垢 to bear or put up with
shame.垢⁴

6163

Sz. kou²

K. ku

J. kō, ku

A. kau²Rising
Irregular.蒙垢 to get dirty; to lose one's
good name.離垢 free from dirt,—Paradise
(Sanskrit: *virajas*); pleasure-
gardens.無垢 free from stains,—a round
pearl, one of the Sapta Ratna,
which is said always to keep clean
and bright, and is a symbol of
Buddha. Sanskrit: *mani* 摩尼.姤⁴

6164

R. 宥

See 殼

Sinking
Upper.To pair; to copulate.
Name of the 44th Diagram.
[To be distinguished from
姤 12,083.]

姤交 sexual intercourse.

姤好如初 to become friends
again, as at first.蓐⁴

6165

R. 有

See 句

Rising Upper.

A medicinal plant, known
as 蓐, the seeds of which
are used to cure inflamed
eyes. Perhaps *Trapa sp.*詬⁴

6166

R. 有宥

C. kau

H. kau²

F. kain

W. kau²

N. köü

P. }

M. } kou²

Sz. }

K. ku, hu

J. kō, ku

A. kau²Rising and
Sinking
Upper.To feel shame; to put to
shame; to abuse.

詬病 shame; mortification.

詬感之情 feelings of shame
and gratitude.余不忍其詬 I cannot
stand his abuse of me.詬詈 or 詬罵 to rail at; to
revile.

相詬 to abuse one another.

詬怒 to speak angrily to.

閉門而詬之 shut the door
and railed at him.殼⁴

6167

R. 宥

C. kau

H. kau

F. kain, kau

W. kau

N. köü

P. }

M. } kou

Y. kio

Sz. kou

K. ku

J. kō, ku

A. kau

Sinking Upper.

To draw a bow to the
full; to shoot. Full;
enough; see 6150.必至於殼 (a bow) should be
drawn to the full.殼率 the rule of drawing a bow
to its full.殼者十萬人 a hundred
thousand archers.亡² 能出其殼中
nothing escapes him,—of birds
shot at.殼⁴

6167

入殼 to enter a trap. Also,
suitable; fitting; agreeable to.
Also, to become a 進士
graduate.天下英雄入吾殼 all
earth's heroes in my grasp,—
said by the Emperor T'ai Tsung
of the T'ang dynasty, in reference
to the men of letters at his Court.引人入殼 to lead people
into the snare,—of opium-
smoking.

不能殼做 unable to do it.

有殼 to have enough; to be
satisfied.

不殼 not enough.

不殼朋友 not what a friend
should be.不殼數兒 short of the
number.

沒殼 insatiable.

殼不着 *chao*² won't reach;
won't go far enough.

殼多了 quite enough; plenty.

殼多麼 what is that enough
for?—implying that it is not
enough.

殼多麼高 how high it is!

喫了 (or 喝了) 個殼 to
have eaten (or drunk) enough.殼吃的 or 殼受的 enough
to bear; bad enough for once.你也坐得殼了 you have
sat down long enough.緜¹

6168

R. 尤

See 侯

Even Lower.

The cord binding on a
sword-handle.蒹緜 a sword-handle wrapped
with grass.緜氏 a place in modern Honan,
the birthplace of 杜子春.

K'OU.

剗¹

6169

R. 虞尤

See 區謳

Even Upper.

To pick out with a knife.

剗剗 to cut out; to dig out.

彊¹
6170

R. 尤

See 口

cf. 握

Even Upper.

The horn or nock at the end of a bow, to which or in which the string is fastened.

彊環 the thumb-ring used by archers.

藏彊之戲 a game of hiding things, played by children; see 6138. Also, an ancient game played by men and women, the details of which are not clear.

握¹
6171

R. 尤虞

C. k'au

H. k'eu, v. k'i

F. k'eu, ch'eu

W. au

N. k'öü

P. k'ou

M. ou, k'ou

K. ku

J. kō, ku

A. k'u, hou

Even Upper.

To raise. To feel for. To store up. To scrape.

握衣升堂 lifted his skirts and ascended to the hall.

握不出來 unable to get hold of it.

握揄 the early ripening,—as of a harvest.

握餅喫 to sponge upon people.

握破 to work a hole with a nail.

握鑿 scraping and chiselling,—persistently.

握死眼兒 persistently; ex-acting.

眶¹
6172

R. 尤

See 謳

Even Upper.

A deep sunken eye.

深眶 deep-set, sunken eyes.

猴兒眼眶眶着 monkeys' eyes are very deep-set. See 11,439.

孔¹
6173

R. 尤

See 口

Even Upper.

The stalk of an onion; hollow.

孔脈 an "onion-stalk" or hollow pulse, being one of the varieties distinguished by Chinese doctors.

口³
6174

R. 有

C. hau

H. k'eu, heu

F. k'eu, k'au

W. k'au

N. k'öü

P. }

M. k'ou

Sz. }

Y. k'eo

The mouth; a mouth; a port; a pass; used for almost any kind of "opening." Speech; utterance; talk. The edge of a knife or sword (= Greek στόμα). Numerative of bags, cof-fins, boxes, swords, people, bells, cash, etc. etc. Radi-cal 30. See 住 2527, 可

口³
6174

K. ku

J. kō, ku

A. k'eu

Rising Upper.

6078, 聲 9983, 鑠 10,175, 嘴 11,905, 縫 3572, 刺 6654.

張口 to open the mouth. See below.

口食 or 口糧 food; rations.

口條 the tongue.

口嚨頂 the roof of the mouth.

口分 a ration.

犬馬口味不得獻上 no dog or horse dishes to be served to the Emperor (6th cent. A.D.).

口硬的 hard-mouthed,—of a horse. So 軟 soft.

紅口白牙 red mouth and white teeth,—always ready to eat at other people's expense.

食炙不知口處 could not find the way to his mouth,—with his food.

口腹之奉 to pay court to one's palate and stomach,—as an epicure does.

口腹之累 the trouble of feeding one.

可口 or 可於口 pleasant to the taste.

口袋 a bag; a sack.

門口 a door-way.

鑊口 the mouth of a jar.

海口 a sea-port; Hoihow.

誇海口 to talk big; to brag.

子口 a small port,—an inland Customs' barrier. See below.

口岸 a port.

港口 a port on an arm of the sea.

江口 a port on the Yangtze.

閘口 a lock; a weir.

口內 within the port.

口外 beyond the pass, sc. Mon-golia; outside the port.

口外引費 pilotage charges.

口北 north of the passes,—Mongolia.

口皮角 skins from beyond the Great Wall.

口蘑 mushrooms from beyond the Great Wall.

口³
6174

收了口兒了 the mouth of the wound has closed.

撕個口子 to tear a hole; to cause a blank.

口吐 or 口稱 to declare.

方口 a square mouth,—con-sidered a beauty.

口方 a well-shaped mouth.

口瘡 a sore in the mouth; a gumboil.

口緊不依 impracticable; stubborn.

口聲 people's words; talk; gossip.

口語 one's own words.

口痰 saliva.

口噤 the mouth tightly closed.

口味 taste; one's taste.

口呆 speechless,—as with fear.

口傳 oral or verbal expression.

身壞口不壞 his body has perished, but not his words,—they are immortal.

口鼻 mouth and nose,—features.

口強 the gift of the gab.

堂口 see 10,760.

其爲人有口而無行 a man of words and not of deeds.

口不應心 not to have the courage of one's opinions.

口信 a verbal message.

口供 depositions.

取了口詞 took down the evidence.

口奏 to address the Emperor by word of mouth.

口舌 or 口角 wrangling; altercation.

遭口舌 to be talked about; notorious.

鬧出許多的口舌 he gave cause for a lot of gossip.

因起口角 in consequence of which a quarrel arose.

聽其口角,曉得是甚麼人 by hearing a sentiment, one can tell who utters it,—as of personages in a novel who can be identified by the character of their remarks.

口³
6174

口角字眼 grammatical particles.

誰敢多口 no one dared to interfere.

口才 eloquence.

口齒好 he speaks well.

還口 to retort.

利口 sharp-tongued.

口是心非 lips assenting, heart dissenting,—pretending to agree with any one.

一口兩舌 to tell a different story; to go back on one's word.

借口 or 藉口 to allege as a pretext.

不得借口繁難 you must not allege troublesomeness as a pretext,—and neglect accordingly.

能勝人之口,不能勝人之心 a good debater but not a good persuader.

以道路之口,猶未深信 regarded it as mere rumour and did not believe it.

禦人以口給,屢憎於人 those who meet men with smartness of speech, for the most part procure themselves hatred.

口話 style of language.

口頭 conversation; talk; flavour; taste.

口頭不似心頭 your words are not the same as your thoughts.

口頭話 common-place sayings; conventional expressions.

口頭之交 a mere acquaintanceship, confined to formalities, i.e. not a deep friendship.

誤認爲口頭瓜分 to mistakenly regard it as mere idle talk about the partition (of China).

口碑 the tablets of the mouth, i.e. of public opinion, as opposed to the ordinary stone tablets for commemorating the virtues of worthy people.

人口 people,—the character 口 generally standing for women and children. See 丁 11,253.

口³
6174

人口封不住 man's mouth cannot be stopped up,—as a jar's with a bung.

大口小口 grown-up persons and children.

口子 an individual. Also, a wound. See below.

成兩口子 to get married.

夫妻二口 or 兩口子 or 小倆口兒 husband and wife.

一句話一個血口子 to make a promise and stick to it.

數口 several people.

八口之家 a family of eight persons.

泣請爲百口計 implored him with tears to adopt the general view.

戶口 population.

口賦 a poll-tax.

賜生口十二人 bestowed upon him twelve slaves.

牲口 animals. See 6177.

喫兩口烟 to smoke two pipes,—especially of opium.

一口水 a mouthful of water.

一口藥 a dose of medicine.

子口 the part of a box which is cut away to let the cover fit on.

正合子口 exactly fitting,—as a lid on a box.

貽人口實 to leave people something to talk about,—as by some egregious blunder, etc.

半邊口 an old horse,—with its teeth half gone.

六歲口 a six-year-old horse.

白口駒 a white-mouth colt,—a yearling.

口青的 young,—of horses.

讓了口了 he has thrown up the sponge,—the phrase is taken from cricket-fighting.

口占 (chan⁴) to improvise; an impromptu poem; to dictate.

口支 to mimic.

口號 a password.

打口號 to give the password.

口³
6174

口音 accent,—as in speaking a language.

開口 to open the mouth; to begin to speak; to sharpen (a knife); to flesh a virgin sword, as is often done by executioners for military mandarins.

向人開口 to ask a favour of a person,—usually a loan of money.

寧喫開口湯,不喫皺

眉酒 better drink hot water and be merry, than wine and be sad. Cf. Better is a dinner of herbs, etc.

刀沒開口 the knife has not been sharpened.

開了口子了 the river has burst its banks.

開金口動玉音道 opened his golden mouth and uttered the following jade words,—of the Emperor.

謹開口,慢開言 speak carefully and be slow to speak.

開口獅子,閉口象 an open mouth for a lion, and a closed mouth for an elephant,—a rule in drawing; applied figuratively to talkative and silent persons.

開口不如緘口穩 it is not so safe to open the mouth as to keep it tightly shut.

有了口風了 the discussion is taking the turn required,—there is a chance of a settlement.

口氣 breath; tone of speech; sentiment. [See 1064 for 2 entries.]

我的一口氣還在 I'm not dead yet!

歎了口氣 she sighed.

口氣不好 the tone of this is not good.

殊非對君口氣 not at all the style to be adopted to a prince.

聽見官府口氣利害 noticing that the magistrate's tone boded no good.

爲的是這口氣 the motive is revenge (or spite, acc. to context).

給我爭口氣 to deserve my praise; to give me pleasure.

恐口無憑 fearing that a verbal arrangement will not be a sufficient guarantee,—a formula

叩³
6174

placed at the end of all agreements = "In witness whereof...."
See 筆 8979.

朝廷口裏無虛言 no meaningless words fall from the Emperor's mouth,—the jests of the rich are ever successful.

赤口上天, 白舌入地 red mouths (quarrelsome people) may go to heaven, but white tongues (slanderers) will go to hell.

叩⁴
6175
R. 宥
See 扣
Sinking
Upper.

To knock; to bump; to salute by prostration and knocking the head; to kotow. To implore; to ask; to enquire. See 1988.

叩門 to knock at a door. See 6176.

十叩柴扉, 九不開 out of ten raps at the wooden door, nine failed to get it open,—persevere and succeed.

以杖叩其脛 hit him on the shank with his staff.

叩馬 to whip a horse.

小叩則小鳴 a slight rap produces only a slight ring,—be earnest in seeking.

叩首 or 叩頭 to knock the head on the ground; to perform the *kotow*. See 6114. [The second was used at beginning and end of a letter by Liu Hsin of the Han dynasty.]

三跪九叩 the three kneelings and nine knockings,—of the prostrations performed before the Emperor, etc.

摘七經數十義叩之 tried to floor him with several passages from the Classics.

打叩 to salute by bending the knee.

叩稟 to humbly petition.

叩求 or 叩乞 or 叩請 to implore.

我叩其兩端而竭焉 I discuss the subject from one end to the other in the fullest manner.

叩見 to visit a superior.

叩辭 to take one's leave of a superior.

叩謁 to pay one's respects.

叩⁴
6175

叩謝 to thank with much earnestness.

叩喜 to wish one joy with a *kotow*.

叩恩豁免 to beg to be mercifully allowed to escape,—punishment.

叩問 to enquire.

叩其姓名 asked his name.

叩所需 ask what he requires.

叩船 to engage boats.

扣⁴
6176

R. 宥
C. k'au
H. k'eu
F. k'ain, v. k'a
W. k'au
N. k'ou
P. { k'ou
M. {
Y. k'eo
Sz. k'ou
K. ku
J. kō, ku
A. k'eu
Sinking
Upper.

To strike; to rap. To buckle; to fasten. To hinder. To deduct; to discount. To cover over. Numerative of skeins of silk, of documents, etc.

扣門 or 扣扉 to rap at a door.

扣關 to knock at the frontier gate,—to invade.

以屣扣其背 spanked him with a slipper.

扣帶 to fasten a girdle.

扣鈕 to fasten a button.

扣子 a button. See 6179.

扣繫 to tie; to make fast.

活扣兒 a slip-knot; a running noose.

打了個扣兒 tied a knot.

一扣線 a skein of silk.

一扣摺子 a memorandum; a memorial.

扣上 to fit on. See 1617.

兩個碗合上扣着 put two bowls one on the other, mouth to mouth.

扣留 or 扣下 to detain; to seize and keep.

扣住 captured it; covered it.

扣馬而諫 he stopped his horse and remonstrated.

扣頭 to catch by the head with a lasso. Also, discount.

扣出 or 扣除 or 扣算 or 扣計 or 扣折 or 扣斷 to deduct.

扣⁴
6176

扣八兩 deduct eight taels.

扣工錢 to keep back wages,—as when fining an *employé*.

扣數 the amount deducted.

折扣 or 扣水 discount.

扣抵 a discount for ready money.

九五扣 or 一九五扣頭 five per cent discount.

九九五扣 half per cent discount.

扣除核算 to allow for in calculating.

扣布 T-cloths.

扣上 to cover over.

扣盅 covered tea-cups.

扣身 close-fitting,—as clothes.

扣⁴
6177

R. 有
See 口
Rising Upper.

Cattle; animals for draught or sacrifice.

牲扣 animals, as above.

扣⁴
6178
R. vulgar.

See 扣
Sinking Upper.

A round knob or button made of plaited cords. To fasten.

扣⁴
6179

R. 有
See 扣
(always
Sinking in
China).
Rising Upper
Irregular.

To engrave; to chase. A button; a clasp. Used with 6176.

扣的 openwork or filigree style,—of embroidery.

扣子 or 鈕扣 buttons. See 10,554.

扣口 a button-hole.

扣門 a button-loop or button-hole.

銅扣 brass clasps.

譁扣 noise of shouting and beating,—gongs.

寇⁴
6180

R. 宥
See 扣
Sinking
Upper.

To rob. Tyrannical; cruel. [To be distinguished from 冠 6373, and generally written as below.]

寇賊 robbers and murderers.

寇⁴

6180

寇攘 to rob and steal.

司寇 the Minister of Crime in ancient days.

式遏寇虐 to repress robbers and oppressors.

民之爲戾, 職盜爲寇 that the people are unsettled is owing to the robbers that prey on them.

海寇 pirates.

落草爲寇 to take to the jungle as a bandit.

仇寇 an enemy.

寇盛 teeming with brigands.

窮寇莫追 do not pursue an enemy at the end of his resources.

寇雉 sand-grouse (*Syrhaptes* sp.).寇⁴

6181

The healds of a loom, called 機寇, made by the Chinese of bamboo-splints.

R. 宥

H. *heu*

See 扣

Sinking Upper.

蔻⁴

6182

Cardamom-seeds.

肉荳蔻 or 荳蔻 or 蔻仁 nutmeg.

荳蔻花 mace or flower of nutmeg.

白荳蔻 *Amomum cardamomum*, L., found in Kuangtung.草蔻 or 草荳蔻 *Amomum globosum*, Lour., found in Kuangtung.

荳蔻含葩 the cardamom-bud,—a blooming girl.

曉

6183

Same as 6172.

牯

6184

Same as 6177.

恂⁴

6185

Simple; stupid.

R. 宥

See 勾扣

Sinking Upper.

敏

6186

Same as 6176.

鷺⁴

6187

Young birds; fledglings.

鷺音 the chirp of young birds.

風胎雨鷺 wombed in the wind and born in the rain,—as young birds.

R. 宥

See 鷺

A. *k'eu*, *k'eu*

Sinking Upper.

古³

6188

Ancient; old. See 故 6190, 怪 6330.

古今 (see 2027) ancient and modern times.

講古論今 explaining the past and discussing the present.

是古非今 to praise the past and condemn the present; to be a *laudator temporis acti*.

上古 or 先古 ancient times; antiquity.

太古 extreme or remote antiquity.

古人 the ancients; the men of old; old friends.

古人我師也 the men of old are my masters,—meaning that they are superior in every way to the men of the present generation.

誰知已作古人 how could I know that he was already an ancient?—i.e. dead.

歸古 or 作古 gathered to the ancients,—dead.

孰不有古 who of us but will some day be an ancient?

事何必古 why necessarily stick to the ways of the ancients in such matters?

古時 or 古年 or 古來 in ancient times; in years gone by.

聖人君子古來有 there were prophets and perfect men of old.

自古以來 from of old until now.

古禮 an old custom.

古語 an old saying.

古兒詞 old sayings; old stories.

古³

6188

古典 the ancient classical source to which some literary allusion may be traced. See 11, 177.

古字 ancient characters,—alluding to the various antiquated forms of writing formerly in vogue.

古文 see 12, 633.

人心不古 man's heart is not what it was of old.

終古 from antiquity downwards.

古跡 ancient remains, as of buildings; vestiges of former events, as a footstep of Buddha; places of historic interest.

古董 or 古玩 antiques; curios.

古銅 a bronze antique.

古畫 an old picture.

古磁 old porcelain.

古制 ancient or historical institutions.

古窰 an old furnace,—the old pottery or china which was baked in it.

古怪 extraordinary; strange; marvellous. Also, a toy musical instrument of bamboo and reed.

古雅 quaint.

古樸 primitive and simple; sterling.

古訓是式 the lessons of antiquity are his pattern.

古木集昏鴉 the crows collect in the evening on the old trees.

古鄉 or 古里 one's old home. The former is sometimes used for the grave, and the second is also Calicut on the Malabar coast.

三古 the three ages of antiquity,—the age of 伏羲 Fu

Hsi, B.C. 2953; the age of 文王 Wên Wang, B.C. 1150; and the age of Confucius, B.C. 551.

古先生 the ancient Teacher,—Buddha.

古巴 Cuba.

古爾阿尼 the Koran.

古操 a *Ku-ts'ab* or licensed agent of Tibetan chiefs.

古貝 a common mistake for

吉貝; see 909.

估¹

6189

R. 虞虞

C. ku

H. }^{ku}

F. }

W. }^{ku}

N. ku

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. ko

J. ku, ko

A. kou

Even and

Rising Upper.

To estimate; to reckon; to set a price on; to guess; to consider.

估算 to estimate.

估價 or 估定 to estimate the value of.

時值估價 the market value of anything.

估需 estimates; estimated cost.

估單 an estimate in writing.

照估價 *ad valorem*.

你估不出人來 you can't appraise people.

估計 to reckon; to conjecture.

估量 to reckon up; to give attention to.

估堆 to ask a lump sum for several articles taken together.

你估中 *chung*⁴ 了 you have guessed right.

估摸 to conjecture; to imagine.

商估 traders.

估船 merchant vessels.

裝估 burial clothes.

Read *ku*⁴.

估衣舖 an old clothes shop.

估衣攤子 old-clothes stalls.

咕¹

6189a

An unauthorised character.

咕嚕 to mutter.

咕啫 to coo; to crow.

咕咕唧唧的 whispering.

咕朶兒 (*ku*¹ *tu*³ 'rh) a bud; the ball on the top of a pole, one of the insignia of office. See 6218.

Read *ku*³.

咕嘟 bubbling; gurgling; throbbing.

故⁴

6190

R. 遇

F. kou², v. ^{ku}

See 固

Sinking Upper.

A cause; a reason; a pretext; therefore. Old; ancient; formerly. To die; see 12,777. Used with 6188.

緣故 a cause; a reason.

何故 for what reason? why?

故⁴

6190

故此 or 是故 or 故以 or 故而 wherefore; therefore.

故以知之 and that is how I knew.

無故 or 無緣 無故 without cause.

亦惟汝故 it is simply on your account.

三人請其故 the three men asked how it was to be brought about.

文獻不足故也 because of the insufficiency of their records and their wise men.

必有其故 there must be a reason for this.

恐有別故 fearing that something would happen,—of a presentiment of evil.

老於世故 up to the ways of the world.

些須細故 trifling matters.

故意 purposely; intentionally.

故犯 or 故違 to wilfully offend against.

故殺 to kill another with malice aforethought.

汝悞也非故也 you did it by accident, not on purpose.

故蹈前轍 to continue to walk in the old ways,—of wickedness.

故事 an old affair; a legend.

虛了故事 or 虛應故事 to do it as a mere form.

別拏故事當真事 do not regard fables as true.

溫故而知新 to keep up one's old knowledge while acquiring new.

不逮故也 old acquaintance-ship should not be suddenly broken off.

故老 old.

故常 customary.

故家 an old family; my home.

故紙 waste paper; null and void.

故智 old tricks or intrigues.

故舊 of old standing; well tried; an old friend.

故舊無大故則不棄

故⁴

6190

也 without some great cause, he does not dismiss from their offices the members of old families.

維子之故 because of your forefathers,—we do so.

故鄉 one's old village. See 6188.

日日如故 daily the same as before.

連扇如故 went on fanning as before.

再三言如故 again and again made the same remark.

一見如故 they became at once like old friends.

起塔故在 built a tope which is still there.

今故現在 it is still in existence,—of a building.

暮去朝來顏色故 night went and morning came, and so my beauty passed.

故物 old things; relics.

物故猶堪用 things get old but may still be of use.

物故 or 身故 or 故了 died.

每因悲物故,還且喜

身存 whenever I grieve over death, I rejoice that I am still alive.

病故 died of disease.

大故 the death of a parent or of the Emperor.

事遭變故 things have taken a bad turn,—as of a death in the family, breaking out of rebellion, etc.

故夫 my late husband.

張故相 the late Minister Chang.

To buy; to sell.

沽酒 to buy wine.

沽虛名 to buy a false reputation,—by pretending to be what one is not.

零沽 to buy or sell by retail, in small quantities, etc.

沽賣 to sell.

沽物 inferior, low-class articles.

大沽 Taku,—at the mouth of the Peiho.

沽¹

6191

R. 虞虞

C. ^{ku}, ^{ku}H. ^{ku}, ^{ku}F. ^{ku}W. ^{ku}

N. ku

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. ko

J. ko, ku

A. ku

Even and

Rising Upper.

牯³

6192

R. 虞

See 古

Rising Upper.

A male; a bull.

水牯 a bull water-buffalo.

牯牛 a bull.

對牯牛彈琴 to play a lute
to a bull,—pearls before swine.

牯

6193

罟²

6194

R. 虞

C. ku

H. ku, k'u

F. } ku

N. }

P. }

M. } ku

Sz. }

Y. }

K. ko

J. ko, ku

A. ku

Rising Upper.

Same as 6206.

A net to catch birds or
fish; to snare; to implicate.

網罟 fishing-nets.

拋罟船 fishing-smacks.

一罟撓 at one haul of the net.

畏此罪罟 I fear the net for
crime.罪罟不收 the net for crime
is not taken up,—the severity
of the penal laws is never re-
laxed. [The phrase seems to
mean that the net is never
gathered in and consequently the
evil-doers are never punished;
hence "there is no peace." See
Legge's *Odes*, p. 560.]天降罪罟 God lets down the
net for crime.

牯

6195

牯

6196

蛄¹

6197

R. 虞

See 古

Even Upper.

The mole-cricket, known
as 蛄蛄 and 蛄蛄.誥³

6198

R. 虞遇

H. } ku

F. }

See 古

A. kou, hou²Rising and
Sinking Upper.

To expound; to explain.

章句誥訓 to expound each
chapter and sentence.誥考證也 ku means to
examine evidence of, to verify.帖¹

6199

R. 虞

See 古

A. kou
Even Upper.辜¹

6200

R. 虞

H. k'u

See 古

Even Upper.

A wheel; to revolve.

帖轆 a heavy wooden wheel.

A fault; a crime; guilt.
See 9632.

大小邦用喪, 亦罔非

酒惟辜 the ruin of States,
small and great, may be also
traced invariably to their crime
in the use of spirits.民之無辜 the innocent
people.無辜受累 the innocent
becoming involved.無罪無辜 without crime or
offence of any kind.伏辜 to pay the penalty for
crimes.何辜于天 what is my offence
against God?何辜今之人 what crime is
chargeable on us now?夜殺不辜 it is no crime to
kill (a robber) at night.以救無辜伐有罪 the
guilty are punished to protect
the innocent.猶以爲死有餘辜 he
still thought that death left a
margin of unexpiated guilt.辜負 to be ungrateful for; to
misuse; to abuse; to waste.辜較 to divert trade from others
for one's own benefit. Also,
generally speaking.辜潔 to cleanse,—as the 陽氣
is supposed to do. See 12,883.辜月 a name for the eleventh
moon.To deal in spirits. To
buy wine.無酒酤我 if I have no spirits,
I buy some, do I.既載清酤 the clear spirits
are in our vessels.禁民酤釀 to prohibit the
manufacture of spirits.

屠酤之肆 an eating-house.

鈞¹

6202

R. 虞虞

R. 古

Rising and
Even Upper.鵠¹

6203

R. 虞

See 古

Even Upper.

固⁴

6204

R. 遇

C. } ku

H. }

F. kou, ku

W. }

N. }

P. }

M. }

Y. } ku

Sz. }

K. ku

J. ko

A. kou

Sinking
Upper.

A warming apparatus.

A partridge, known as
鷓鴣 (*Perdix cinerea*).
See 6138. Also, a wild
swan.Strong; firm; impervious;
secure. Assuredly; decid-
edly. Obstinate; pertina-
cious. Constant; chronic.
Mean; niggardly. See 4973.堅固 or 牢固 strong; firm;
lasting; well-made.推亡固存 to overthrow the
perishing and strengthen what
is being preserved.固結 to strengthen; to inspirit.
固國不以山谿之險
a country is not made strong by
the dangers (to invaders) of its
mountains and rivers,—but by
the virtue of its ruler.

固亂 to strengthen misrule.

固城 the defences or outworks
of a city.受命既固 the appointment
he received (from God) was made
secure.式固爾猷 only lay your
plans securely.授金釵以固之 he gave
her a golden hairpin as a pledge,
—of love.閉固 to shut up closely; to
conceal.

固守 to guard carefully.

學則不固 in that case his
learning will not be solid.擇善而固執之 to choose
what is good and hold fast to it.固執不通 obstinate and un-
reasonable.

固然 certainly; assuredly.

苟不固聰明 if he is not
truly quick of apprehension.

固⁴
6204

固有惑志於 he is certainly being led astray by....

君子固窮 the superior man firmly endures want.

固相師之道也 this is certainly the rule for those who lead the blind.

此固一定不易之論 this is an absolutely fixed and unalterable postulate.

固應 must; positively.

固稱無有 he stoutly denied it.

固多 very many.

固可 can surely.

固而如此 it certainly is so.

固宜 it most decidedly ought to be.

固屬堪虞 to be fraught with danger.

毋固 (Confucius) had no obstinacy,—in his character. Also, be not pertinacious.

疾固也 I hate obstinacy,—said Confucius.

枕上啼痕固在 traces of weeping were still upon her pillow.

儉則固 parsimony leads to meanness.

與其不孫也寧固 better be mean than insubordinate. [孫 = 遜].

固山 (read *ku-sai* or *ku-sé*) a Manchu designation (= Banner) given to the Manchus, Mongols, and Chinese, as separately ranged under each of the Eight Banners.

固山貝子 an Imperial Prince of the 4th order.

固倫公主 Imperial princess of the 1st rank, *i.e.* daughter of an Empress Consort. From the Manchu *gurun* = 國 State.

涸⁴
6205

R. 遇
See 固

Sinking Upper.

Hard frozen. [To be distinguished from 涸 3893.]

連底都涸住了 (the river) is frozen hard right down to the bottom.

痼⁴
6206

R. 遇

See 固

Sinking Upper.

錮⁴
6207

R. 遇

See 固

Sinking Upper.

A chronic disease.

沈痼彌留 his disease became incurable.

To pour metal into cracks; to caulk; to stop. To keep men out of office; to close a refuge or asylum to a fugitive. Wrongly used for 6205.

禁錮 to stop; to restrain; to keep back.

令禁錮之 ordered him to be detained in imprisonment.

擯錮終身 kept him out of office all his life.

鮪⁴
6208

R. 遇

See 固

Sinking Upper.

The guts of a fish.

黃鮪魚 name of a long narrow freshwater fish, with small scales and white belly. It yields a yellow oil, used for lamps.

姑¹
6209

R. 虞

See 古

Even Upper.

A paternal aunt; a term for women, variously used in combination. To tolerate; to be lenient. To act under pressure of circumstances. Meanwhile.

姑娘 a maiden; a term of respect for a young girl; Miss.

姑奶奶 a title given to a

姑娘 of the family after her marriage.

姑太太 a further title given to the same lady when advanced in years. Also, a paternal married aunt.

翁姑 a husband's father and mother.

兩姑之間難為婦 between two mothers-in-law it is difficult to be a wife,—used of a position where there are two masters.

大姑 or 小姑 a husband's elder and younger sisters.

姑嫂 sisters-in-law,—as a husband's sister and his wife.

姑¹
6209

姑丈 or 姑夫 or 姑父 father's sister's husband.

姑媽 a father's elder sister.

姑母 or 姑姑 a father's sisters; paternal aunts.

姑婆 the sisters of a husband's father.

姑表姊妹 and 姑表兄弟 a father's sister's daughters and sons; the term for first cousins when the father of one and the mother of the other are brother and sister.

姑表 or 姑老表 first cousins, as above.

姑舅成親 marriage between the children of a brother and sister. The first two characters refer from the children to the brother and sister, respectively.

姑爺 a son-in-law; a bridegroom; a title given to a man by servants or younger members of wife's family.

問我諸姑 I would ask after my aunts,—my parents being no longer alive.

村姑 village girls.

三姑 the three kinds of *ku*, as follows:—

尼姑 Buddhist nuns.

道姑 Taoist nuns.

卦姑 female soothsayers.

作姑子 to become a nun.

姑容 or 姑恕 to be lenient.

決不姑寬 no leniency will be shown.

姑息養姦 to foster evil propensities by being over-lenient.

姑念初犯 taking into consideration that it is his first offence.

姑且慢慢 go gently; take it easy. See 1555.

姑且下咽 make the best of it, and swallow it,—of ill-cooked food.

姑且恕你 if I make allowances and pardon you.....

姑舍女所學而從我 put aside what you have learnt and follow me.

姑舍是 let us drop the subject.

姑¹

6209

子姑去 have the kindness to go, sir.

姑從之 however, he followed him,—though he did not know him.

不若姑從所請 better grant his request,—although on many grounds it might be refused.

姑再錄之 we publish it a second time,—for what it may be worth.

姑不具論 we will not go into the question.

姑待明日 just wait till tomorrow.

姑孰 old name of T'ai-p'ing Fu in Anhui.

菇¹

6210

R. 虞

See 古

Even Upper.

A kind of tuber.

茈菇 a water vegetable, *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, L., cultivated for its tubers. See 12,385.

蘑菇 or 土菇 or 草菇 or 冬菇 mushrooms.

灰菇 (or 蕈) or 牛屎菇 (or 蕈) *Polysaccum* sp. Also called 馬勃.山茨菇 or 山慈菇 *Tulipa edulis*, Baker; also *Celozyne bulbodiscoides*, Franch.

菇蓓 the bud of a flower. See 6218.

鹽³

6211

R. 虞

See 古

Rising Upper.

A pot for boiling meat and vegetables.

砂鹽子 an earthen pot.

銅鹽子 a copper saucepan.

鹽³

6212

R. 虞

See 古

Rising Upper.

Not to be durable; to be slackly performed. Name of a salt pond in Shansi.

王事靡盬 the king's affairs must not be slackly discharged.

鹽³

6213

R. 虞

See 古

Rising Upper.

The ditch through which salt water is led to the pans where it is evaporated.

呱

6214

呱¹

6215

R. 虞

See 古

Even Upper.

笳¹

6216

R. 虞

See 箠

Even Upper.

罟¹

6217

R. 虞

See 古

Even Upper.

胍¹

6218

R. 虞

See 古

Even Upper.

苽¹

6219

R. 虞

See 古

Even Upper.

瓠

6220

觚¹

6221

R. 虞

See 古

Even Upper.

See 12,436.

A corner; an angle; angular; triangular.

A kind of trumpet; a whistle.

A large drag-net for fishing.

施罟濺濺 splash went the net into the water.

一罟刮 at one haul we got the lot.

Corpulent; pot-bellied.

脉肫 very stout and big-bellied. Also, a bud; a ball; see 4199, 6189, 6210, and 11,321.

The name of an aquatic grain, from the seeds of which a spirit was distilled.

苽蔣 *Zizania aquatica* L. (see 6224), the roots of which are eaten with fish.

Same as 6197.

A goblet, with a broad lip, long narrow stem, and square base slightly wider. A corner; an angle; angular. A wooden tablet for writing upon. A rule; a law.

觚不觚 a goblet without corners,—the name without the reality. In very early times, goblets were made with corners; but in the age of Confucius, the form was changed while the name was kept.

觚¹

6221

與乎其觚而不堅也 naturally rectangular, yet not uncompromisingly hard,—were the pure men of old.

劍觚 a sword-hilt.

操觚 to grasp the tablet,—and write.

觚法 a rule; a law; a method.

譎觚之人 a man full of cunning and corners (*sc.* originality),—the sort of man wanted in warfare.

觚棱 a name for Peking.

孤¹

6222

R. 虞

See 古

Even Upper.

A boy whose father is dead (in use since the T'ang dynasty); see 哀 11; an orphan. Alone; unprotected; solitary; single (see 2542). Used as an Imperial "WE."

父死子爲孤子 a boy whose father is dead is a *ku tzü*.

孤子歸宗 an orphan going back to his ancestors,—as when a widow re-marries and the son of her first husband returns to the husband's family.

孤子留養 to spare (from the executioner) an only son to support (his parents).

撫孤 to comfort the fatherless or friendless.

託孤 to confide an orphan to any one.

可以託六尺之孤 fit to be trusted with a six-cubit orphan,—explained as a prince of fifteen years old.

孤女兒 an orphan girl.

以幼子命犯孤宿 having been left an orphan in childhood.

孤枕 without a mate.

孤身 or 孤身一口 alone.

孤寂 lonely.

孤種 orphaned; lonely.

孤墳 a lonely grave.

孤獨 or 孤單 or 孤寒 solitary; alone; friendless.

給孤獨 feeder of the helpless,—a name given to Sudatta, one of the disciples of Buddha.

孤¹

6222

孤魂 the souls of those who die away from home.

勢孤 friendless; destitute.

伴孤燈 with only a lamp for a companion,—used of a man without a wife or a wife without a husband.

孤苦人 a lonely and miserable man.

孤舟 a solitary boat.

孤山 a solitary rock; Orphan Rock.

孤零屋宇 scattered buildings.

孤高 thinking over-highly of oneself.

孤癖 eccentric; peculiar.

孤掌難鳴 a single palm (hand) cannot make a noise.

孤樹不成林 one tree doesn't cannot make a grove.

一身孤注 to stake one's whole existence on a single throw.

孤懸 completely isolated,—of a place.

孤陋寡聞 a low fellow of no education.

孤家 or 孤王 I, the Emperor, —explained as the man apart from others.

稱孤 to be saluted as Emperor.

稱孤的却是誰 who, then, is the Emperor?

三孤 the Junior Tutor, the Junior Assistant, and the Junior Guardian, — under the Chou dynasty.

菰

6223

Same as 6233.

菰¹

6224

R. 虞

See 古

Even Upper.

A name for 蔣; see 1218. Also, *Zizania aquatica*, L.; see 6219.

菰米 or 胡菰 or 彫胡米 ancient name of a grain the identity of which is uncertain.

噓

6225

Same as 12,436.

殺³

6226

R. 麋

See 古

Rising Upper.

A ram; a sheep of a black and white colour.

殺羊 a ram.

俾出童殺 we will make you produce a ram without horns,—which is an impossibility. Supposed to have been used as a threat to drunkards.

五殺大夫 a minister worth five rams' skins,—a paltry amount offered as ransom for the famous

百里奚 Po-li Hsi, by 穆公 Duke Mu of 秦 Ch'in, when he fell into the hands of the men of 楚 Ch'u. The amount was purposely put at a low figure, lest the captors should suspect the real value of the man.

股³

6227

R. 麋

See 古

Rising Upper.

The thighs; the haunches; the rump. A division; a share. A band; a gang. Numerative of stretches of road, of puffs of wind, etc. See 勾 6135.

朕之股肱 Our legs and arms, —said by the Emperor of his chief Ministers, his right-hand men.

股肱心膂 the legs, arms, mind, and spine,—as applied to the parts which make up a powerful administration.

思股肱之美 reflecting on the glorious deeds of his Ministers.

股戰而慄 legs shaking from fear.

動股 to move its legs,—as an insect.

拜必交股 at prayer, they cross the legs (tailor-fashion),—of the Persians.

赤芾在股 their red covers on their knees.

股強 strong.

八股 eight legs,—as specially applied to the modern style of essay-writing, now abolished, in which the theme was treated upon eight legs (under eight heads), fully exhausting all sides of the question.

老於八股 an old pedant.

三股繩 a three-strand cord.

股³

6227

股分 (fén⁴) a share,—as in a company.

股票 or 股分票 a share certificate; scrip; a bond of a loan.

派股 to allot shares.

收股 to take shares.

股人 or 股東 a shareholder.

招股 to get people to take shares.

股夥 a partner.

分股 to share the assets.

分股費 to give each one his share of a gratuity.

股兒 a subdivision of a 司 department in a *yamen* at Peking.

七股八杈 tangled; complicated.

一股熱氣 a blast of hot air.

一股力氣 one strong pull all together.

金釵一股 a gold hairpin.

一大股賊匪 a large band of robbers or rebels.

穀^{3a}

6228

R. 屋

See 谷

Entering Upper.

Broussonetia papyrifera, Vent., or paper mulberry-tree; see 楮 2649. White bark.

其下維穀 beneath them is the paper mulberry-tree.

無集于穀 do not collect on my paper-mulberries.

穀^{3a}

6229

R. 屋

See 桔

Entering Upper.

Grain; cereals. Salary. Real; substantial. Good; lucky; happy. Alive.

五穀 the five grains,—hemp, millet, rice, wheat, pulse.

穀槍 the awn of grain.

穀倉 a granary.

抽穀 to levy (or pay) a tax in grain.

穀子 spiked millet (*Setaria italica*, Kunth.). Synonym of 粱.

收穀 to harvest.

百穀 crops in general.

穀草 rice or oat straw.

義穀 grain for public purposes.

穀^{3*}

6229

穀秀 grain filling out; ripening crops.

米穀 rice with the husk still on.

穀芽 rice steeped until it buds.

穀道 the alimentary canal.

穀雨 "grain rain,"—one of the twenty-four solar terms. See *Tables Va*.

有穀 to have emoluments. Also, to maintain one's goodness.

穀祿 salary; pay.

穀善 good; excellent.

穀旦 a lucky day.

穀育 to bring up; to nourish.

不穀 the not-good = I; see 9710. Also used for 辟穀; see 9016 *pi*.⁴

以穀我士女 in order to bless with abundance my men and their wives.

民莫不穀 the people are all happy.

穀則異室,死則同穴 though living apart, we shall share the same grave.

穀精草 *Eriocaulon heteranthum*, Benth., and *E. australe*, R. Br., used in eye diseases.

穀

6230

Same as 6229.

穀^{3*}

6231

The instep. The hind feet of cattle. Plain; of one colour.

R. 屋
See 谷Entering
Upper.穀^{3*}

6232

A cylinder, outside which the spokes of a wheel were fixed, and inside which ran the axle-tree. The nave or hub of a wheel; a carriage. See 2818, 3710, 5277.

R. 屋
P. *ku*, *ku*
See 谷Entering
Upper.

輪穀 or 穀轆 the wheel of a cart (see 3818).

穀轆鷹 the horned owl.

打個穀轆子 to roll or turn over.

穀轆的睡下 went off to sleep like a top.

穀^{3*}

6232

推穀 to push on the wheel,—to help any one to get on.

胡越起於穀下 the Huns rising up under your Majesty's chariot-wheels.

輦穀之下 under the chariot-wheel,—at Court.

穀下 form of address to an envoy or commissioner.

笠穀 screens used for the war-chariots of high officers.

箍¹

6233

R. 慶

C. *ku*H. *ku*F. *ku*W. *ku*N. *ku*P. *ku*M. *ku*Y. *ku*Sz. *ku*K. *ku*J. *ku*, *ku*A. *ku*

Even Upper.

A hoop; a belt; a fillet. To surround. See 3634.

打箍 to hoop; to put on a hoop, as a cooper does.

箍木桶 to hoop a barrel.

催箍 to beat a hoop down to its place.

造屋錯請箍桶匠 to call a cooper to build a house,—to employ wrong means.

一箍柴 a bundle of firewood.

金剛箍 the Diamond Fillet,—a head-band worn by Taoist priests.

花箍 a wreath of flowers.

箍嘴 a muzzle put on animals to prevent their eating.

蛇箍腿 the snake coiled round his leg.

骨^{3*}

6234

R. 月

C. *kwét*H. *kwut*F. *kauk*W. *küe*, *cüe*N. *kwêh*P. *ku*, *sku*M. *ku*Y. *kwêh*Sz. *ku*K. *kol*J. *kotsz*, *kuchi*A. *kout*Entering
Upper.

A bone (used for "bump" in the phrenological sense). Anything hard enclosed in a soft covering. The radii of a folding fan; the ribs of an umbrella; a stalk; a framework upon which something is constructed. See 肋 6851. Radical 188. See 4249.

骨頭 a bone; bone.

骨頭鷹 the giant sea-eagle.

生就骨頭,長就肉 born bones and grow up flesh,—it can't be helped.

賤骨頭 you dirty bone!—a term of abuse.

止留光骨 only left bare bones,—with nothing on them.

骨^{3*}

6234

貴骨 your honourable self.

骨節 articulations of the bones; joints.

骨肉 bone and flesh; blood relationship.

骨血 bone and blood; one's children, the father being supposed to contribute the bones, the mother the blood.

骨體 or 骷髏骨 a skeleton,—the bones in a man being reckoned at 365, the number of the 度 degrees through which the sun passes in a year.

骨屍 or 骨尸 a corpse.

髑髏骨 a skull.

反骨 the bump of rebellion,—the prominent bone behind the ear.

腦後有反骨 at the back of his head is the bump of rebellion.

恨入骨髓 his hatred goes into his very marrow.

驗骨 to examine and arrange bones, said to be those of a man who has been murdered or who has committed suicide.

檢骨 to subject the bones to various processes with a view to establishing a case of murder or suicide.

結骨匠 a bone-setter; a surgeon.

男子骨白 the bones of a man are white.

婦人骨黑 the bones of a woman are black.

白骨 white bones,—generally used of uncared-for bones, scattered round old tombs, etc.

白骨冲天 a huge pile of old bones.

白骨塔 a receptacle for unclaimed bones, as above.

骨格大 the large frame,—of a big-made man.

一副骨格 a set of bones,—as arranged and ticketed at inquests, not necessarily the whole 365. See above.

銅皮鐵骨 a copper skin and iron bones,—a very Samson.

骨立 stiff,—of stuffs.

骨³⁴
6234

骨軟 enervated; weak.

黃花骨瘦 thin as an aster stalk.

撿骨 or 執骨 to gather up old bones,—and inter them decently, is considered a very meritorious act.

忠骨 the bones of a man who has been killed in battle.

無腰骨 no backbone,—wanting in vigour of character.

一清徹骨 clear right down to the bones,—i.e. to the bottom, as wine.

骨醉 drunk to the bones,—dead drunk.

骨種羊 unborn lamb-skin.

骨牌 dominoes.

鬪骨牌 or 弄骨牌 to play dominoes.

山露骨 the rocks show (through the soil) on the hills.

寫山真骨 he drew the veritable anatomy of the hills.

不先墨骨 he did not first sketch the outline in black,—as usual in painting.

字有骨力 a firm vigorous handwriting.

大骨子 the two outside pieces of a folding fan.

外骨 bones outside,—sc. scaly animals, such as tortoises, etc.

骨氣 that which is "bred in the bone;" hereditary instinct.

還有三分骨氣 (although poor), he still retained a share (three-tenths) of his old breeding.

頂趾無雅骨 not a soft bone in his body,—not a spark of refinement in his composition.

鷄骨支床 he lay in bed a skeleton.

腰間有傲骨 he has a proud bone in his loins,—which prevents him from bending.

傲骨終然遭白眼 a proud bone will in the end cause people to ignore you. See 8556.

骨頂 the coot (*Fulica atra*).

惛³⁴
6235

R. 月

See 骨

Entering Upper.

桴³⁴
6236

R. 月

N. *kwah*

P. *ku*

M. *ku*

K. *kol*

J. *kotsz, kuchi*

A. *kout*

Entering Upper.

滑³⁴
6237

縉³⁴
6238

R. 月

See 骨

Entering Upper.

谷³⁴
6239

R. 屋

C. *kuk*

H. *kouk*

F. *kouk*

W. *ku*

N. *koh*

P. *ku*

M. *ku*

Y. *kuk*

Sz. *ku*

K. *kok*

J. *koku*

A. *kouk*

Entering Upper.

Perturbed; distressed. See 6238.

心結惛兮傷肝 anxiety of mind injures the liver.

Name of a fine-grained white wood used for arrows.

滿爐煨桴 the stove full of blazing logs.

See 5022.

A kind of silk. Tangled; knotted. See 6235.

心殊結縉 the heart much perturbed.

A valley; a ravine; a hollow; the bed of a torrent. Difficult; impracticable. Radical 150. [To be distinguished from 谷 *ch'io* = 口上阿; see 2223a.]

施于中谷 extending to the middle of the valley.

出自幽谷, 遷于喬木 (the bird) comes out of the dark valley, and removes to the lofty tree,—used of rising in the world.

山谷 a ravine.

谷口 a gorge.

谷神不死 the Spirit of the valley never dies,—a sentence from the 道德經, which has been variously explained.

嘯聲谷應 whistle and the valley will echo it.

黍谷回春 spring has come back to the millet valley,—referring to a place in the 燕 Yen State where the crops would

谷³⁴
6239

not sprout until 鄒衍 Tsou Yen had played upon the 律 pitch-pipes. Used at the New Year.

谷穴 the hollow behind the ankle. Also, same as next entry.

壑谷 a valley; a cellar; a house dug out of the hill-side, as in Shantung.

被困窮谷 completely hemmed in.

進退維谷 to go forwards or backwards is alike impracticable.

進退維谷之際 in a moment of difficulty.

谷風 the east wind.

百谷王 the Chinese Neptune.

谷樹 a tree from the bark of which paper is made.

Read *lu*⁴.

谷蠡 the name of a Hsiung-nu prince.

Read *yü*^{4*}. See 12,100.

咯³⁴
6240

R. 屋

See 格

Entering Upper.

鼓³⁴
6241

R. 麤

See 古

Rising Upper.

The cry of a pheasant.

A drum. To drum; to beat; to play on; see 盆 8850. To rouse; to excite. To bulge; to swell; see 12,099. A measure for grain; a weight of 480 lb. Radical 207. See 9365.

梆鼓 a hoop-drum, which stands on a tripod, and is used in theatres as leader of the orchestra.

手鼓 a ring of wood with skin stretched over both sides, used by priests at funeral services.

八方鼓 an octagonal tambourine, used by singing girls.

戰鼓 the war drum, used by soldiers.

鞀鼓 book name of the 搖鼓 rattle-drum.

鼓³

6241

晉鼓 or 應鼓 drums used in the Confucian temple.

鼓架 a drum-stand.

打鼓 or 搥鼓 or 伐鼓 or 敲鼓 or 擊鼓 or 點鼓 to beat a drum.

鼓樂 instrumental music in general.

一副鼓樂 a band.

鼓手 or 鼓吏 a drummer.

鼓吹手五十餘名 over fifty drummers and pipers.

正少鼓吏 I am just in want of a drummer.

點鼓開船 to beat the drum and weigh anchor.

一鼓可破 can be broken by a single blow.

可一鼓而擒也 he can thus be seized right away,—at the first beat of the drum.

軍法鼓以進衆 according to military regulations, the drum beats for the advance of the troops. See 695.

金鼓振 gong and drum resound. See 695.

能行與鼓節 it (a horse) could march in time with a drum.

單面鼓 or 太平鼓 or 扁鼓 a tambourine.

幫鼓 a side-drum.

坐在鼓裏 you sit in a drum, —which prevents you from hearing the news.

自扒船, 自打鼓 to do one's own paddling and drumming,—to be independent.

打更鼓 to beat the night watches.

鼓樓 a drum-tower,—where the night watches are beaten.

記里鼓車 a carriage fitted with a drum for recording, by the aid of mechanism, like a taxicab, the distance traversed. First mentioned in the History of the 晉 Chin dynasty.

銅鼓 or 金鼓 a metal drum, —a small brass gong used in processions.

石鼓 earthenware seats shaped like drums.

鼓³

6241

周石鼓 the stone drums of the Chou dynasty,—ten irregular-shaped blocks of stone discovered early in the seventh century and now in the Confucian Temple at Peking, where they were placed at the beginning of the fourteenth century. Each bears an inscription in the Greater Seal character, on hunting, fishing, etc.

鼓掌 to clap the hands.

何不日鼓瑟 why not daily play your lute?

鼓簧 to play on the organ; to humbug.

鼓鐘 to strike a bell.

鼓板 musical instruments; an orchestra.

鼓勵 to encourage.

鼓動 to rouse; to stimulate.

鼓盪 to excite to activity,—as the growth of things.

鼓舞 to excite; to rouse; to exert oneself.

鼓舞人心 to stir up men's minds.

鼓惑 to excite uncertainty or alarm. See 6251.

鼓角 drums and horns (military music).

鼓火 to blow up a fire.

鼓鑄 to melt, as metal for casting; also used of the preparation of salt by fire.

鼓腹 round bellies,—as in a time of plenty.

鼓起來了 bulged up. See 場 10,512.

鼓肉未寒 ere the corpse is cold.

鼓虫 a kind of water-tick.

河鼓 the stars $\alpha\beta\gamma$ in Aquila.

釜鼓 measures for grain. See 5790.

一鼓鐵 a *ku* of iron.

敲邊鼓兒 to beat on the edge of the drum,—to say something to an angry person which will increase his anger.

鼓³

6241

脚搥鼓, 一世苦 he whose footsteps sound like a drum will be poor all his life.

若擊鼓至求亡子焉 like beating a drum when chasing a fugitive,—making it less likely to catch him.

Same as 6241.

Same as 6241.

Blind. Blind musicians.

有瞳子曰瞽 (blindness), with the pupils of the eyes still remaining, is called *ku*. See 盲 7651.

未見顏色而言謂之瞽 to speak without observing the countenance (of the listener) is called *ku*.

瞽惑 to blind and lead astray.

瞽目院 an asylum for the blind.

瞽目識字法 method for teaching the blind to read.

兩瞽相扶 two blind men helping each other along.

有瞽有瞽 there are many blind musicians,—at the Court of Chou.

瞽瞍 Ku-sou,—the name of Shun's father, referring to his mental blindness.

此瞽說殊非地方之福 this foolish talk won't conduce to the happiness of the district.

Dropsical; swollen; bloated; bulging.

氣臃 flatulent; the bowels distended from wind.

臃脹 swollen out,—as from dropsy.

水臃 ascites.

臃膨膨 bloated; swollen out.

臃頂 (or 丁) the coot (*Fulica atra*).

鼓

6242

鼓

6243

瞽³

6244

R. 夔

See 古

Rising Upper.

臃³

6245

R. vulgar.

See 蠱

Rising Upper.

桔⁴²

6246

R. 沃

C. { kuk

H. { kouk

F. { ku

N. { koh

P. { ku

M. { ku

Y. { kuk

Sz. { ku

K. { kok

J. { koku

A. { kouk

Entering
Upper.

桔⁴⁴

6247

R. 沃

See 桔

Entering
Upper.

鵠³²

6248

R. 沃

W. { vu₅

See 桔

A. { houk₅

Entering
Upper
Irregular.

Manacles; gyves; fetters; to fetter; to be fettered, especially of the mind. See 1824.

陷于桔亡 fallen into the meshes of the law,—as a man in a cangue.

A shed or pen for cattle.

今惟淫舍牯牛馬 we must let the horses and oxen go free from their pens.

慎童牛之牯 keep the calf carefully in the pen,—train up a child, etc.

The heron (*Ardea alba*). Hoary; white-haired. A target, so called because to hit a heron is a test of good shooting.

鵠不日浴而白 the heron is white without washing daily.

一心以爲有鴻鵠將

至 his whole mind running on a heron which is approaching.

燕雀安知鴻鵠之志 what can a swallow know of the aims of a heron?

鵠立 or 鵠候 to stand on the look-out, like a heron,—used of sentinels.

刻鵠成鶩 to carve a heron and turn out only a duck.

禾鵠 a paddy-bird (*Munia minima*).

仙人乘黃鵠 the Immortals ride on herons.

鵠面菜色 heron face and vegetable colour,—pale, sallow. "Vegetable" is explained as referring to a low diet.

鵠面鳩形 gaunt; haggard.

鵠鬚童顏 white hair with a youthful face.

設鵠 to set up a target.

不失正鵠 he did not miss the target.

汨³²

6249

R. 錫月

C. { mik, kwét

F. { mik, kauk

W. { mi, küe

N. { kwah, mih

P. { mi², ku

M. { mi, ku

Y. { mik, kwêh

Sz. { mi

K. { miök, kol

J. { beki, miaku,

kotsz, kechi

A. { mik, kouk

Entering
Lower
and Upper.

To throw into disorder. To float. Noise of waves.

汨陳其五行 threw into disorder the arrangement of the five elements.

汨陳是非 to confuse positive and negative, right and wrong, etc.

汨沒 floating and sinking,—used of a man of genius who cannot find his way to the front.

汨沒一朝伸 one morning frees himself from all trammels,—and asserts himself.

汨若將之不及也 rushing on as though never attaining.

汨汨滔滔 the noise and rushing of a torrent.

水來汨汨 the water came rushing in.

Read *mi*⁴². The name of a river, 汨羅 Mi-lo, in which 屈原 Ch'ü Yüan drowned himself, 4th century B.C.

A resident merchant, as opposed to 商 (9738) a trader. To traffic. See 豎 10,079.

賈買 to buy.

賈售 to sell.

賈市 a market; a bazaar.

大賈 a wholesale dealer.

商賈 the mercantile classes.

如賈三倍,君子是識 as if in the three times cent per cent of traffic, a superior man should have any knowledge of it!

賈用不售 a pedlar's wares which do not sell,—of virtues.

坐賈科 a local tax levied on shops.

Read *chia*³. The price of anything; see 1182. A surname.

蠱³

6251

R. 麤

See 古

Rising Upper.

Worms in the belly. A virulent poison, prepared by putting all kinds of poisonous insects and reptiles together in a box and letting them eat each other until only one remains. Insanity. The 18th Diagram. See 5810.

中^{chung}⁴蠱毒者 those who have been poisoned by *ku*,—their bodies turn black and their bellies swell.

女惑男,風落山,謂之蠱 a woman inveigling a man, wind throwing down mountain (trees), are *ku*.

穀之飛亦爲蠱 grain which (moulders and) flies away is *ku*.

於文,皿蟲爲蠱 look at the character: insects and a dish make *ku*.

幹蠱 to look after (a father's) maggots,—to hide his faults.

當前有蠱者 and behold there was a certain man before him who had the dropsy (?). See *Delegates' Version*.

蠱惑 to excite doubts; to impose upon; to seduce. See 6241.

蠱惑之疾 insanity,—from excessive sensual indulgence.

To hire.

雇工 to hire labourers.

雇匠 to hire workmen.

雇車 to hire a cart.

雇船 to hire a boat.

雇脚夫 to hire coolies,—for carrying.

雇覓 to engage the services of.

雇人看 *k'an*¹ 守 to engage a care-taker.

雇用 to engage; to charter, as a vessel.

雇定 to arrange for employment of.

雇主 an employer; a charterer.

雇賃 to rent a house.

受雇傭工 to be engaged as labourer.

雇⁴

6252

R. 遇

See 固

Sinking
Upper.

雇⁴
6252

受雇於人 to be hired.

雇募 to engage,—as soldiers.

雇不出來 unable to hire,—
as coolies, etc.

雇搭 to take passage by.

僱⁴
6253

Same as 6252.

顧⁴
6254R. 遇
See 固Sinking
Upper.To look at; to attend to;
to regard; to care for; to
reward. To visit. Some-
times = 故 therefore. Only;
however; on the contrary.
Then. A transitional and
disjunctive conjunction.

顧盼 to stare about.

顧看 or 顧視 or 顧瞻 to
look at; to look after.顧後 to look at what is coming
afterwards,—to take precautions
with regard to the future.

顧念 to think upon; to consider.

不顧 not to see; to be careless
of; to pay no attention to; to
have no scruples (see 4867). See
1334.不顧天荒地老 regard-
less of the size of heaven, of the
age of earth,—not caring for God
or man.不顧本就賠錢 if you pay
no attention to original cost,
you will lose money,—in trade.逆旅主人不之顧 the
landlord of the inn paid no
attention to him.顧不了這些事情 he
pays no attention to this sort of
thing.顧不得哭 thought no more
about weeping; stopped weeping.

顧慮 to take thought for.

顧復 to care for,—as parents of
children.

顧恤 to pity; to have regard for.

顧問 to think of; to raise the
question.

顧問官 an official adviser.

顧⁴
6254

顧忌 to shun; to fear.

顧影 to regard one's shadow,—
to admire oneself; to be well
aware of one's own good looks.顧全大局 with a view to a
satisfactory arrangement of the
whole matter.自顧不暇 no leisure to look
after oneself.你自己顧不下,還顧
瞻我作甚麼 when you
can't take care of yourself, why
try to assist me?不顧臉 brazen-faced; careless
of public opinion.顧嘴不顧身,衣破難
對人 he who cares for his
belly and not for his back will
be put to the necessity of appear-
ing in rags before his friends.不顧門戶 to have no care
for family reputation.

不顧反 not to care to return.

顧以財物 to reward with
presents.照顧 or 主顧 to patronise;
to deal regularly with.老主顧 (*hu*⁴ in Peking) a
regular customer.

顧客 a customer.

三顧草廬 thrice he visited
his thatched cottage.何期今日就下顧也
I did not expect you to visit me
to-day.蒙光顧 I have been honoured
by your custom, or by your visit.顧頭不顧尾 to attend to
the head but not to the tail,—
careless as to the upshot.首尾相顧 beginning and end
correspond.言行相顧 words and deeds
in harmony.彼此不相顧 or 你我
不相顧 neither looking out
for the other,—used in the sense
of "sauve qui peut."首顧居下 head hanging
down,—instead of up.顧我無酒 remember I have
no wine.顧⁴
6254四顧青山 green hills on all
sides.顧不得臭穢 regardless of
the stink.顧不得問好,便問.....
never stopped to ask how she
was, but enquired about.....罔堪顧之 there was not one
deserving of regard.顧遵 to accept a decision,—as
being a fair one.顧繡 embroidery,—so called
from 顧 a noted embroiderer
at Soochow.

內顧 means of living.

車中不內顧 in his carriage
(Confucius) did not look behind
him.

顧而 and yet.....

豈無.....顧而 how..... that
you must go and....? Why instead
of..... must you...?顧如是乎 is it then indeed
so?顧一日之去 only one day's
absence,—is like separation by
one thousand li.而顧味恒性, but on
the contrary obscure your nat-
ural disposition.顧及教之戲邪 and yet
you only teach him games, eh?
—instead of useful accomplish-
ments.顧無 therefore don't.....; so
don't....顧忘之耶 have you then
forgotten it?挖³⁴
6255

To rub; to clean.

挖察一聲 gave a cracking
sound.Read *hsi*³. Sprightly.

挖然 capering about; gleeful.

R. 月
C. *ngêt*
W. *wa, wo*
P. *'ku*
M. *k'u*
Y. *hêh*
K. *kol, hîl*
J. *kai, gai*
A. *ngêt, kout*
Entering
Lower.

K'U.

枯¹

6256

R. 虞

C. fu

H. k'u

F. ku

W. } k'u

N. }

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. } ku, ko

J. }

A. k'ou

Even Upper.

Rotten; decayed; withered; dried up, as opp. to 榮 5740. See 禿 12, 116.

枯槁 decayed; exhausted.

枯骨 decayed bones.

枯樹 or 枯木 a dead tree.

枯株 a dry stump.

漸漸乾枯 gradually dried up and withered away.

如摧枯拉朽 (as easy) as pushing down a rotten stump.

海枯終見底 when the sea is dried up you can see the bottom; see 4562a.

枯瘠 to grow thin.

枯瘦 lean; shrivelled.

苦³

6257

R. 麤

See 苦

Rising Upper.

A trap for catching fish.
A kind of bamboo.

苦³

6258

R. 麤

C. fu

H. }

F. }

W. }

N. } k'u

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. } ko

J. } ko, ku

A. k'ou

Rising Upper.

Bitter, one of the five flavours. Grievous; distressing; afflicted; in bad circumstances. The sow-thistle. See 辛 4564 and 喫 1948.

苦味 a bitter taste.

良藥苦口 good medicine is bitter to the taste.

苦口利於病 bitter to the taste but good for the disease.

苦盡甘來 when the bitter is finished, then comes the sweet, —as the reward of toil.

不受苦中苦, 難得甜上甜 he who has not suffered the bitterest of the bitter can never appreciate the sweetest of the sweet.

比黃蓮苦三分 thirty per cent bitterer than gentian, —very poor.

苦³

6258

癡吧喫黃蓮, 苦在心裏

like a dumb man eating gentian, the bitterness is inside, —he keeps his troubles to himself.

苦膽 the gall-bladder; courage.

其毒太苦 the poison (of my lot) is too bitter.

勞苦 toil; laborious effort.

苦差 hard service.

苦勒 to distress; to molest.

苦工 or 苦力氣 hard labour.

做苦活 to do manual labour.

苦惱 trouble.

苦留 to press one urgently to stop.

苦徒累 *kutule*, a Manchu term for a soldier's servant.

苦拔苦拽 (*ye^h*) to do one's utmost for.

苦打 a sound thrashing.

苦主 the injured party or person.

苦了我了 it was hard on me.

苦香 poor man's incense,—the incense burned at the temples at the western hills near Peking is so called.

苦心 a feeling of mental pain; with great earnestness; strenuously.

甚費苦心 took the very greatest pains.

苦難 or 苦患 distress; calamity.

苦命 a wretched lot in life.

苦人 or 苦辣子 a poor wretch.

苦楚 bitterness; misery; sorrow.

苦處 or 苦情 or 苦法 a hardship.

苦刑 severe punishment; torture.

苦境 places suffering from misfortunes.

苦况 unhappiness.

苦反 misery.

苦上加苦 sorrow added to sorrow.

苦³

6258

苦貧 or 苦極 or 苦窮 or

苦寒 extremely poor; abject poverty.

苦樂不均 misery and happiness unequally apportioned.

艱苦備嘗 I have been through all these troubles.

苦不堪言 unspeakable distress.

不耐苦 unable to bear poverty.

苦志 the desperate resolution,—of a man determined to succeed.

苦死 to die of want, in misfortune, etc.

太苦死 altogether too distressing.

苦船 to suffer from boat-travelling; to be sea-sick.

苦車 to be sick from riding in a cart.

飲十杯無苦 he drank ten cups without discomfort.

素健無所苦 usually in good health, without any ailments.

秋無苦雨 in autumn, if there are no unseasonable rains.....

苦雨淒風 bitter rain and biting wind.

苦風逆難 unfortunately, the wind was adverse.

苦勸 to lecture; to scold.

苦苦 urgent; badly; seriously.

苦苦哀求 to urgently implore.

苦忱 intense earnestness.

與你何干, 何苦呢 it's no business of yours: why interfere?

何苦來 what's the use? is it worth while?

何苦認真 why take it seriously?

何苦求祿而今及此 why was I fool enough to aim at high office and so bring myself to this pass?

何苦作這樣罪過 why do what it would be such a pity to do?

苦菜 *Lactuca brevirostris*, Champ.

苦³
6258

苦蕒菜 *Sonchus arvensis*, L.
and *S. oleraceus*, L.

苦李子 *Prunus japonica*,
Thbg.

苦桃 *Prunus Ssiori*, F. & S.

Read *hu*⁴. Name of a
place.

苦邑 the place where Lao Tzū
is said to have been born.

老子者楚苦縣人也
Lao Tzū was born in the District
of Hu, in the State of Ch'u
(modern Hupeh).

跼¹
6259

R. 虞

See 枯

Even Upper.

骷¹
6260

R. 虞

C. *fu*
F. *ku*
W. } *k'u*
N. }
P. }
M. } *k'u*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *ko*
J. *ko, ku*
A. *k'ou*

Even Upper.

涸¹
6261

See 6205.

蒔⁴
6262

R. 遇

See 種

Sinking
Upper.

哭¹³
6263

R. 屋

C. *huk*
H. *k'uk*
F. *k'ouk*
W. *k'u*
N. *k'oh*
P. *k'u*
M. *k'u*
Y. *k'uk*
Sz. *k'u*
K. *kok*

To cry; to weep; to wail.
See 9921.

哭泣 to weep.

一路哭泣出來了 cried
aloud the whole way.

幾乎失聲哭出 all but
wept aloud.

哭涕 to weep and snivel,—the
latter being regarded as the test
of true grief.

哭¹³
6263

J. *koku*

A. *k'ouk*

Entering
Upper.

其母死,哭泣無涕
when his mother died, he wept
but without snivelling,—his sorrow
was feigned.

哭餘聲 to weep with excess
of noise,—not fitting at the death
of a parent. See 5391.

哭起來了 began to cry.

哭甚麼 what are you crying
about?

為何帶哭回來 why do
you come back crying?

哭訴 to tell a story of wrong.

哭祭 to mourn and sacrifice,—
at the ancestral tombs.

哭喊 to cry out in pain.

放聲的大哭 to weep with
loud lamentation.

强哭者雖悲不哀 those
who weep to order, though they
wail, do not grieve.

包胥之哭 to weep like
[Shên] Pao-hsü,—for help. See
Biog. Dict.

哀哭 or 痛哭 or 哭天哭
地 to weep bitterly.

哭之慟 wept bitterly for him,
—at his death.

哭鬧 to weep and scold; to
make a scene, as a shrew.

偽哭 false weeping,—crocodile's
tears.

哭喪 to wail for the dead,—as
women, often hired for the pur-
pose, do at funerals, etc.

哭也無益 it is of no use to
cry about it.

鬼哭神嚎 the weeping and
gibbering of ghosts.

哭皇天 to call upon Almighty
God,—for aid.

To toil; to fag at. Used
for 吃 1949, to stammer.

終日砣砣 toiling and moil-
ing the whole day long.

砣砣窮年 toil away the
whole year round.

砣礮下來 to scratch out,—
as ink with a knife.

砣¹³
6264

R. 月

C. *ngét*
F. *k'auk*
W. *ngö*
N. *ngwah*
P. *k'u*
K. *kol, kul*
J. *katsz, kachi*
A. *ngét, kwét*

Entering
Lower.

圣¹³
6265

R. 月

See 窟

A. *k'out*
Entering
Upper.

倍¹³
6266

酷¹³
6267

R. 沃

C. *huk*
H. *kuk, k'uk,*
k'uk
F. *kouk*
W. *k'u*
N. *k'oh*
P. *k'u*
M. *k'u*
Y. *k'uk*
Sz. *k'u*
K. *kok, v. hok*
J. *koku*
A. *kouk*

Entering
Upper
Irregular.

譽¹³
6268

R. 沃

C. } *kuk*
H. }
F. *kouk*
W. *k'u*
N. *k'oh*
P. *k'u, 'ku*
M. *ku*
Y. *k'uk*
K. *kok*
J. *koku*
A. *kouk*

Entering
Upper.

剝¹
6269

R. 虞尤

C. *fu*
H. *k'wa, k'u*
F. *ku*
W. *k'o*
N. *k'u*

To work in the fields.

圣圣致力 to exert one's utmost
power.

Same as 6268.

Cruel; tyrannical; op-
pressive. Very; extremely.

酷法 cruel laws.

酷虐 cruel; tyrannical.

貪官酷吏 rapacious officials
and cruel underlings.

酷氣蒸人 the air is most
oppressive.

銜酷茹恨 greatly mortified
and angry,—as by the loss of
anything.

酷熱 very hot.

酷好 (*hao*⁴) or 酷愛 or 酷
喜 fond of; devoted to.

酷好栽花 very fond of
planting flowers.

酷似其舅 very like his uncle.

To inform quickly; an
urgent communication.

帝譽 the Emperor K'u, father
of the great Yao, B.C. 2435.

To cut open; to rip up;
to cut out.

剝剔孕婦 to rip up a preg-
nant woman.

剝木作臼 to scoop out a
block of wood for a mortar.

剝¹

6269

P. }
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. }
J. }
A. }
Even Upper.

剝皮 to slice off the skin.
剝心 to clear the heart of
impurities,—explained as 去其
私以入於自然.

縹

6270

Same as 6280.

袴

6271

Same as 6280.

窟⁴

6272

R. 質月
See 窟黽
Entering
Upper.

To peep out of a hole;
a hole.

鼠窟而未窟 the rat peeped
out and did not draw back.

不窟 name of the son of 后稷
Hou Chi.

腓³

6273

R. 月
See 斐
Rising Upper.

The buttocks. [To be
distinguished from 3502.]

堀¹

6274

R. 月物
See 堀窟
Entering
Upper
and Lower.

A cave; the hole of an
insect or small animal.

堀穴 cave dwellings.

伏甲于堀室 the soldiers
were hidden in caves.

堀

6275

Same as 6273.

窟¹

6276

R. 月
C. }
wét, fét, }
fét, kwét, }
v. }
H. }
F. }
W. }
N. }
P. }
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. }
J. }
A. }
Entering
Upper.

A cave; a dwelling; a
hole in the ground.

冬則居營窟 in winter,
(the ancients) dwelt in caves.

爲窟室而夜飲酒 he
made an underground chamber
where he drank wine at night.

窮士之窟 the hut of a poor
scholar.

鼠窟 a rat-hole.

挖窟 to make a hole,—as in a
wall, for burglarious purposes.

窟窿 a hole.

窟¹

6276

窟窿眼 a small hole,—as made
by a drill, etc.

他的窟窿太多 he is full
of trickiness. Also, he is every-
where in debt.

你給我窟窿橋走嗎
are you giving me a bridge with
a hole in it to walk upon?—are
you trying to deceive me?

闖出虎窟入龍潭 out
of the tiger's den into the dragon's
pool,—out of the frying-pan into
the fire.

蟾窟 the frog abode,—the moon.
See 441.

桂窟 the cassia-tree abode,—
the moon. The cassia is sup-
posed to be the "drug of im-
mortality." See 441.

經行禪窟 the cloisters of a
Buddhist monastery, used for
peripatetic meditation. Sanskrit:
tchangkramana.

天馬來出月氏窟 the
celestial horse came from the
land of the Yüeh-chih (Eph-
thalites). See 7576.

月窟龍孫四百蹄 one
hundred dragon-born horses from
Yüeh-chih.

嶺¹

6277

R. 月
See 嶺
Entering
Upper.

Hilly; mountainous.

嶺峴 a low range of hills.

澹¹

6278

R. 月
See 窟
Entering
Upper.

Deep water; a deep pool.

無溶澹而泉出 there was
no pool where the spring gushed
forth.

庫⁴

6279

R. 遇
II. }
See 庫
Sinking
Upper.

A storehouse; a treasury;
a granary; an armoury.
See 10,291.

國庫 the national exchequer.

銀庫 a treasury.

庫銀 money in the Treasury.
Also, deferred pay given in
winter to Bannermen.

庫平銀 (the ounce of) silver
according to the Treasury scale.

庫⁴

6279

庫大使 the Treasury keeper
of a provincial *yamén*.

庫廳 colloquial designation of
the above official.

庫收 Treasury bill or draft.

庫欸 stores in the Treasury.

庫貨 articles from the Palace
stores.

庫緞 satin from the Palace
stores.

庫房 a counting-house; an
accountancy.

倉庫 a government granary.

武庫 an arsenal.

庫項 stores in an arsenal or
dépôt.

土庫 a cellar.

燎庫 to burn a paper house full
of mock money for the use of
the dead.

庫倫 K'urun or Urga,—the
administrative centre of the
northern and eastern Khalka
tribes.

褲⁴

6280

R. 遇
C. }
fu }
H. }
fu }
F. }
k'ou }
W. }
N. }
P. }
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. }
ko }
J. }
ko }
A. }
Sinking
Upper.

Trousers; drawers;
breeches.

褲子 or 一條褲子 a pair
of trousers.

褲腿 the legs of trousers.

褲帶子 the string to fasten
trousers round the waist.

褲腿帶子 the strings to
fasten trousers round the ankles.

褲腰 a waist-belt.

套褲 leggings drawn over the
trousers.

頭上穿套褲, 臉上下
不來 like a man with his
leggings over his head, he can't
show his face,—for shame.

內褲 drawers.

牛頭褲 short breeches worn
by labourers.

藏于褲中 hid it in his
trousers.

兩個人穿一條褲子
two men in one pair of trousers,
—firm friends.

褲褶 short riding-breeches.

褲⁴
6280

窮的伴富的,窮的沒
褲子穿 if a poor man chums
with a rich man, the poor one
will have no breeches to wear,
—all his money will go in mere
ordinary expenses.
燈籠褲子 tattered trousers.

KUA.

瓜¹
6281

R. 麻
See 寡
Even Upper.

A generic term for such
fruits and vegetables as
gourds, melons, cucumbers,
brinjal, etc. Numerative of
bales of cotton. Radical 97.
See 屢 3039, 葛 6069, and
匏 8750.

瓜茄 gourds in general.

瓜菓 vegetables and fruits.

七月食瓜 in the seventh
moon, the people eat melons.

西瓜 the water-melon,—said to
have been introduced into China
(1) by the Chin Tartars from
the west; (2) by the Kitan
Tartars after their annihilation
of the Ouigours; and (3) by the
Ouigours themselves in the 10th
cent. [This is the Greek σίκυζ,
which Liddell and Scott say is
“perhaps the melon.”]

西瓜古無 there were no
water-melons in ancient times.

喝西瓜湯 to act as a mar-
riage go-between.

甜瓜 or 香瓜 the melon.

木瓜 *Carica papaya*, L.; also,
the quince, *Pyrus cathayensis*,
Hemsl.

投我以木瓜 I had a *papaya*
given to me.

苦瓜 the bitter gourd (*Momor-
dica charantia*, L.).

有敦瓜苦 there were the
bitter gourds hanging.

花苦瓜 *Trichosanthes multi-
loba*, Miq. and *T. Kirilowii*, Max.

野苦瓜 same as the last. Also,
Cucumis trigonus, Roxb.

毛苦瓜 *Thladiantha nudi-
flora*, Hemsl.

番瓜 a small yellow kind of
pumpkin; a name for the *papaya*.

黃瓜 or 胡瓜 the cucumber.

瓜¹
6281

王瓜 *Thladiantha dubia*, Bge.

黃瓜菜 *Crepis japonica*, Berth.,
and *Laupsaua apogonoides*, Max.

白瓜 young cucumbers.

冬瓜 a large coarse pumpkin
(*Benincasa cerifera*, Savi).

冬瓜臉 a pumpkin-shaped
face,—i.e. too round.

絲瓜 *Luffa cylindrica*, Roem.
and *L. acutangula*, Roxb. Also
Trichosanthes anguina, L.

節瓜 a vegetable marrow.

南瓜 gourd (*Cucurbita maxima*,
Duch.) and pumpkin (*C. pepo*,
L.).

倭瓜 the crook-necked squash,
—said to have been brought
from 倭 Japan.

守瓜 the cucumber guard,—the
grubs which eat its leaves.

醬瓜 a pickle made of cucum-
bers.

金瓜 a gilt blndgeon, with a
head shaped like a melon, carried
in processions.

瓜子 water-melon seeds.

瓜子菜 purslane (*Portulaca
oleracea*, L.).

瓜子臉 a melon-seed face,—
i.e. of a delicate oval.

有瓜葛 they are connected,—
either by marriage, as debtor
and creditor, etc.

瓜瓞綿綿 the spreading of
melons and pumpkins,—increase
of family.

破瓜年 a marriageable age,—
of girls.

地若瓜分 to divide up
territory like a water-melon,—
used of political partitions of
territory.

瓜分中國之警報
startling news concerning the
partition of China.

東三省已爲日俄瓜
分 the three Manchurian pro-
vinces have already been annex-
ed by Japan and Russia.

強摘瓜果不甚甜 if
melons and other fruits are
picked too soon, they will not
be very sweet.

瓜熟自落 when the melon
is ripe, it falls of itself.

瓜¹
6281

瓜時而往,日及瓜而
代 it was the season of melons
when they left. He said, When
the melons are in season again
(i.e. next year), I will relieve you.

瓜代 one official relieving
another.

瓜代之兵 troops relieving
others; reliefs.

瓜期 the term of an acting
appointment; term of service.

瓜期已及之兵 soldiers
who have served their time.

瓜哇 Java,—a corrupted form
of 瓜哇.

你上瓜哇國去罷 go to
hell!

賣瓜的說瓜甜 the
melon-seller says his melons are
sweet,—he does not cry “stinking
fish.”

瓜田不納履 do not pull
up your shoe in a melon-field,—
avoid suspicion.

有瓜李之嫌 there are
melon and plum suspicions,—
suspicious circumstances, as
above, and under 6884.

瓜¹
6282

R. 麻
See 瓜
Even Upper.

To cut; to slice.

瓜¹
6283

See 12,436.

抓¹
6284

R. 麻
See 瓜
Even Upper.

To grab; to seize. Used
with 抓 2685.

抓一把 to take up a handful.

抓不着 he could not grab it.

抓周兒 to let a year-old baby
grab,—something from among
several things placed in front
of him, to indicate his future
tastes. See 9987.

抓筆的 a clerk; a quill-driver.

抓打嘴 a figure of a man, the
mouth of which can be made
to open and shut.

神仙一把抓 (*chua*¹) like
the grip of a god,—is the effect
of this medicine.

噉

6285

誦

6286

刮^{1*}

6287

R. 𪔐

C. { kwat.
H. {
F. kwak, kauk
W. kwō
N. kwah
P. kwa
M. kwa
Y. kwaah
Sz. kwa
K. kwat
J. katz, kachi
A. kwat

Entering Upper.

Same as 12,436.

Same as 6293.

To scrape; to pare; to shave off; to brush away. To collide.

刮削 to scrape; to pare off; to oppress by extortion.

刮削價錢 to make a reduction in the price.

刮平 to level down; to raze.

刮字 to scratch out a word in writing.

刮面光 to scrape off one's face-glory, — to sacrifice one's reputation.

刮去皮毛 to scrape off skin and hair.

刮垢 to scrape off the dirt.

刮擦 or 刮磨 to scrape off; to rub off.

刮臉 to shave.

刮刀子 a razor.

刮木 to plane wood.

刮衣裳 to brush clothes.

士別三日, 當刮目相看 (or 待) when scholars have been separated for three days, they should rub their eyes and look at each other, — expecting to see something different by the progress each has made.

東刮西刮 borrowing or sponging right and left.

兩個耳刮子 a couple of boxes on the ear.

刮漿 to stiffen by starch.

刮斗 a striker, used by millers.

刮腿 to strike legs, — as two horsemen colliding.

刮着 or 刮了 we are running into one another! — a carter's cry.

黃皮刮瘦 yellow and thin.

括^{4*}

6288

R. 曷

C. kut
H. kwat
F. kwak
W. kwō
N. kwah
P. k'wo²
Y. kouh
K. kwat
J. kwatsz, kwachi
A. kwat

Entering Upper.

The nock of an arrow. To come to. To enclose; to embrace; to include. Also read k'uo^{4*}.

往省括于度 proceeds to note that the nock is properly adjusted.

牛羊下括 the cows and goats come down home, — in the evening.

包括 to contain; to include. See 8699.

囊括四海 his bag holds the four seas, — he knows everything.

括衣 packed up some clothes, — for travelling.

括髮 to bind the hair with a coarse hemp cloth, as done by men in mourning.

機括 ingenious mechanism.

括水 to bale out water.

Read huo^{2*}. To meet with.

德音來括 (I longed) for one of such virtuous fame to come and be with me.

括^{1*}

6289

R. 曷

See 刮

Entering Upper.

A measuring frame used by builders. See 櫟 13,277.

括樓 the roots of bryony (*Trichosanthes Kirilowii*, Max.), — said to be so called from a fancied resemblance to the 蛞蝓

Read kuai¹. Also written 楷 and identical with 檜 6470. *Juniperus chinensis*, L.

Read tien⁴. A pipe to blow up the fire in a cooking-range.

𪔐^{4*}

6290

R. 曷

See 刮

Entering Upper.

To look at angrily.

𪔐視於人 to glare at a man.

𪔐睬 to notice.

筈^{1*}

6291

R. 曷

See 刮

Entering Upper.

聒^{4*}

6292

R. 曷

P. kwa, kwo²
M. kwa

See 适

Entering Upper.

The nock of an arrow. 譬彼弦與筈 like the string of the bow and the nock of the arrow, — are their meetings and partings.

Noise of talking; clamour; hubbub.

三個客人, 三個潮陽人, 話噉𪔐死人 three Hakkas and three Swatow men will talk enough to stun you.

多言𪔐耳 too much talk stuns one.

𪔐擾 to make a din.

𪔐𪔐 noise; din.

蛙𪔐通夜 the frogs croak the livelong night.

苦^{1*}

6293

R. 曷

See 刮

Entering Upper.

蛞^{1*}

6294

R. 曷

See 刮 适

Entering Upper.

适^{4*}

6295

R. 曷

C. kut.
H. kwat
F. kwak
W. kwō
N. kwah
P. kwa², k'wo²
Y. kouh
K. kwat
J. kwatsz, kachi
A. kwat

Entering Upper.

A bitter plant, called 苦蕒 or 瓜蕒, used for coughs.

The spawn of frogs.

蛞蝓 the garden slug.

蛞蝓 the mole-cricket. See 6197 and 6289.

To hasten quickly.

适疾 to hurry on.

颯^{1*}

6296

R. 月

C. {
H. { not used
F. {
W. {
N. kwah

To blow, as the wind.

颯風 the wind blows; there is wind.

颯起風來了 it has begun to blow.

風把門颯開了 the wind blew the door open.

颳^{1*}

6296

P. kwa
M. kwa
Y. kwaah
Sz. kwa
J. kotsz, kuchi
A. kwat

Entering
Upper.

風颳不開雲 there is not enough wind to blow away the clouds.

你是甚麼風兒颳來的 what wind blows you here?

颳得滿天飛 (the dust) was blown sky high.

颳得一句在耳朵 I had already got wind of it.

颳颳風 there is a whirlwind.

颳沉了 sunk by the wind,—foundered.

髻^{4*}

6297

R. 易

See 刮

Entering
Upper.

The hair let down and in disorder, as when in mourning. See 2823.

主人髻髮袒 the chief mourner wears his hair twisted up in a knot and has his clothes all unbuttoned.

鵠^{1*}

6298

R. 易點

P. kwa
Y. kwaah

See 适

Entering
Upper.

A species of wader, allied to the crane. The "caw" of a rook.

鵠鵠 or 麋鵠 the black crane.

老鵠 (cf. *annosa cornix*) the crow (*Corvus sinensis*); the east Asian rook (*Fregilegus pastinator*). See 烏 12,721, 鴉 12,808.

老鵠叫 rooks cawing.

鵠鵠 a bird like an owl, the appearance of which denotes that the district will see many good men put to death.

另²

6299

R. 馬

See 寡

Rising Upper.

To cut, as flesh from bones. [To be distinguished from 另 7240.]

𠵹¹

6300

R. 麻歌

See 𠵹

Even Upper.

A crooked mouth.

剛³

6301

R. 馬

C. wa

H. } kwa

F. } kwa

W. } kwa

N. } kwa

P. } kwa

M. } kwa

Y. } kwa

Sz. } kwa

K. } kwa

J. } kwa

A. wa, kwa

Rising Upper.

To cut up; to hack to pieces.

問剛之罪 to condemn to death by cutting to pieces. See 凌 7228.

剛死 to hack to death.

剛出他來 cut him to pieces!

千刀萬剛 chopped up into small pieces.

色是剛骨刀 lust is a knife which cuts into the bones.

剛爛面皮,我還是這樣 if you hack my face to pieces, I shall still think (or be, or do) the same.

The sister and successor of 伏羲 Fu Hsi, known as 女媧, which is also read Nü Wa. She is said, among other things, to have melted stones wherewith to repair the heavens. Her name was adopted by the Jews as an equivalent for *Noah*.

媧¹

6302

R. 佳麻

C. } wo

H. } wo

F. } wo

W. } wo, o

N. } ou

P. } kwa, wa

M. } wa

K. } wae, kwae, kwa

J. } kwai, kwa, ke

A. wa

Even Upper.

筥³

6303

R. 馬

C. } kwa, v. } wo

See 剛

Rising Upper.

A bamboo tray; a spool for winding silk.

筥簍 shallow splint trays for drying tea-leaves.

蝸¹

6304

R. 佳麻

C. } wa, wo

H. } wo

F. } wo

W. } o, wo

P. } kwa

K. } kwai, wai, kwa, wa

J. } kwa

A. wa

Even Upper.

A snail.

蝸牛 the common snail.

蝸舍 or 蝸居 my snail-shell of a house,—my humble abode.

國於蝸角 a kingdom on each of a snail's horns,—alluding to an allegorical story by Chuang Tzŭ, based upon the mere relativity of the small and the great.

蝸角虛名 the fable of the snail's horns,—as above.

蝸字燕家 where snails write characters (on the walls) and swallows make their nests,—of a deserted house.

𩚑¹

6305

R. 麻佳

P. kwa

M. wa

See 媧

K. } kwae, wae, kwa

J. } kwa, ke

A. } wa, kwa

Even Upper

Irregular.

A pale yellow horse with a black muzzle.

宋明帝以𩚑旁似禍改作𩚑 the Emp. Ming Ti of the Sung dynasty, because the part at the side caused it to resemble "misfortune," changed the character to 𩚑.

寡³

6306

R. 馬

C. } kwa

H. } kwa

F. } kwa

W. } kwa

N. } kwa

P. } kwa

M. } kwa

Y. } kwa

Sz. } kwa

K. } kwa

J. } kwa, ke

A. } kwa

Rising Upper.

Few; little; rare. Alone; friendless. A term of humility applied to princes by themselves and others (see 13,436).

罔曰民寡 do not say, The people are few,—and neglect them accordingly.

言寡尤,行寡悔 to give few occasions for blame in one's words and to have few occasions for repentance in one's conduct.

以多問於寡 to enquire from those who know less than oneself,—to do which no true scholar is ashamed.

生之者衆,食之者寡 let the producers be many and the consumers few,—and wealth will result.

寡不敵衆 the few cannot oppose the many.

寡言 of few words.

寡聞 of small knowledge or experience.

多寡 how many?

夫子之祿寡耶 is your stipend a small one, sir?

寡慾 few desires.

寡命 the rarely-equalled decree.

寡合 to join in society but rarely.

寡交 having few friends; not very sociable.

寡恩 scant kindness.

寡鵠 the widowed heron,—a lonely woman.

寡母 or 寡婦 or 孀寡 a widow.

寡居 to live in widowhood.

有女文君新寡 he had a daughter, named Wên Chün, who had recently become a widow.

寡³
6306

寡婦不隔月 the widow does not remain one over a month.

鰥寡 widowers and widows.

望門寡 widow ere yet a wife.

敬寡 to respect the weak.

寡兄 my unworthy brother.

寡人 or 寡君 I of little worth, —I, the sovereign.

寡妻 the wife of a sovereign; a wife such as few have.

刑于寡妻 his example influenced his wife.

寡是 to be always....; to do nothing but....

挂⁴
6307

Same as 6312.

挂⁴
6308

The coarse silk from refuse cocoons. To tie up; to fasten.

R. 卦

See 卦

Sinking Upper.

心結挂而不解 the mind full of anxiety from which one is unable to get free.

挂於大樹 he was caught (when falling) by a large tree.

罣⁴
6309

An impediment; a hindrance. To fall into a snare. To dwell upon; to be anxious about.

R. 卦

See 卦

Sinking Upper.

罣礙 to hinder; to impede.

觸罣 to fall into a snare.

罣念 or 懸罣 to think anxiously about.

挂⁴
6310

To impose upon; to deceive; to disturb.

R. 卦

See 卦

Sinking Upper.

挂誤 to mislead; to deceive; to implicate.

挂亂 to distract; to confuse.

卦⁴
6311

To divine. A Diagram; see 607, 5177.

R. 卦 10.

C. H. } k'wa
F. W. }
N. } k'wo

卦命先生 a fortune-teller.

占卦 or 卜卦 or 打卦 or

算卦 to cast nativities; to tell fortunes.

卦⁴
6311P. }
M. } k'wa
Y. }
Sz. }
K. k'wai
J. ka, ke, k'wai
A. k'wai
Sinking Upper.

牙齒打卦 the teeth chattering.

卦盒 a lottery-box.

卦盤子 a tray for throwing lots.

卦位 a divination Diagram.

卦頭準 the divination has turned out correctly.

變卦 change of luck, or of mind.

卦衍河圖 the Diagrams illustrate the River Plan. See 3936.

十二月卦 the symbols of the twelve moons of the year, viz.:

泰, 大壯, 夬, 乾, 姤, 遯, 否, 觀, 剝, 坤, 復, 臨.

八卦 the Eight Diagrams,—eight combinations or arrangements of a line and a divided line, either one or other of which is repeated twice, and in two cases three times, in the same combination. Thus there may be three lines, or three divided lines, a divided line above or below two lines, a divided line between two lines, and so on, eight in all; e.g. 三, 三, etc. These Diagrams are said to have been invented two thousand years and more B.C. by the legendary monarch

伏羲 Fu Hsi who copied them from the back of a tortoise. Wên Wang subsequently increased the above simple combinations to sixty-four double ones, on the permutations of which are based the philosophical speculations of the Canon of Changes. Each Diagram represents some power in nature, either active or passive, such as fire, water, thunder, earth, etc.

八卦陣 a tactical disposition of troops round a centre, after the manner of the *pa kua*.

To hang up; to put on. To be in suspense; anxious. Numerative of necklaces, bridles, strings of cash, etc.

挂⁴
6312R. 卦
F. k'wa, v. k'wa
See 卦
Sinking Upper.

挂上 or 挂起來 to hang up. 把帳子挂上 hang up the curtains.

把这副對子懸挂起來 hang up this pair of scrolls.

挂⁴
6312

那個釘子小, 挂不住 that nail is too small to hang it on.

挂壁 to hang upon a wall.

挂燈 to hang up lanterns; a lantern.

挂畫 to hang up pictures.

四大部洲挂不下 in the four quarters of the earth there is not room to hang it up,—of — (one).

挂花 to put on gay clothes.

挂孝 to put on mourning.

穿紅挂綠的 some in red and some in green,—a crowd.

挂錫 see 4157.

挂褡 to live as a Buddhist priest. See 10,487.

挂單 to put up for a single night,—as all travelling Buddhist priests have a right to do at any Buddhist temple.

挂紫衣 to become a Buddhist priest.

挂冠 to hang up the official cap,—to retire from public life.

挂旗望臺 a hang-up-flag-look-out-terrace,—a signal-station.

挂車 a pulley; a block.

挂麵 long strips of dough, used as macaroni.

挂失票 to advertise a lost banknote.

挂牌 to hang out a sign-board.

挂扁 to suspend a tablet,—as doctors do.

挂號 to register,—as the name of any one enrolling himself; as the entry of a despatch received or sent, etc. etc.

挂名 to register one's name; to enroll oneself.

挂個由 to note in a register the subject of a document.

挂帥 or 挂印 to be appointed Commander-in-chief.

挂印總兵 a Brigade General entrusted with a Commander-in-Chief's seal,—in provinces where there is no Commander-in-Chief.

挂隊 to get a company, as a military official; to take an advance on wages.

掛⁴
6312

不足掛齒 not worth hanging on the teeth,—not worth mentioning; of no consequence.

掛心 or 掛肚 or 掛念 or 掛慮 or 掛牽 or 記掛 to be anxious; to be in suspense.

牽腸掛肚 very anxious.

來去無牽掛 happy-go-lucky.

掛望 to anxiously hope for.

掛意 to be in suspense; anxious thoughts.

還有甚不堪之事,小娘子記掛麼 what other difficult matter is worrying you, madam?

掛欠 to hang up one's score,—as for things bought but not paid for.

一掛禮錢 a string of cash used for ceremonious presents.

轡子二掛 two bridles.

倒掛 a name for the goatsucker or nightjar, which is said to cry until the blood comes, when from sheer exhaustion it hangs head downwards on the tree. See 6423.

掛漏實多 with numerous omissions.

掛漏之譏不可免耳 cannot escape blame for what I have omitted.

掛錢 red and green papers, with embossed characters, hung over doors at the New Year.

掛誤 to implicate; to embarrass.

褂⁴
6313

An outer coat.

袍褂 the 褂 is the long outer coat, buttoned down the middle, about half a foot shorter than the 袍 robe beneath.

長袍短褂 long under robe and shorter outer coat,—correctly dressed.

大褂 the long single robe buttoned on the right.

馬褂 a short riding-jacket. See

黃 5124.

得勝馬褂 the victory riding-jacket,—a short coat worn by soldiers.

褂⁴
6313

軍機褂 a jacket similar to the above.

褂拉兒 a long sleeveless cloak worn in the house by women.

梧⁴
6314

刮^{1*}
6315

R. 刮

See 刮

Entering Upper.

夸¹
6316

R. 麻

See 誇

Even Upper.

倭¹
6317

R. 麻

See 誇

Even Upper.

姘²
6318

R. 麻

See 誇

Even Upper.

袴³
6319

R. 馬

See 誇

Rising Upper.

悻⁴
6320

R. 虞

See 呼

Even Upper.

胯⁴
6321

R. 禍

See 褲

Sinking

Upper.

袴⁴
6322

誇¹
6323

R. 麻

C. }

H. } k'wa

F. }

W. k'wo, k'o

N. k'wo

P. }

M. } k'wa

Y. }

Sz. }

K. } k'wa

J. }

A. k'wa

Even Upper.

Self-satisfied; complacent.

心中自悻 self-satisfied.

Read hu¹. Afraid; timorous.

The legs; the thighs.

胯間 between the legs.

受胯下之辱 subjected to the disgrace of crawling between the legs,—as 韓信 was by a youth of his village, as a test of true courage.

胯夫 one who crawls between the legs,—a coward.

大膀子 large fat thighs.

Same as 6280.

To praise; to boast; to brag. Ample; wide.

誇說 or 誇讚 or 誇獎 to praise; to extol.

你誇我逞 you praise me and I exalt you,—mutual compliments.

自誇 to praise oneself; to boast.

誇口 or 誇嘴 boastful.

誇能 to boast of one's ability; to brag.

誇富 to boast of one's wealth.

每把以誇人 he often carried (the boy) about, in order to show him off.

誇張 or 誇爹 to boast.

誇大其詞也 to exaggerate.

誇海口 to talk big; to brag.

大而不誇 great but not boastful.

誇誇 earnestly; special. Also, to praise or encourage children.

誇布 ample; spreading out wide.

Read k'ua³.

誇子 a brogue; a patois.

跨¹

6324

R. 禍

F. v. k'ia,
k'ia

See 誇

Sinking
Upper.

To straddle; to stretch the legs apart; to bestride. To pass over; to encroach upon; to surpass; to excel.

跨坐 to sit astride.

跨馬 to ride cross-saddle; to ride.

旁跨 to ride side-saddle.

跨拉 scattered; sparse.

跨考 to go up for examination in two separate Districts,—so as to have two chances of success, a trick which is severely punished.

跨車沿 to sit on the shaft of a cart.

跨海征東 to cross the sea and attack Korea.

跨過去 to cross over.

跨越 to pass over; to excel.

跨竈 to bestride the kitchen stove,—on which there are 釜 pots. This last character has

the same sound as 父 a father; hence, to pass over or excel a father. Also, an excellent horse.

跨子 a long narrow travelling-boat, used on the upper Yangtze; a ferry-boat (Peking).

跨所兒 a set of rooms, with small court-yard, at the side of the main building.

跨刀 to wear a sword.

跨梁 a cross-beam.

跨着空 loose; not firmly fixed.

Read k'u⁴.

不跨其國 not to encroach upon his territory.

跨²

6325

R. 馬

See 誇

Rising Upper.

The bones of the pelvis. Used with 6321.

KUAI.

乖¹

6326

R. 佳

N. kwe

See 怪

Even Upper.

Crafty; cunning. Perverse; obstinate; contrary; spoilt. Unconventional.

乖巧 cunning; tricky.

乖口 glib-tongued; plausible.

乖¹

6326

精乖伶俐 ingenious; clever.

乖漢 the "too clever by half" man of ordinary life.

乖異 odd; eccentric.

乖覺 precocious.

乖僻 or 乖張 or 乖戾 or

乖謬 perverse; malignant; unreasonable.

乖僻自是 to insist that one is right,—when really wrong.

遠近乖張 far and near are opposites.

乖舛 mistaken; in error.

乖錯 errors; mistakes; see 5600.

乖紊 contrary to what is right; confounded.

殊乖天性 does great violence to his heaven-implanted nature,—of brutal cruelty.

乖令 unseasonable.

運途乖蹇 the road to fortune obstructed,—unable to get on in life.

抓乖 to grab the best,—like a spoilt child.

乖兒子 a spoilt child; an *enfant terrible*. [Vitale says "an obedient child."]

乖乖 a kiss.

乖乖的 keep quiet!—to children.

辦事乖乖 to act unjustifiably,—as an official.

夬³

6327

R. 卦

C. kwai

H. kai

W. kua

N. kwe

P. } kwai

M. }

Y. kwae

Sz. kwai

K. kwe

J. kai

A. kwai

Sinking Upper.

To fork; bifurcation. Certain; settled. The 54th Diagram. [To be distinguished from 夬 12,860.]

Read chüeh¹*. A sign with the fingers. See 訣 3225.

To decoy; to kidnap. To turn. Used for 6329.

拐騙 to decoy away.

拐孩子 to kidnap a child.

拐帶 or 拐誘 to kidnap.

拐²

6328

N. kwe, kwa

P. }

M. }

Y. kwae

Sz. kwai

K. kwae

J. kai

A. kwai

Rising Upper.

拐販 to kidnap and sell.

拐竊 to steal.

拐子 a kidnapper.

拐賣猪仔 to kidnap coolies,—as formerly for Peru and Cuba.

順牆拐過去 go round following the wall.

往西拐過去 turn round to the west,—i.e. going round a corner.

拐彎 to turn a corner; a corner.

拐彎彎的 winding about, as a road.

我口腔不能拐彎

I cannot adapt my accent,—e.g. to the requirements of another dialect.

拐躺下 to knock over,—as a bowl, with one's sleeve.

拐³

6329

R. 蟹

See 拐

Rising Upper.

An old man's staff.

拐杖 or 拐棍 or 拐棒 an old man's staff.

鐵拐先生 the teacher with the iron staff,—one of the Eight Immortals, represented as an old beggar, in whose body the soul of the Immortal took refuge, when, on returning from an excursion in space, its own body was found to be no longer available.

拐棗 *Hovenia dulcis*, Thbg.怪⁴

6330

R. 卦

C. }

H. }

F. }

W. kwa

N. kwe, kwa

P. }

M. }

Y. kwae

Sz. kwai

K. kwe

J. kwai, ke

A. kwai

Sinking

Upper.

Strange; supernatural. To blame; to take exception to. Very; unusually.

奇怪 or 怪詭 or 古怪 strange; marvellous.

形容古怪 of eccentric appearance.

怪而故 eccentric.

鬼怪 or 怪異 supernatural; uncanny.

怪物 or 怪魅 a strange thing; an apparition; a bogey; a monstrosity.

見怪不怪, 其怪自敗 if you see an uncanny thing and do not regard it as uncanny, its uncanniness will fail to have effect,—ghosts exist only for those who believe in them.

怪⁴

6330

子不語怪 the Master (Confucius) never discussed the supernatural.

行怪 to practise the supernatural,—sorcery, alchemy, etc.

有司以涉怪 the magistrate, because it trenchanted upon the supernatural,—declined to take up the case.

見了怪閉不得眼 when you see a bogey, you must not shut your eyes,—or you will be hurt.

作怪 to be strange. See 2230.

怪哉此言 what strange talk!

怪誕 strange talk; weird tales.

怪道 strange to say! no wonder that..... Also, a wrong path, i.e. any TAO other than that of Confucianism.

怪道火不能傷 no wonder that fire could not hurt him,—a god.

怪道呢 how very odd!

怪性 a strange impracticable disposition.

怪事 or 怪處 a strange affair; a supernatural manifestation.

因為他死的那麼怪 because he died under such strange circumstances.

怪得 or 怪不得 no wonder that.....; that accounts for...; why, of course!

怪不得他說呢 no wonder he says so.

怪不得我 you must not blame me.

少所見,多所怪 the less one has seen, the more there will be to wonder at.

怪譎 eccentric; unlike others.

怪獐 hideously ugly.

怪狗才 you devil!—in chaff or anger.

怪險 weird and dangerous,—of roads.

怪模怪樣 absurd manner or appearance.

怪好的 curious; pretty.

別怪 or 莫怪 or 不要怪 or 莫要見怪 do not take umbrage,—at something one is going to say or do.

怪⁴

6330

令人見怪 to cause people to feel annoyed.

反怪你 on the contrary, blames you,—instead of himself or some one else.

奚怪於人 how can I blame any one? except myself.

怪責 to blame.

受人怪頭 to be blamed.

我錯怪你了 I was wrong in blaming you.

怪澀的 very rough or astringent to the taste.

怪燙的 scalding hot.

怪可憐的 very much to be pitied.

怪難 very hard.

怪不忍得 intolerable.

然犀照怪 to light a rhinoceros-horn to show up the strange things,—in the river, as done by

溫嶠 Wên Ch'iao of the 晉 Chin dynasty. He is said to have seen many strange shapes, riding in chariots or on horseback and dressed in red clothes, but this was resented by the denizens of the deep, and within a very short time he died.

怪鴟 the horned owl.

See 5031.

Same as 6330.

Name of a small feudal State in Honan.

自郤以下 see 6470.

K'UAI.

To scratch; to rub. To carry on the arm.

搥癢癢 to scratch an itching.

搥破臉 to scratch a person's face; to cut the acquaintance of.

搥了五條痕 scratched five marks,—on her face.

搥³

6334

搥筐子 to carry a basket on the arm.

搥水 to bale out water.

蒯³

6335

R. 卦

C. kwai

H. kwai

F. kwai

W. kwai

P. kwai

M. kwai

Y. kwai

K. kwai

J. kwai, ke

A. kwai

Sinking Upper Irregular.

快⁴

6336

R. 卦

C. fai

H. kwai fai

F. kwai, kwai

W. kwai

N. kwai, kwai

P. kwai

M. kwai

Sz. kwai

Y. kwai

K. kwai

J. kai

A. kwai

Sinking Upper.

A rush 蒯草 (*Scirpus eriophorum*, Michx.) of which various things are made.

蒯履 rush sandals,—as worn by mourners.

蒯蓆 rush mats.

蒯索 rush ropes.

雖有絲麻,無棄菅蒯 though you have silk and hemp, do not throw away your grass and rushes.

To feel pleasure; cheerful; in good health. Quick; fast; speedy; prompt, as opp. to 慢 7631. Sharp; keen. See 770.

吾何快於是 how should I find pleasure in these things?

三日頗快 had three days' enjoyment.

大快于懷 greatly comforted in mind.

快樂 or 快暢 or 快慰 happy; glad; pleased.

普人快之 the people of P'u[ning] were pleased,—with my action.

快活 or 爽快 cheerful; lively; in good health.

一日快活勝千年 to be jolly for one day is better than 1,000 years,—a short life and a merry one.

快聆 to be delighted to learn that.....

身上不快 indisposed; out of sorts.

嘗不快於樂 had had a difference with Lo.

一時之快 a moment of comfort; a temporary relief.

快慢 fast and slow,—relative speed.

風雲快慢 the wind fast and the clouds slow.

風快 quick as the wind.

壞

6331

恠

6332

郤

6333

R. 泰

See 檜

Sinking Upper Irregular.

搥³

6334

R. 佳

P. kwai

J. kwai, ke

A. kwai

Even Upper Irregular.

快⁴
6336

快鎗 quick-firing guns.

後門快鎗 a breech-loading gun.

快轎 a light sedan-chair.

快婿 a good son-in-law.

快快來 come quickly!

快去快來 go and make haste back!

跑得快 it gallops fast.

快完了 it will soon be finished.

快當 prompt; quick.

快板 quick time,—in music.

快語 glib.

快嘴快舌的 too ready to talk; one who is always letting things out.

快要 to be on the point of.....; just going to.....

快子 chopsticks,—the small bamboo or ivory sticks which take the place of knives and forks. Literally, "hasteners," a term said to have been substituted for 箸 2563, which latter has the same sound and tone as 住 "to remain", and is accordingly an inauspicious word for travellers and others who would rather "hasten" home. See 6336a.

快子插 a case for chopsticks.

快艇 a fast boat used at Canton.

快船 a fast cruiser.

快馬 a fleet horse.

快馬輕刀 lively and incisive,—of style.

馬快 or 快班 policemen; thief-catchers. See 班 8595.

江快 or 河快 river police.

快頭 head of a police gang.

快利 sharp; cutting.

磨快 to grind sharp.

快刀 a sharp knife.

快人 a sharp man.

快哉此風 the air bites shrewdly.

筷⁴
6336a

R. 卦

C. }
H. } not used
F. }
W. }

N. k'we, v.

P. } k'waañ

M. } k'wai

Y. k'wae

Sz. k'wai

K. }

J. } not used

A. }

Sinking

Upper.

駛⁴
6337

R. 屑卦

See 决快

K. kiöl, k'wae

J. ketsz, kwai

A. küet

Entering and

Sinking

Upper.

噲⁴
6338

R. 卦

C. k'ui

F. kwoui?

W. k'a?, k'wa?

N. k'we

P. } k'wai?

M. }

Y. k'wae

K. k'wae

J. kwai, ke

A. k'wai?

Sinking

Upper.

褱⁴
6339

R. 泰

See 鯢

Sinking

Upper.

塊⁴
6340

R. 泰隊

C. fai

H. k'wai, fai

F. k'wai, v.

W. k'wai

N. k'we

P. k'wai

M. k'wai

Chopsticks. An altered form of 6336 (q.v.), used only in this sense.

一雙筷 a pair of chopsticks.

象牙筷 ivory chopsticks.

烏木筷 ebony chopsticks.

Swift, as a fleet colt. Used with 6336. Also read chüeh^{1*}.

駛馬 a swift horse.

駛流如竹箭 flowing as swiftly as an arrow flies.

To gulp down; greedy. Cheerful.

噲噲其正 pleasant is the exposure of the chamber to the light.

顏色腫噲 his face was bloated and rough,—as when poverty-stricken.

The fastening of a girdle or collar. A collar; a loose girdle.

A clod; a lump. A piece of; a fraction. The numerative of a great variety of things. Also written 墳.

破塊 to break clods.

胸如壘塊 my breast is as though piled up with clods,—weighed down by cares.

塊⁴
6340

Y. k'wae

Sz. k'wai

K. k'we

J. ke, kwai

A. k'oui

Sinking

Upper.

與之塊 gave him a clod.

When 重耳 Ch'ung Êrh, son of the prince of 晉 Chin, was a fugitive, he begged something to eat of a peasant, who offered him a clod of earth. At this Ch'ung Êrh would have got angry, but it was remarked that the clod was a symbol of his lost territory which he would one day recover.

大塊 nature; Tao.

夫大塊載我以形 TAO has given me this mortal coil.

塊然無知 doltish and ignorant.

塊然一物 a blockhead.

塊然無偶 alone, without a wife.

塊塊然無侶 left alone like a stock.

一塊 in one piece; altogether; in a lump; a dollar.

一塊肉 a piece of meat.

一塊地 a piece of land.

一塊洋錢 or 一塊錢 a dollar.

一塊氈 a carpet.

KUAN.

官¹
6341

R. 寒

C. kun

H. kon

F. kwang

W. küe

N. kouñ

P. }

M. } kwan

Sz. }

Y. kou

K. }

J. } kwan

A. }

Even Upper.

Of or belonging to the administration of government; official; an official; a mandarin; to appoint to a post. Used as a term of respect, and also of excellence. Public; civic. [To be distinguished from 宦 5085]. See 11,382.

做官 or 當官 or 爲官 to be an official. See below.

官爵 or 官閥 or 官階 official rank.

大官 or 高官 of high official rank.

佐治官 subordinate officials.

文官 civil officials.

武官 military officials.

官¹
6341

官員 or 官府 or 官曹 or
官吏 or 官長 *chang*³ or
官夫 officials; government
servants.

官憲 high officials; the author-
ities.

縣官 district officers; the State.

則官聲大震 and thus my
official reputation will be noised
far and wide.

官場 the official arena.

新官制 the new style of official
administration on the European
model.

官話 the official language or
"Mandarin,"—the language of
the district in which the Court
is situated; in former times, that
of Nanking; in modern times,
that of Peking.

說官言 or 打官話 to talk
"Mandarin;" to speak formally
or precisely. [The latter is speci-
ally used of interpretation from
a local dialect.]

不曉官音 unable to speak
"Mandarin."

官署 a government office.

官身子 a man in official
employ.

官於晉者俱知之 the
Shansi officials all knew it.

帝欲官白 the Emperor
wished to appoint (Li) Po to an
official post.

令送吏部與官 ordered
that he should be sent to the
Board of Civil Office and be
provided with a post.

官其子爲 [the Emperor]
appointed his son to be.....

兄弟官 officials of distinct
departments corresponding in
rank.

父母官 *see* 3736.

官僚 fellow-officials.

官居 to draw an official salary.

官祿 or 官俸 official salary.

官用 for official use.

官職 an official appointment;
official position.

回看官職是泥沙
looking back, I see that official
life is mere mud, *sc.* worthless.

官¹
6341

壞官 to ruin one's official career;
to be cashiered.

官紳 officials and gentry.

官項 or 官欸 official moneys.

官地 government land.

官軍 government troops.

官米 government rice.

官差 an official appointment;
official messengers, attendants
etc.

出官差 to hold an execution
of criminals.

官坐兒 official seats,—the
boxes at a Chinese theatre.

官轎 an official chair.

官帽 an official hat.

官衣 official dress; full dress.

官方 official decorum.

官面兒 an official formality;
the strict form.

官鈔 the notes of a government
bank.

官門 an official gateway.

官行 (*hang*²) a government
hong; a State establishment.

官醫 free medical establish-
ments where patients obtain ad-
vice gratis.

官奴 slaves of the State.

官人 an official underling; a
term of respect for a husband;
sir; an epithet for prostitutes.

莫非官人就是他麼
surely then you, sir, are the
man,—in question.

官銜 the full title of an official.

官設銀號 an officially recog-
nised bank.

官書局 an official printing
office,—for the diffusion of
knowledge.

官樣 or 官體 official dignity;
in good taste or form; becoming.

恐失了官體 fearing loss of
official dignity.

去官事小 dismissal from
office is a small matter,—com-
pared with etc.

罷守本官 dismissed but
allowed to retain his rank.

推官不赴 he declined office
and did not proceed to the post.

官¹
6341

此官已滿 this term of office
(three years) is already at an
end.

有的是錢,沒的是官
I have plenty of money, but no
official rank.

捐官 to purchase official rank.

不怕官,只怕管 'tis not
the official but the officious one
has to fear.

上疏辭官 applied to be
allowed to resign. *See* 罷 8537.

因倉火失官 was dismissed
the service because of a fire in
the public granary.

入官 or 歸官 to be confis-
cated.

打官司 to go to law.

輸官司 to lose a lawsuit.

劉李聲官鳴冤 Liu and
Li notified the authorities of
their grievances.

不願經官的招服 an
agreement to settle out of court.

幾品官 of what grade are you?

官名 *see* 7940.

六官 an old name for the 六
部 Six Boards, known as 天
官, 地官, 春官, 夏
官, 秋官, and 冬官, and
referring to the Boards of Civil
Office, Revenue, Ceremonies,
War, Punishments, and Works,
respectively.

官亭 an open kiosk.

五官 the five officials of the
body,—the five senses, or ears,
eyes, mouth, nose, and heart
(mind). Also, in the 史記,
天之五官 the five planets.

五官半廢 my five senses are
much enfeebled.

官板 official boards,—a term
used of books printed from
blocks cut at government ex-
pense.

官板錢 coin of the realm,—
as opposed to 私錢 illegal coin.

一個官板兒都沒有
I haven't a farthing.

官價 the official price.

官綠 Saxon green.

官¹
6341

官太太 a mandarin's wife.

當官有三事 officials should be three things,—清慎勤 clean-handed, cautious, and diligent.

連官也做不成 he will not even be able to take up his appointment.

未做官說千般 before he comes into office he finds fault with a thousand things.

做了官是一般 when in office, he is all the same,—as the rest.

千里做官只爲嘴 he who takes office a thousand *li* from home does so to earn his living.

人心似鐵,官法如爐 man's heart is like iron, and the law like a smelting-pot.

清官不到頭 an incorrupt magistrate cannot get on.

官高必險 high official rank carries danger with it.

若要安,先完官 if you want peace, first square the officials.

官星顯 your official star is in the ascendant,—as said by a fortune-teller casting a nativity, meaning that his client will become an official.

三官 three Taoist divinities of 天, 地, and 水.

天官賜福 may the heavenly official (who is supposed to look after rewards and punishments) send you blessings!

大老官 a title given to visitors at brothels.

蘇官 Mr. Su,—here used as a term of respect. [The *qua* in such names as How-qua and others has been traced to this usage; also to the sound of 家 as written by the Portuguese.]

官家 a term used under previous dynasties for the Emperor; official.

客官 the honourable stranger,—a polite form of address.

官客 male guests.

下官 your subordinate,—I.

看官 the "gentle reader."

官¹
6341官酒 high-class wines; *vins fins*.

官燕 the best kind of birds'-nests.

官紗 a superior glossy crape.

官堂 a public bath-house where the bathers have separate rooms. See 混 5239, and 盆 8850.

官結 guaranteed by the authorities; to possess a certificate of character issued by a public office.

文官點一筆,武官爬不及 the civil official makes one stroke with his pen and the military official is reduced to abject submission,—so much more powerful is the rule of right than the rule of might.

一世爲官,七世打磚 for one generation an official, for seven generations (in future lives) a beggar,—said of an iniquitous mandarin. See 2707.

清官難斷家務事 even an incorrupt official can hardly settle family disputes.

官報 official reports. See 8731.

官牛 cattle,—because except on special occasions, they are not allowed to be slaughtered.

官眷 the family of an official.

官傘 the red official umbrella.

官事包袱 a despatch-holder or portfolio.

官汲桶 public fire-pumps.

官路 a public highway.

官事 a public matter.

官塘 a public reservoir of water.

官物 a public article.

官河 a public stream.

官漲 public foreshore.

官利 see 6885.

信¹
6342R. 寒
See 官

Even Upper.

A groom. The Emperor's charioteer.

命彼信人 he ordered his groom.

信¹
6343

R. 刪

See 關

A. *shwan*
Even Upper.信³
6344

R. 旱翰

See 官

Rising and Sinking Upper.

信³
6345信³
6346

R. 曷

K. *al*J. *atsz*A. *hats*

Entering Upper.

信¹
6347

R. 寒

See 官

Even Upper.

To coo to each other, as doves do.

Sorrowing; sad.

信信 friendless; destitute.

信念 sad thoughts.

Same as 6344.

To take up; to lift. Also read *wa*^{1*} and *wan*³.

信取 to take away.

Read *hsia*^{2*}. To scrape.

An inner coffin; a coffin.

信槨 the inner and outer coffins.

中古信七寸 in middle antiquity, the inner coffin was seven inches thick.

信材 or 信木 a coffin.

信材餚 coffin-stuffing, *sc.* a dead body. Used as a term of abuse.

信材鑿 a coffin-borer; one who rifles the dead; a scoundrel.

信材伸出手 his hand comes out of his coffin,—grasping to the last.

四五六的信材 a coffin with a bottom 4 in., sides 5 in., and lid 6 inches thick.

碗器信材 a crockery coffin,—a hard-hearted man.

兩口信木 (or 材) two coffins.

運信 to transport a coffin,—back to the native place of the deceased.

施信 or 捨信 to give coffins in charity.

信罩 a canopy of coloured cloth, used over a coffin.

棺¹

6347

寶棺 or **金棺** a coffin with a corpse in it.**生有七尺之形,死爲****一棺之土** in life a form 7 ft. in height, in death a coffinful of earth. [王郎 on 曹丕.]**一任人家寄頓棺具** in one (room of the temple) they allowed people to deposit coffins.**蓋棺論定** only when the coffin-lid is down can a man's reputation be fixed.**棺** *kuan*⁴ **殮** to encoffin.**管**³

6348

R. 旱

C. *kun*H. *kon*F. *kwang*, v. *kwong*W. *küe*N. *kouñ*P. } *kwan*

M. }

Sz. }

Y. *kou*K. } *kwan*

J. }

A. } Rising Upper.

A reed; a tube; a flute of wood fitted with a reed, and having 7 finger-holes on the upper side and either 1 or 2 underneath. A duct. A key. Numerative of tubular things. To manage; to control; to regulate; to govern. See 6341.

簫管備舉 the pan-pipes and flute begin at the same time.**弦管** stringed and wind instruments. See 10,259.**蘆管** a flute or pipe used like the bugle in military life (**吹以驚軍士**). Also described as = the **筊** 1148.**筆管** the bamboo tube of a Chinese brush or pen; pens.**一管筆** a pen; a pencil.**管窺** or **管見** to look at through a tube,—so that only a small field is visible. Used of views limited by want of experience, etc.**略陳管見** to submit one's limited views,—a conventional phrase of self-depreciation.**管城子** the pen.**五管** the five ducts,—of the five viscera (see 11,584). Also, a group of five Departments south of the Mei-ling range.**橫貫於氣管食管之間** stuck between the gullet and the windpipe.**幸僅傷及食管** happily it only injured the gullet.**管**³

6348

總管 to have the general control of; a manager; a head eunuch.**管理** or **管領** to manage.**西施一去,春色已無****管領** when Hsi Shih left (越 Yüeh), the beauty of spring lost its chief charm.**靡聖管管** they are without sages to guide them.**管船的** the *lowdah* of a boat.**管船夥長** the first mate of a vessel.**管駕官** the commander of a Chinese gunboat.**管教** to teach; to look after; to correct; to manage; to "boss."**管守** to keep; to garrison.**管待** to look after one.**管保** to guarantee.**他管保不知道** I'll bet he doesn't know!**管家** a steward; a butler.**管事** a manager.**管事官** former name for a Consul.**不管事** it won't hold; it won't do.**正管** one's rightful business or duty.**管閒事** to mind other people's business.**管束** to restrain; to keep in order.**不服他的管** won't stand being managed by him.**管下** under the jurisdiction of.**受他管轄** under his jurisdiction.**管帶** to take into custody.**管押** to keep in custody.**管銀房** a treasurer; an accountant.**管輪** an engineer of a steamer.**管輪學堂** a college of marine engineering.**管不住** won't hold, keep, or fix it,— of mechanical means.**管**³

6348

你的兒子你會管不住 you do not know how to manage your son.**只管叫甚麼** what do you keep on crying for?— to a cat.**只管說** (or **講**) let him talk; talk on!**只管做** just do it!—never mind anything else.**不管你怎麼樣** no matter what you do or think.**不管他** never mind him.**我不管** I don't care; I shan't bother about it.**管我呢** or **你管你的** 罷 mind your own business!**管那麼的** by all means!**琯**³

6349

R. 旱

See 管

Rising Upper.

A tube of stone. A sight-tube, as for a theodolite.

翎琯 the jade tube which holds the peacock's feather on an official hat.**瘡**³

6350

R. 旱

See 管

Rising Upper.

Worn out; ill.

四牡瘡瘡 the four horses were worn out.**瘡楚甚篤** dangerously ill.**管**³

6351

R. 旱

See 官

Rising Upper.

A duct in the body. The core of a boil.

血脂 the blood-vessels.**水脂** the urethra.**肺脂** the windpipe.**胃脂** the pylorus; also, the cardiac orifice.**漏脂** fistula.**脫脂丸** a pill which is inserted to cure fistula.**輶**³

6352

R. 旱

See 管

Rising Upper.

The iron band on the hub of a wheel, to prevent it from splitting.

若納水輶 like a water-wheel, —for irrigation.

館³

6353

R. 旱

See 管

Rising Upper.

A residence; a lodging-house. Used in combination with a variety of words and with a corresponding variety in meaning. See 11,375.

適子之館兮 we will go to your Court,—alluding to the residence at the capital assigned to a feudal prince.

于幽斯館 having settled in temporary lodging-houses in Pin.

欲館之 wished to give him a residence, or take him into his house.

張館 the private residence of the Chang family,—as seen on a small wooden tablet outside a house, the equivalent of a door-plate.

館舍 a lodging-house.

館子 an eating-house; an inn.

茶館 a tea-house; a restaurant.

公館 an establishment at which travelling officials put up; an official's private residence; an office; a public hall.

客館 an inn.

酒館 a wine-shop; a restaurant.

書館 or 學館 a college; a school.

賭館 a gambling-house.

稅館 a custom-house.

醫館 a hospital.

賊館 a thieves' resort.

會館 a guild-house,—the headquarters of a union of merchants or traders in any particular branch of commerce.

班館 the quarters in a *yamen* assigned to the various underlings on duty. See 8595.

館接天下賢豪 to collect together all the men of worth and ability in the empire.

翰林留館 a Han-lin who successfully competes in the third year after his election, and is kept upon the roll of the Academy, as opposed to 散館 those who are drafted out for employment as District Magistrates, etc.

館

6354

灌⁴

6355

R. 翰

See 貫

Sinking Upper.

權⁴

6356

R. 寒翰

C. fun

H. k'on, fon

W. hūe

See 歡鶴

Even and Sinking Upper.

權

6357

灌⁴

6358

R. 翰

See 官

Sinking Upper.

Same as 6353.

A species of stork; see 6365. A small cup.

灌芃 or 灌蘭 or 灌芃蘭 *Metaplexis Stauntoni*, Roem. and Sch.

Grieved; melancholy; forlorn. Used for 5051.

燕則思灌 when peaceful in mind, reflect on (past) sorrows.

See 3190.

Growing thickly; bushy. Assembled together. To pour on, or down, or into; to force to drink; to force down or into.

集于灌木 collecting (of birds) on the thickly-growing trees. See 桮 7084.

灌聚 to assemble together.

灌水 to water, as flowers; to blow water into meat, to make it weigh heavier.

灌花 to water flowers.

灌田 to irrigate fields.

灌注 to pour out.

社鼯不灌, 屋鼠不熏 do not flood the rats out of a shrine, nor smoke mice out of a house,—lest the remedy should be worse than the disease.

灌漿 to pour liquid mortar into interstices; to fill, as an ear of grain or a small-pox pustule.

灌藥槍彈 loaded cartridges.

灌頂 to baptise according to Buddhist rites.

灌進去 to stuff into,—of a bag, pipe or bladder.

灌腸 to stuff sausages; sausages.

灌⁴

6358

自既灌而往者 from the moment the libation has been poured out,—at the great sacrifice.

久聞高名, 如雷灌耳 your great fame has long thundered in my ears.

灌藥 to force medicine down a person's throat.

灌救 to save life by administering medicines.

灌醉 to make a person drunk.

灌酒 to press to drink wine.

你別勉強灌他 don't force him to drink.

灌死 to kill, either by pouring water into the mouth or by holding the nose and mouth under water.

灌灌 entirely sincere; a bird like the dove; a fox with nine tails.

燿⁴

6359

R. 翰

See 官

Sinking Upper.

To set fire to; to light a fire.

祭燿 to worship the discoverer of fire.

瑾⁴

6360

R. 翰

See 官

Sinking Upper.

A kind of jade or precious stone from which goblets were made.

罐⁴

6361

R. 翰

W. 'küe, küe'

See 官

Sinking Upper.

A jar; a pot.

水罐 a water-jar; a pitcher.

茶罐 a tea-canister.

蜜罐 a honey-pot.

七星罐 a name for the foreign cruet-stand.

瓦罐不離井上破 or 難免井上亡 the pitcher goes once too often to the well,—and gets broken.

火罐子 a small cup for cupping.

礪⁴

6362

Same as 6361.

觀¹

6363

R. 寒翰

See 官

Even and
Sinking
Upper.

To gaze at; to view; to inspect.

觀看 to look at.

請觀於張 I asked Chang to let me have a look, — at his paintings.

觀望 to gaze; to look on (and do nothing).

懷觀望之心 to maintain an attitude of looking on, — i.e. of caution, or of a masterly inactivity, with a view to shirk doing something.

幸勿觀望 on no account be mere lookers-on, — but make haste to avail yourselves of the above advantages. A phrase used in advertisements.

觀者如堵 lookers-on like a wall, — in a dense mass all round.

同觀者 co-witnesses, — as to a signature.

傍觀 a looker-on; a disinterested party.

觀審 to watch a case; to act as assessor.

觀花 to look at flowers; to garden.

大有可觀 very well worth seeing.

觀賞 to view; to see, as a race, etc.

觀玩 to enjoy; to be amused by.

觀覽 to peruse; to examine.

由是觀之 looking at it from this point of view; hence it appears.

易地相觀 to look at a question from the opposite point of view, — to that previously adopted.

觀相 to practise physiognomy.

觀光 to see your brightness, i.e. to meet you, as when accepting an invitation; to test one's brightness (i.e. abilities) at the examinations; to travel for pleasure.

觀星 or 觀天文 to practise astronomy.

觀星臺 an observatory.

觀海樓 a belvedere overlooking the sea. See *kuan*⁴, below.

觀陣 to inspect troops.

觀¹

6363

觀戲 or 觀劇 to witness theatricals.

觀燈 to go to see the illuminations, — at the Feast of Lanterns.

閒觀 to stroll about sight-seeing.

無有可觀 nothing worth seeing.

美觀 a beautiful view.

奇觀 or 壯觀 or 大觀 a strange or wonderful sight.

觀風 to examine into the customs, as of another State; to compete at an examination, in order to see whose 文風 is the best.

容觀 deportment.

服習容觀 to practise deportment.

大失觀瞻 great loss of prestige.

監觀四方 (God) surveyed the four quarters of the empire.

越王觀潮 the prince of Yüeh looks after the "bore," — at Hangchow, alluding to the embankment built to guard against the damage caused by this great tidal wave.

觀察 the epistolary designation of a Tao-t'ai or Intendant of Circuit. Under the T'ang dyn. = Governor.

觀音菩薩 or 觀世音 the hear-prayer Bôdhisatva or the hearer of the prayers of the world, — the Goddess of Mercy. Generally represented in white clothes with a child in her arms, and worshipped by those who desire offspring. Corresponds to the Avalôkitêśvara of Buddhism, and in some respects to the Lucina of the Romans. Down to the early part of the 12th century, Kuan Yin was represented as a man. [See the 西游記卷一第八回, where Kuan Yin speaks of himself as 弟子不才.] See 12,365.

少是觀音, 老是猴 when young she is a goddess: when old, a monkey, — of woman.

不要觀音面, 只要夫星現 do not long for beauty, but that your husband-star may appear, — in the casting of your nativity; meaning that destiny

觀¹

6363

secures husbands more surely than beauty.

黑觀音 or 鐵觀音 a dark beauty; a brunette.

坐觀音堂 to sit in Kuan Yin's hall, — uxorious.

觀音倒坐 Kuan Yin sits the reverse way to every one else, — facing the north instead of the south. She is said to do so

因衆生不回頭 because mortals will not turn *their* heads, *sc.* repent.

觀音兵 a carpet-knight; a lady's man.

觀音柳 the yew; the tamarisk.

觀音蕉 (or 蓮) *Lysichitum Kamtschatense*, Schott.觀音草 *Peristrophe tinctoria*, Nees, and *Dicliptera crinita*, Nees.Read *kuan*⁴. A Taoist monastery or nunnery, occasionally occupied by Buddhist priests, having passed into their hands by sale or by expulsion of the Taoists. The 20th Diagram.

寺觀 Buddhist and Taoist monasteries, respectively.

觀宇 or 仙觀 a Taoist temple.

觀樓 an upper storey. The *kuan*⁴ refers to the building and not to the look-out.

A jar. Used with 6361.

柳罐 a bucket made of willow-twigs.

罐⁴

6364

R. 翰

See 罐

Sinking
Upper.鶴⁴

6365

R. 翰

C. *kun*²H. *kon*F. *kwan*²W. *küe*²N. *kouñ*P. *kwan*, v.M. *kwa*Sz. *kwan*Y. *kou*K. *kwa*J. *kwan*A. *kwan*

Sinking Upper.

A crane (*Grus japonensis*); the common stork (*Ciconia alba* or *boycciana*).

鶴鳴于垤 the white crane screams on the ant-hill, — showing that it is about to rain.

白鶴 the common stork.

烏鶴 the black stork (*Ciconia nigra*).

𠂔¹

6366

R. 諫
See 憤Sinking
Upper.𦉳¹

6367

R. 刪

See 關

Even Upper.

關¹

6368

R. 刪

C. } kwan
H. }
F. kwang, v.
kwongW. kwa
N. kwaañP. }
M. } kwan

Sz. }

Y. kwaa

K. }

J. } kwan

A. }

Even Upper.

The two tufts of hair on a child's head.

總角𠂔兮 gathered into horns like the character 𠂔, — is the hair on a child's head.

To run the threads through the web in weaving.

A frontier gate; a pass. A Custom-house; of or belonging to the Customs. To shut; to fasten, as opposed to 開 5794. To connect; to involve; to implicate; to be actuated by (*see* 7886).

出關 to go beyond the frontier, — usually the Great Wall.

出關兒 to act officiously.

郊關之內 within the border-gates.

關市譏而不征 at the passes and in the markets, there was examination but no levying of taxes, — in the olden days.

守關 to guard a pass.

關文 a passport.

倒換關文 to exchange a passport for a new one carrying the holder further on his journey, or (驗 for 換) simply to get a passport viséd.

山海關 the pass at the end of the Great Wall, upon the Gulf of Pechili.

玉關春色晚 spring is late at Yü-kuan, — in Outer Kansuh.

關東 the region lying east of the above pass, — Manchuria.

關中 a name for Shensi, explained as the area between the four passes, — (E) 函谷關,

(S) 崤關, (W) 散關, (N)

蕭關. *See* 2093.

自函谷關以西總名關中 from the Han-ku pass

關¹

6368

westwards is known as Kuan Chung.

關隴 the country at the borders of Shensi and Kansuh.

關口 a pass; a Custom-house.

關卡 or 關廠 a Customs' barrier.

常關 or 鈔關 the native Customs, as distinguished from the foreign collectorate of Chinese Customs' dues.

新關 or 新海關 the new Customs, — a term in use since 1853-1855, when the collection of the Chinese Customs' revenue at Shanghai was placed under foreign superintendence.

海關 the maritime Customs.

海關監督 a Superintendent of Customs.

關吏 or 關役 Custom-house officers.

關大使 an examiner in the native Customs.

關哨 a tide-waiter; a watcher.

關船 a revenue cruiser.

關部 the epistolary designation of the Hoppo at Canton.

關棧 bonded warehouses.

關章 Customs' regulations.

關費 Customs' fees.

關票 Customs' bonds.

關平銀 silver as per Customs' scale; Hai-kuan taels.

關道 or 海關道 Customs' Tao-t'ai, — a Tao-t'ai deputed to act as superintendent of Customs.

關照 to come to an understanding; to give notice; to guard or watch; attention; a sailing-letter for junks.

並非預先關照 without any previous notice, — of your intentions.

關照船 a registered junk.

關駁船 a registered cargo-boat.

關石 the standard picul-weight, — as kept in the Imperial Treasury.

關汛 a guard-station.

關津 guard-houses at fords.

津關 the Tientsin Customs.

關¹

6368

關防 the oblong official seal, as opposed to the 印 square seal.

木質關防一顆 an oblong wooden seal.

關防嚴密 to take precautions with great secrecy.

關門 or 關上門 to shut a door.

這個門關不上 this door won't shut.

那個門關不住 that door won't keep shut.

隨手關門 shut the door after you.

把門關倒 shut the door tight.

關鎖 locked; bolted.

關礙 to affect; to be prejudicial to; hindrance.

一大關鍵 a leading idea; an important factor.

英人握此關鍵 England holds this important strategic position.

為前後關鍵 is the connecting link between the first half and the last.

關係 or 關繫 to involve; to concern; consequences; results.

邑令關係民生 a magistrate who makes the people's welfare his care.

關乎 to concern.

洵屬大有關碍 is really a matter which does a deal of mischief.

不關我事 it is none of my business.

不關涉 does not affect; does not involve.

友誼關情 your kindness and sympathy.

關心 to be interested in, as a friend; to trouble the mind.

關心照料 to look after anything carefully.

你不關心 you do not pay attention.

無有關心者 none of these (affairs) troubles me.

關顧 to look after; to have a care for.

關¹
6368

國課攸關 involving or affecting the national revenue.

識透機關 to see through a device.

關會 or 關節 collusion; subornation.

以關節發覺 was caught out suborning (the examiner).

打關節 to use unfair means; to suborn.

有關通 to have an understanding with.

託人關說 to ask some one to use his influence, or make representations to a third person.

關說已成 all the arrangements had been made.

關行附近州邑 orders were sent to all the neighbouring Departmental and District Magistrates.

承蒙關注 you have been kind enough to act in my behalf.

爲學有三關 there are three frontier passes of learning, — the eye, the ear, and the mouth, all of which must be carefully guarded.

關煞 a crisis; a climacteric.

關頭 a bond; a juncture. Also, outside the city gate.

生死之關頭 a moment between life and death,—e.g. just before execution.

關提 or 關文提人 to send a summons to a person beyond one's own jurisdiction, with a despatch to the proper official.

關俸 salary; the receipt of pay.

關餉 to receive pay,—of Bannermen.

關領 to receive,—as donations of rice from the Emperor.

關關 or 關雎 the cry of the chü (2981),—marriage; virtuous courtship and happy union.

關子 a name for paper money under 高宗 of the Sung dynasty, 1127—1162.

關切 obliging.

關禁 to confine.

關移 to communicate direct.

關裏 the suburbs.

關¹
6368

坐關和尚 a Buddhist priest who sits in a cage, sometimes studded with nails, as a means of extracting alms.

開關散 a powder which opens the barrier,—a sneezing-powder.

關帝 or 關公 or 關老爺 or 關夫子 or 關聖 the Bayard of China, known to foreigners as the God of War. Originally a seller of bean-curd, named 關羽 Kuan Yü, who in A.D. 184 espoused the cause of 劉備 Liu Pei and became one of the most famous heroes of the wars of the Three Kingdoms. Was canonised in the 12th century, and made a god in 1594 by the Emperor Wan Li of the Ming dynasty. Is the tutelary deity of the present dynasty.

關聖 (or 帝) 廟 the temple of the above god.

關脈 the middle pulse. See 8011.

單關 a position at *wei-ch'i*, viz. two pips with one vacant place between them.

雙關 the above position doubled. Also, a phrase à double entente.

Read *wan*¹. To draw, as a bow.

其兄關弓而射之 my brother is bending his bow to shoot him.

Same as 6368.

To distress. To make void; to render useless.

惘惘乃身 the pain distresses you.

智藏瘰在 the wise in obscurity, the vicious in office.

若時, 瘰厥官 thus, the offices will be made of no effect,—if men are chosen by bribery.

瘰官 to neglect official duties.

鰥¹
6371R. 刪
C. } *kwan*
H. }
F. *kwang*
W. *kwa*
N. *kwaañ*
P. } *kwan*
M. }
Y. *kwaa*
Sz. *kwan*
K. } *kwan*
J. }
A. *kwan*
Even Upper.

A huge fish, found in the Yellow River, which is said not to be able to close its eyes. A widower; alone; solitary. An unmarried man.

目鰥鰥而不寐 eyes wide open and unable to sleep.

鰥夫 or 鰥棍 a widower; a bachelor.

鰥居 to live as a widower; to live alone.

鰥寡孤獨 the widower, the widow, the orphan, and the childless.

憐鰥 to pity the lonely.

鰥身漢子 a lonely fellow,—without kith or kin.

有鰥在下, 曰虞舜 there is an unmarried man among the lower people, called Shun of Yü.

See 7472.

綸¹
6372冠¹
6373R. 寒翰
See 官
Even and Sinking
Upper.

A conical cap, as worn by the ancient Chinese and by Taoist priests in modern times; a cap or hat (see 6884). The comb or crest of a bird. [To be distinguished from 冠 6180.]

平天冠 the ancient flat-topped caps of the Chinese.

加冠 to cap a young man at the age of twenty, in token of his attainment to manhood. Used in the *Shên Pao* for "to crown,"—the Czar.

冠加上冠 to put a cap on a cap; best of the best, said by Ch'ên Chên to Chao Yang.

冠禮 the ceremony of capping.

張冠李戴 Li with Chang's hat on,—the wrong man; personation.

冠蓋 caps and umbrellas,—high officials.

冠裳 or 冠服 cap and robes; garb; dress.

衣冠 see 5385.

關¹
6369瘰¹
6370R. 刪
See 鰥
Even Upper.

冠¹
6373

冠巾 or 冠子 a head-dress.

冠首 to dress a lady's hair. See kuan⁴.

冠戴 to put on the cap; to dress up smart.

怒髮衝冠 so angry that his hair raised up his cap.

升升冠 let us take off our hats, —a conventional phrase used between host and guest, e.g. in hot weather.

喪冠不綬 the mourning-cap is without tassels.

冠綬 the strings of a cap; a tassel for a cap.

高冠 a tall cap,—as worn by the women of 三河縣 the San-ho District in Chihli.

免冠 to take off the hat,—in order to k'o-tou to a superior.

冠纓盡落 hat and tassel all gone,—deprived of official rank.

虎而冠者 a tiger in an official cap,—a cruel official.

道士冠 a Taoist priest's cap; a small square hat.

女冠 a witch; a sorceress.

素冠 or 縞冠 the white cap of a mourner.

練冠 a cap assumed in the thirteenth month of mourning.

玄冠 the ordinary black cap,—which Confucius would not wear when paying a visit of condolence.

南冠者 a prisoner,—from a passage in the Tso Chuan.

惠文冠 a cap with a sable-tail in front, introduced by 武靈

王 Wu Ling Wang of 趙 Chao.

仄 (or 側) 注冠 the "bent-over cap" introduced by a prince of 齊 Ch'i.

獬豸冠 see 245.

鷄冠 a cock's comb.

下冠 the wattles or pieces of red flesh that hang below a cock's beak.

冠縣 a District in Shantung.

冠鴨 or 冠鳧 the sheldrake.

冠¹
6373Read kuan⁴. To cap a youth; to be married. To cap; to excel.

及冠 to be capped; to reach the age of twenty.

弱冠 not yet capped; a youth.

去時尚是弱冠 when he went away he was still a young man.

已冠 kuan¹ 未冠 already capped (i.e. of age) but not yet married.冠首 the best. See kuan¹.

冠絕 to excel.

冠軍 to come out first of the 秀才 graduates of the first degree.

卿子冠軍 a "civil" commander-in-chief.

義勇冠三軍 the bravest of the brave in the whole army.

冠場 the best man in the field; cock of the walk.

職冠秋曹 highest in rank at the Board of Punishments.

才名冠一時 the foremost man of the day.

恭冠篇首 (whose name) I reverently place at the head of my page.

A flute; same as 6348.

磬筦將將 (ch'iang ch'iang¹) the sonorous stones and the flutes blend their notes.

筦絃犬馬之玩 the enjoyment of music and hunting.

筦³
6374

R. 旱

See 管

Rising Upper.

莞¹
6375

R. 潜寒

C. wan, fun,

kun

H. kon

F. wang,

ngwang,

kwang

W. wa, k'ue

N. wouñ, kouñ

P. } k'wan,

M. } kwan

K. kwan, kwan

J. kwan

A. kwan

Rising Upper.

Name of a District, 東莞縣 Tung-kuan Hsien, in Kuangtung. Also an old name of 沂水縣 I-shui Hsien in Shantung.

Read huan³. Marshy plants; sedge. To smile.

下莞上簟 below is the rush mat, above is the fine bamboo mat.

合莞 name of a medicine.

莞爾而笑 well pleased and smiling.

莞¹
6375

重譯一場成莞爾 this interpreting business amused me very much.

睡起莞然成獨笑 I waked up smiling with pleasure.

盥⁴
6376

R. 旱翰

C. fun

H. kon²

F. k'wang

W. cüē²

N. kouñ

P. k'wan, kwan

M. k'wan

Y. kou²

Sz. kwan

K. }

J. kwan²

A. }

Rising and

Sinking Upper.

幹³
6377

R. 曷旱

C. wat.

N. ouñ,

P. wa², t'wo

See also 館

Y. tō,

K. al

J. watsz

A. hwat

Entering

Upper.

To wash, especially of the hands. See 12,587.

盥洗 or 盥沐 to wash.

盥櫛 to wash and comb oneself.

盥盤 a bath-tub.

盥手 to wash the hands.

盥誦 to wash one's hands and read,—a letter. A conventional phrase of respect for the writer.

To open out; to expound.

幹旋 to arrange matters for.

Read wa^{4*} or wo^{1*}. A handle; a wheel by which to turn a machine; a striker to even off grain. To revolve; to circulate.

旋幹 to revolve,—as the seasons.

各國之貨皆如輪幹 the products of all countries circulate as a wheel revolves.

幹羅思 Russia.

幹難河 the river Onon.

貫⁴
6378

R. 翰

F. kwang, v.

kwong

W. k'ue, kwa

See 官

Sinking

Upper.

A string of 1,000 cash, equal under the 宋 Sung dynasty to one tael of silver; see 7924. To run a thread through; to string; to connect; to pierce; to penetrate. See 5342.

一貫錢 a string of 1,000 cash.

滿貫 a hundred tiao.

惡貫滿盈 his string (measure) of wickedness is full.

萬貫家財 vast wealth.

貫穿 to pass through,—as a string through a number of cash.

貫⁴
6378

貫穿最難 very difficult to follow the thread,—of the *Mirror of History*.

貫錢 to string cash.

貫串 to thread on a string; to connect together; relevant.

語不貫串 disconnected or incoherent talk.

使字貫到那裏 where does **使** govern to?

直貫到底 (the force of this character) extends right through to the end.

貫澈其事 to see clearly through any matter.

如雷貫耳 (your fame) has gone through my ears like thunder.

貫通 to pass through.

貫中 to go through the bull's-eye.

射則貫兮 sure to send his arrows right through.

貫衆 going through all; the whole together. Also, *Woodwardia radicans*, Sm.

貫頭而著之 they put it on over the head,—as a skirt.

及爾如貫 I was as though strung upon the same string with you,—in full sympathy.

精忠貫日 his pure loyalty reaches the sun,—the ears of God.

三歲貫女 (*ju*³) three years have we had to do with you.

貫址 or **籍貫** a man's antecedents,—including birthplace, parentage, etc., required from all candidates for the public examinations.

清貫 your birthplace.

貫跤 to wrestle.

毛貫仲 *Onoclea orientalis*, Hook.

貫頭尖 *Viola Patrinii*, D.C., *V. variegata*, Fisch., and *V. canina*, L.

慣⁴
6379

Accustomed to; experienced in; addicted to. Lenient. Used with 6378.

習慣成自然 that which one is accustomed to do becomes a natural act,—habit is a second

慣⁴
6379

W. *kwa*, *ka*
N. *kwaan*

P. { *kwan*
Y. *kwaa*
Sz. *kwan*
K. *kwan*
J. *kwan*, *kan*
A. *kwan*

Sinking
Upper.

nature; practice makes perfect, etc.

做慣了 accustomed to do; experienced in doing.

不是久慣做賊的 he is not an old hand at thieving.

慣戰 accustomed to war,—a veteran.

慣熟 fully acquainted with; thoroughly versed in.

慣弄 or **慣會** practised in; in the habit of.

賭慣 accustomed to gambling.

不要慣了脾氣 do not let yourself be always giving way to temper.

慣騎馬, 慣跌跤 he who is accustomed to ride will be accustomed to fall.

慣了他 he'll get into the habit of it.

慣使 accustomed to the use of.

慣性 a lenient disposition.

不可縱慣 do not be too easy-going.

慣壞了 or **慣養了** spoilt,—as a child.

慣遲作答喜書來 forgive me for having been behind-hand with my letter of congratulation.

To be familiar with. To take. To throw down.

慣瀆鬼神 to treat the gods irreverently.

慣攢盃 to throw the two kidney-shaped pieces of wood used in fortune-telling. See 1304.

慣在地 to throw down on the ground.

To pour out libations.

裸酒 or **裸奠** to pour out a libation of wine.

裸⁴
6381

R. 翰
Y. *hou*

See 官

Sinking
Upper.

寬¹
6382

R. 寒

C. *fun*
H. *k'on*, *fon*
F. *k'wang*
W. *k'a*
N. *k'ouñ*

P. { *k'wan*
M. {
Sz. {

Y. *k'ou*
K. *kwan*
J. *kan*, *kwan*
A. *k'wan*
Even Upper.

Broad, as opposed to 長 450; wide; ample. Forgiving; lenient; gentle. To extend.

寬長 broad and long; breadth and length; area.

寬窄 broad and narrow; relative breadth.

寬一尺 one foot broad.

作寬一點 make it a little broader.

寬厚 breadth and thickness; generous.

博寬厚之名 to gain a name for liberality.

寬濶 or **寬廣** or **寬大** or **寬宏** or **寬轉** wide; ample; broad; extensive.

寬闊若干 the size or capacity,—as of a ship.

費用寬闊 a profuse outlay.

寬房大屋 a spacious house.

寬緊帶 a loose-tight (elastic) belt.

眼界寬 a wide view, as from a height; an enlarged view, as gained by travel, etc.

寬綽 wealthy; well off.

寬兮綽兮 how magnanimous is he and gentle!

寬緩 gentle; slow; lenient.

說得寬緩些 speak gently to her.

寬恩 to extend favour to.

肚量寬 magnanimous; liberal-minded.

寬心 or **寬懷** easy in mind.

眼皮兒寬 having a wide circle of acquaintances.

寬展 explicit; clear.

寬衣 to take off one's upper coat.

寬免 to remit; to let off.

寬饒 or **寬容** or **寬恕** or

寬宥 or **寬貸** to forgive; to pardon.

R. 諫
C. *kwan*
H. *kwan*
F. *kwang*,
kaing

寬¹

6382

寬讓 to tolerate; to make allowances for.

寬裕 liberal; generous.

寬慰 to console; to cheer.

寬譬 to speak gently to; to coax.

寬釋 to release as an act of indulgence.

寬柔以教 to show forbearance and gentleness in teaching others.

寬則得衆 by his generosity he won all hearts.

撫民以寬 to soothe the people by clemency; to hold out a hope of leniency to the people.

寬猛並濟 gentleness tempered by severity.

寬縱 to be easy-going.

事情寬 the matter is easy of accomplishment.

寬餘 abundant.

寬期 to extend a period of time, —beyond the date agreed upon.

寬予假期 to be liberal in granting leave of absence.

髀¹

6383

R. 寒

See 寬

Even Upper.

The hind-quarters of an ox.

髀髀 the thigh-bone; the thigh.

款²

6384

Correct form of 6385.

欸³

6385

R. 旱

H. k'an, hon
W. k'o

See 寬

Rising Upper.

A desire; a wish. Sincere. To knock at. To arrive at. To carve; to engrave; an inscription, strictly speaking in intaglio. Empty. Slowly. To detain. An item; a kind; a sort; an amount of money; an article of a Treaty. [To be distinguished from 欸 9.] See 8262, 11,095.

欸然 according to one's desire.

欸欸 loyal and sincere.

欸²

6385

欸門 or 欸關 to knock at a gate.

欸曲 friendly terms; cordial.

不與人欸曲 not to be on friendly terms with people.

鼎細小又有欸識 (chih⁴) the tripod was a small one and bore an inscription.欸謂陰字 the k'uan means female characters,—cut in intaglio; see 9928 chih.⁴

古器欸居外而凸 in old bronzes the k'uan is outside and in rilievo.

大明瓷欸 porcelain with a Ming dynasty inscription.

題欸 to write an inscription,—as on a fan, scrolls, etc.

單欸 an inscription, as above, giving the name of the writer.

雙欸 an inscription, as above, giving both the name of the writer and that of person for whom it is written.

欸啟寡聞之民 people of small understanding. See 6386.

欸步 an even slow gait.

欸段 gentle; quiet,—as a horse.

御欸段馬 to drive a quiet horse.

欸段如何 how are things getting on?

近來欸段淒清 things have been rather dull of late,—as of depression in trade.

欸動 to move slowly,—as a small-footed woman.

欸斟 to pour out wine with becoming slowness.

欸欸飛 flying slowly.

欸衣服 to take off clothes.

欸留 to detain,—as a visitor.

請客容易,欸客難 it is easy to invite guests but hard to entertain them.

欸待 or 欸接 to treat cordially; to entertain.

非戰即欸,非欸即戰 if not fighting with them we are treating them cordially, and vice versa.

欸洽 courteous.

欸式 a pattern; a sample; mode; style; design.

欸³

6385

各欸 all kinds; every sort.

欸項 or 欸目 items; a sum; expenditure.

該欸備存縣庫 the said amount has been deposited in the magistrate's treasury.

爲 wei⁴ 節欸 for the sake of economy,—故 therefore etc.

屆期無欸繳到 at the appointed date no money had been paid in.

一欸而支兩次 the same item entered twice,—in an account.

必須籌欸 we must consider ways and means.

借洋欸 to contract a foreign loan.

歸欸 to repay a loan.

徑行自取押欸 will straightway seize upon some material guarantee.

窩欸 a reserve fund; a nest-egg. Also funds improperly annexed.

非近欸 not of modern shape; not fashionable.

一欸事 an affair.

鬧欸勢 a pompous, stuck-up manner.

不中 chung⁴ 於欸 no good at all; not acc. to pattern.

欸冬 a small root used as a tonic.

欸冬花 coltsfoot (*Tussilago farfara*, L.).

Read ai³ or ao³. Wrongly used for 欸 9.

欸乃 (ai³ ai³ or ao³ ai³ (1) the chant of a boatman keeping time with his oar; (2) the sounds uttered by a fisherman flinging his nets.

窳³

6386

R. 旱

See 欸

Rising Upper.

Hollow (see 12,659); empty; ignorant. [Commonly written as below.]

窳啓 empty; ignorant.

窳窳 an empty hole.

窳空 a vacuum.

中心窳櫃 my heart is like an empty cupboard,—I am indifferent.

𡵓³
6386

𡵓要 the point on which a question hinges; the "rub;" the *crux*.

中 *chung*⁴ 𡵓要 to strike the hole; to hit the nail on the head.

Read *k'ung*¹.

導𡵓 to find the joints or weak places.

鑊⁴
6387

R. 翰

See 欸

Sinking
Upper.

A branding-iron. To solder. [Commonly written as below.]

鑊刻 to brand or burn in; to seal a letter.

鑊縫 to seal a seam.

梲³
6388

R. 旱

See 欸

Rising Upper.

A small four-legged wooden stand used in sacrifices (see 11,832). Fuel cut up in faggots.

Read *huan*². A tree with edible seeds.

Read *huan*⁴. A tree like *Terminalia chebula*.

KUANG.

光¹
6389

R. 陽

C. *kwong*

H. *kong*

F. *kwong*

W. *koa*

N. *kwōng*

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. *kwang*

J. *kō*

A. *kwang*

Even Upper.

Light; brightness; glory; honour. Mental light. To illumine. Bare; naked; alone. Used adverbially = only, etc. See 耳 3336.

日光 the rays of the sun; daylight.

可與日月爭光 rivalling in glory the sun and moon,—said by Huai-nan Tzū of the *Li Sao*.

光射 a ray or beam of light.

光亮 or 光明 or 光朗 bright; clear; splendid; glorious.

光彩 brilliant; splendid.

光鮮 bright and fresh; smart.

光澤 or 光潤 glossy; shining.

光映 shining; glittering.

光華 or 光花 or 光豔 or

光輝 gay; splendid.

光¹
6389

光照 to illumine.

光耀 illustrious.

光宗耀祖 to make one's ancestors illustrious.

開光 to dab the speck of "light" on to an idol's eye,—a final ceremony of dedication by which an idol is supposed to be spiritually quickened. See 2525.

回光 the flickering of a lamp.

回光反照 the dying flicker that lights up a man's mind before death.

天光早 at early dawn.

光天化日 in broad daylight; before all the world.

光陰 light and shadow,—time. See 11,494.

光陰似箭 time flies like an arrow.

寸金難買寸光陰 an inch of gold cannot buy an inch of time,—alluding to a sundial.

愛惜光陰 to make the most of one's time.

自此光陰爲己有 henceforth my time will be my own.

借光 to borrow brightness,—a conventional phrase used for "allow me to pass," "by your leave," "kindly inform me," etc.

光臨 brightness approaching,—used of the visit of an esteemed guest.

候光 to await the brightness,—of a coming guest.

賞光 to bestow brightness,—to "give the pleasure of your company."

二公可光顧光顧 I hope you two gentlemen will favour me with your company.

文光 literary distinction or eminence.

光寵 eminent distinction.

光範 yourself; your person.

水光接天 the brightness on the water joined on to the sky,—as of the moon shining on the sea.

發光 or 放光 to emit brightness.

放光虫 a glow-worm.

光¹
6389

放豪光 to emit a brightness,—as did the famous well in which was found the Imperial seal during the wars of the Three Kingdoms.

叨光 I must trouble your brightness,—e.g. for an advance on the sum you have offered me.

豪光 the aureole or nimbus round a saint's head.

員光 or 圓光 the halo round the moon; a medium, especially one who pretends to discover a thief or other evil-doer by a process of magical incantations, etc.

夜光 a pearl.

光景 scenery; state of affairs; circumstances; probably.

看光景 judging from appearances; under the circumstances.

有十幾個人光景 there are some ten and more men.

用其光復歸其明 use the light that is in you to revert to your natural clearness of sight.

宇泰定者發乎天光 those whose minds are in a proper state of repose show forth the divinely intellectual light that is within.

沒有沾一點光 I have made nothing by it.

光撻撻 brightly polished.

光頭 bald-headed.

光塔 a one-storeyed pagoda.

光蛋 a smooth egg,—a good-for-nothing fellow.

光棍 a bare pole,—a swindler; a scoundrel.

光棍漢 a bachelor.

喫得精光 all eaten up.

耗得精光 all spoilt.

燒光了 completely burnt down.

光脚 bare feet.

光手 with the naked hand.

光着脊梁 stripped to the waist.

光着身體 stark naked.

光身來 to come without bringing anything,—as a present or otherwise.

光着頭 bare-headed.

光¹
6389

光着眼子 without breeches.
光你一個人 only you,—
nobody else.

光風 a light balmy breeze.

他光會挑眼 he does nothing but find fault.

光你說不足憑 your word alone is not sufficient proof.

光道 the ecliptic.

光緒 Kuang Hsü,—the style of the late Emperor's reign.

光菇 *Tulipa edulis*, Baker, and *Celogyne bulbodiscoides*, Franch.

定光佛 Dipamkara Buddha; see 10,864.

飲光 he who swallowed the sun and moon,—Kâsyapa Buddha.

枕⁴
6390

R. 陽漾
C. kwong, v.
H. kong
See 光
A. kwang
Even and Sinking Upper.

A cut-water.

機枕 the beam of a loom.

Read *kuang*¹.

枕根 *Caryota ochlandra*, Hance, which supplies the coir used in South China.

洸¹
6391

R. 陽
See 光
Even Upper.

Sparkling water. Name of a river in Shantung. Bold; martial-looking.

有洸有潰 cavalierly and angrily you treat me.

武夫洸洸 grandly martial looked the troops.

胱¹
6392

R. 陽
See 光
W. hoa
Even Upper.

The bladder, called 膀胱.

觥¹
6393

R. 庚
C. kweng
H. kwen
F. keng
W. kwat, kae

A drinking-vessel made of buffalo horn, shaped like a tube, with an animal's head at one end.

稱彼兕觥 to raise the cup of buffalo horn,—to pledge.

觥¹
6393

N. kung
P. kweng, kung
M. kwên, kung
Y. kwang
Sz. kwêng
K. kweng
J. kō
A. kwäng
Even Upper.

滢⁴
6394

R. 養
See 黃
Rising Lower.

誑⁴
6395

逛⁴
6396

R. 養漾
C. kwang²,
H. kwang²
F. skwoung,
W. } not used.
N. }
P. }
M. } kwang²
Y. }
Sz. }
K. kwang
J. kiō, kō
A. kwong
Rising and Sinking Irregular.

廣³
6397

R. 養漾
See 光
Rising Upper.

罰一巨觥 to make a person drink off a large goblet as a forfeit.

觥觥 resolute; determined.

觥羊 a large fierce ram.

A bright expanse of water.

See 6411.

To stroll; to ramble.

逛一逛 or 遊逛 or 逛景 or 閒逛 to stroll about for amusement.

逛街 to stroll about the streets, looking at the shops, etc.

逛廟 to visit temples on fête-days, when a kind of fair is held.

逛燈 to go out to see the illuminations at the Feast of Lanterns.

逛審子 to visit brothels.

沒有甚麼逛頭兒 (that place) has nothing which makes it worth visiting.

Wide; broad; length and breadth; area. Liberal-minded. See 捕 9461, 推 12,185.

廣大 or 廣闊 or 廣博 wide; extensive.

廣交 a large circle of friends.

見識不廣 of limited experience.

廣行 to widely diffuse.

廣布天下 to circulate widely throughout the empire.

廣揚 to spread far and wide,—as news.

廣成之言也 far-reaching words indeed!

廣³
6397

廣額 to increase a fixed number. Also, a broad forehead.

廣曉諭 to widely notify by proclamation.

廣購 to try to procure information in all directions.

廣銷 a wide sale.

廣寒 the wide and cold,—the world.

廣寒宮 the palace of the moon.

廣儲 to store up largely; to keep a good supply of.

廣儲司 Treasury of the Privy Purse.

廣見聞 to increase one's stock of information.

廣厦 spacious mansions.

量廣 liberal-minded; magnanimous.

廣量多少 what is the area?

廣運 breadth and length; area; superficies. Also, ample and enduring.

廣三萬六千頃 an area of 3600 *ch'ing*. See 2195.

或未免不廣耶 will not such a course incur for you the imputation of want of breadth?

廣文 literary designation of the 教授 Director of Studies attached to a Prefecture.

廣陵 an old name for 揚州 Yang-chou in Kiangsu.

廣陵散 to disappear; to perish,—from the fall of the 魏 Wei State which began at Kuang-ling.

兩廣 the two Kuang,—廣東 Kuangtung and 廣西 Kuangsi.

廣糧廳 a departmental grain-collector at Canton.

廣州府 Canton.

廣貨 Canton goods.

廣料 Canton glassware.

廣釧 round buttons from Canton.

廣縐 Canton crape.

觥³
6398

Same as 6393.

𨔵¹
6399

R. 陽
See 光
Even Upper.

匡¹
6400

R. 陽
F. k'woung, v.
k'woung²
See 筐
Even Upper.

Brave; valorous.

𨔵𨔵將軍 a brave general.

K'UANG.

To deliver; to relieve.
To correct; to be correct.
To assist. The body of a barrel-shaped drum.

以匡王國 to deliver the royal kingdom.

臣下不匡 the minister who does not try to correct,—the vices of his prince.

尚賴匡救之德 may I still rely on your correcting and preserving virtue,—to aid me?

匡扶 to correct; to reconstruct; to reconstitute.

既匡既敕 you have been correct and faithful.

不能胥匡以生 they cannot help each other to preserve their lives.

匡其不及 or 以匡不逮 to help where there is a deficiency,—in conduct.

匡正 to reform; to put in order.

匡天下 to put the empire in order.

匡輔 to aid; to support.

匡方 square; squarely placed,—not awry.

匡州 an old name for 雲南府 Yünnan Fu.

匡人其如予何 what harm can the people of K'uang do to me?—so long as the cause of truth is uninjured. Said by Confucius when his life was in danger.

匡廬山 a lofty mountain in the Kiukiang Prefecture.

Read wang¹.

跛匡大 very lame.

𨔵¹
6401

R. 陽
See 筐
Even Upper.

𨔵¹
6402

R. 陽
See 筐
Even Upper.

𨔵⁴
6403

R. 陽
H. k'iong, v.
k'iong
See 筐
Even Upper.

𨔵¹
6404

R. 陽
See 匡
Even Upper.

𨔵⁴
6405

R. 陽
C. hong, v.
k'wang
See 筐
Even Upper.

筐¹
6406

R. 陽
C. hong,
k'wang
H. k'iong
F. k'woung
W. c'üoa
N. k'öng
P. }
M. } k'wang
Y. }
Sz. }
K. kwang
J. kiö, kō
A. k'woung
Even Upper.

Zealous; prompt.

𨔵𨔵 quick; urgent.

To fear; timid.

衆不𨔵懼 no one was afraid.
𨔵𨔵 timid.

The end of a coffin where it can be opened. A frame; frame-work; the skeleton of a lantern.

𨔵檔 the frame of a window or door.

One of the head waters of the river 湘 Hsiang in Hunan.

The socket of the eye.

兩目突出𨔵外 his eyes started out of their sockets.

高𨔵 high sockets,—sunken eyes.

眼𨔵大 proud; supercilious; scornful of details.

淚滿𨔵 tears filled her eyes.

A basket without a cover. A case or box. Used with 6403.

𨔵子 or 籬𨔵 a large open basket; baskets in general.

籬𨔵 baskets made (chiefly) of peeled mulberry-twigs.

一𨔵線 a basket of thread.

同𨔵牀 to sleep in the same bed.

燈籠𨔵 the frame of a lantern.

刀筆𨔵篋 knives (for erasing), pens, and cases (to contain written slips of bamboo).

筐¹
6406

𨔵¹
6407

R. 漾陽
C. hong, fong
H. k'iong
F. k'woung
W. } v. k'ung
N. }
P. k'wang
M. kwang
Y. } k'wang
Sz. }
K. kwang
J. kō, kiō
A. k'woung,
kwong
Sinking and
Even Upper
Irregular.

𨔵¹
6408

R. 陽
See 匡
Even Upper.

狂²
6409

R. 陽
C. k'wong
H. k'ong
F. k'woung
W. djüoa
N. gwöng
P. }
M. } k'wang
Y. }
Sz. }
K. kwang
J. kiö, gō
A. kwong
Even Lower.

家人筐篋中物不可揚於王庭也 the contents of family chests should not be displayed in the hall of a Prince,—incongruous.

To mislead; to cheat.

𨔵哄 to cheat.

𨔵騙 to deceive.

𨔵駕 I have failed (to keep my appointment) with you,—used when obliged to leave a guest.

The frame of a door or window fixed in a wall.

門𨔵 the frame of a door or window.

牆𨔵 a wall which surrounds an opening for a door or window.

苑𨔵 a park or garden wall.

Mad; wild; eccentric; ambitious; ardent; violent; outrageous; cruel. See 11, 193.

狂犬 a mad dog.

狂言 wild words; incoherent talk.

狂病 madness; frenzy.

因病狂卒 he became seriously ill and died.

狂疾 a mad fit.

狂躁 eccentric; cracked.

發狂 to go off one's head.

書狂 mad on books; a bibliomaniac.

酒狂 easily affected by wine; noisy in one's cups.

狂性 a violent disposition.

狂士 or 狂儒 a pedant.

狂癡 foolish; cracked.

狂²
6409

狂妄 arrogant; overbearing.
狂傲 proud; supercilious.
乃見狂且 but I see this mad fellow.
狂童之狂也且 you foolish, foolish fellow!
猖狂 outrageous; violent.
狂瀾 a severe flood; inundation.
狂興 very much exhilarated.
狂詈 outrageous abuse.
狂風巨浪 a violent gale and a heavy sea.
狂風大作 a furious gale of wind.
狂者進取 the ardent will advance and lay hold of,—truth; “the violent take it by force.”
狂花 a sulky guest; a “wet blanket.”
狂徒 a profligate.
狂蕩 dissolute.
狂簡 ambitious and hasty.
狂而不直 ardent and yet not upright.
古之狂也肆 the high-mindedness of antiquity showed itself in a disregard of small things.
今之狂也蕩 the high-mindedness of the present day shows itself in wild licence.

狂⁴
6410

R. 養
See 狂
J. kiō, kō
Rising Lower.

誑²
6411

R. 漾
C. fong
H. k'ong, kwang
F. wong, wong², kwong²
W. hōa
N. hwōng
P. kwang, kwang
K. kwang
J. kiō, kō
A. kwang
Sinking Irregular.

Lies; falsehood. To deceive.
誑言 or 誑語 extravagant talk; lies.
不要誑我 do not mislead me.
欺誑 to deceive; to make a fool of; used in the sense of “contempt of court.”
幼子常視無誑 young children are not given to deceiving,—they speak out the truth.
遞相欺誑 they fooled each other.

誑²
6411

况⁴
6412

R. 漾
C. fong
H. k'ong
F. hwong
W. hsiōa
N. hwōng
P. M. } k'wang
Y. Sz. }
K. hwang
J. kō, kiō
A. hwong
Sinking Upper.

誑騙不下 you don't fool me; that dodge won't go down.
受誑于彼 I have been deceived by him.
誑嫖 to visit brothels under false pretences,—without money.
Moreover; in addition.
How much more? or how much less? according to the sense; *a fortiori*. A time; a period; a juncture. To grow; to reach. Used with 5146. [Commonly written as below.]

况且 or 况復 or 况兼 or 况又 or 况乎 moreover; besides.

况係于君 (I would not do it for any one else), still less for you.

何况 or 而况 how much more? how much less? *a fortiori*.

你尙且不能, 何况我 if you can't do it, still less can I.

我妻兒現在苦饑, 何况于汝 my own wife and family are now in a state of destitution, how can I help you?

三下鐘已來不及, 而况五點 if you are not in time at 3 o'clock, how much less at 5 o'clock?

景况如何 how are things going with you? See 2143.

最像大鐘寺的景况 it looked remarkably like the Great Bell Temple.

近况 recent affairs.

近况如舊 matters remain as before.

近况未必佳也 the present outlook is not very rosy.

胸中作數日惡况 he passed several days of mental discomfort.

思其對而未知所况 was thinking of his answer, not knowing exactly how to frame it.

况味 flavour; character; quality.

太一况天馬下 as a gift from the Great Monad (God), the celestial horse came down.

壙⁴
6413

R. 漾
H. k'ong
F. k'wong
See 曠
Sinking Upper.

A brick grave; a vault; a tomb.

開壙 to dig a grave.

出壙 to remove a coffin; to change the place of burial.

從柩及壙 to follow a coffin to the grave.

進壙 to put into a tomb; to inter.

壙野 a wild covered with graves.

壙地 an open space; a vacant spot.

壙墀 wild; desert.

曠³
6414

R. 養
See 曠
Rising Irregular.

To hate; to abhor.

Read *kung*³. Violent.

曠悍 scornful.

曠⁴
6415

R. 漾
C. k'wong, fong
H. k'ong
F. k'wong², k'wong
W. k'oa
N. k'wōng
P. M. } k'wang
Y. Sz. }
K. kwang
J. kō
A. k'wang
Sinking Upper.

Desolate; waste; empty; unmarried. Distant; see 7058.

曠野 a wilderness.

無曠庶官 let not the officials be mere idlers.

曠日 to waste the day; to take time.

曠功 to neglect duty.

曠職 or 曠貴 to neglect the duties of one's office.

開曠 to reclaim waste lands.

空曠 empty; vacant; desolate.

漸怪耳目曠 gradually I was astonished to find that my ears and eyes became less receptive.

清曠 peaceful solitude.

曠安宅而弗居 to leave the tranquil home empty and not dwell in it,—misled by ambition, etc.

外無曠夫 no unmarried men about.

曠然無崖 far extending, without limit.

曠世不可求 no one in the wide world to be found,—to do it.

曠遠 or 曠隔 far apart.

曠邈 far from one's home.

曠⁴
6415

曠達 far-sighted; penetrating.
頒曠典 to issue an important edict,—as the Emperor.
曠蕩 to swagger.

獷⁴
6415a

繡⁴
6416

R. 漾
C. fong,
k'wong,
k'wang,
k'weng
H. k'ong³
F. k'woung³
See 曠
Sinking
Upper.

See 6587.

Fine floss silk.

厥筐織繡 the baskets were filled with fine silken fabrics and fine floss silk.

繡絮 unpicked cotton.

絲繡 refuse silk left after spooling; silk generally.

蠻者俗無絲繡 the Man barbarians have no silk stuffs.

三軍挾繡 the soldiers had quilted garments.

繡中引線 to draw a twist out of a mass of floss silk,—order from chaos.

屬繡 to die,—floss silk being held to the mouth and nose of very sick persons to test their breathing.

待母屬繡 wait until your mother is dead.

統⁴
6417

Same as 6416.

嬌¹
6418

KUEI.

R. 支
C. kwai, fai
F. hwi
W. cū
N. kwei
P. } kwei
M. }
K. kyu
J. ki
A. vi
Even Upper.

A river (or possibly two rivers) in Shansi, known as 嬌汭. Crafty; artful.

嬌州 an old name for 延慶州 Yen-ch'ing Chou in Chihli.

歸¹
6419

R. 微
C. kwai
H. kwei
F. kwi
W. kwai, kai
N. kwei, cū

Originally, the marriage of a woman. To return; to revert; to go back. To send back; to restore. To belong to; to unite; to arrange. To present; to give; to transfer. To divide, as

歸¹
6419

P. }
M. } kwei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. kwi
J. ki
A. kwi
Even Upper.

in arithmetic, by a single figure; short division; see 除 2638, and 13,349.

歸去 to go back.

歸家 to return home; to die.

歸回 to return home; to recover (something).

歸途 to return to the path; the way back or home.

歸日 the day of return; νόσ-τιμον ἡμέρ.

絕其歸路 cut off their retreat.

歸正 or 歸元 to return to the right way; to recover health. The second is also to restore the head of a decapitated official to his family.

歸宗 to return to the stock,—of cognates; to be re-admitted into the family.

視死如歸 to regard death as a return home.

歸伍 to return to one's regiment.

無所歸 or 無歸 no place to go to; destitute; without a home.

不醉無歸 never went home sober.

歸期 the date of one's return; the date of one's marriage; in the end; ultimately.

歸根 or 歸真 (or 究 or 實 or 齊) in the end; finally; sooner or later.

葉落歸根 when leaves fall and return to the root,—finally; the end.

歸古 or 歸世 or 歸泉 (see 3187) or 歸道山 to die.

歸佳城 to go back to the beautiful city,—to die.

歸于土 to go back to earth,—to die.

歸無 to return to nothing,—to die.

歸寂 to die,—of a Buddhist priest.

歸人 a dead man.

歸天 to go to heaven; to die, used of an Emperor.

歸田 to return to one's fields; to retire from office.

歸¹
6419

退歸林下 to retire from public life.

歸老 to retire from public life on account of old age.

催歸 hurry home!—a name for the goatsucker.

大歸 to return for good; the return home of a divorced wife.

歸位 to go back to one's seat,—a phrase often used imperatively by schoolmasters.

歸寧 a bride's visit to her parents, three days after marriage. Cf. ἐπιστροφή in modern Greece.

指歸 pointing to what one should go to; aim (of teaching); see 1791.

誰將西歸 who will go westward?

歸業 to return to one's trade; to restore property (to the owners).

物歸原主 let the property revert to its original owner.

歸趙 to return a thing to Chao,—to its proper place.

天下歸心 the hearts of the people turned towards him.

歸併 to be amalgamated.

歸併承辦 to revert to the joint management of.

歸於至當 to be classified as most suitable. See 1845.

歸另議 to become the subject of special negotiation.

歸官 to be confiscated.

歸中國入官 to become liable to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

歸入 or 歸內 to enter into; to come within the category of.

歸案 to bring into the case; to be committed for trial.

歸討 to press for payment.

歸帳 to collect debts.

歸坐 to take one's proper seat.

歸爲 to belong to.

歸管 to fall under the control of.

與歸 to revert to; to be one of.

念公之不可復見而

其誰與歸 thinking that I shall never see you again and that there is no one left to me.

歸¹

6419

歸個攏共 to make a total.

歸總 in a lump sum; collectively.

歸總湊到一塊 to strike an average; on the average.

歸本 to repay the principal of a sum.

歸類 to be classified or arranged.

各歸各類 each arranged under its proper head or class.

歸老包堆 put it all into the old lot or parcel.

歸堆買 to buy in one lot.

歸某人 to belong to such and such a person.

以歸畫一 in order to bring into uniformity.

歸命 or 歸依 to put one's trust in (e.g. Buddha). The first is also to tender submission.

歸服 or 歸降 to submit to; to yield; to return to allegiance.

歸咎于我 to throw the blame on me.

歸償 to repay; to compensate.

歸還 to send back; to repay.

歸舍 to send a present to be put in the mouth of a corpse. See 3818.

歸足 to make up an amount,—by instalments.

歸結 to wind up; to finish off; a general settlement, as of liabilities.

分歸本行 to analyse into original elements.

歸三年 at the expiration of three years.

歸妻 to bring home a wife.

女嫁日于歸 a girl marrying is called *yü kuei*.

之子于歸 this young lady is going to her future home.

自牧歸荑 from the pasture lands she gave me a shoot of white grass.

歸穎川何氏 belonging to Ying-ch'uan, née Ho, i.e. Mrs.

陳 Ch'ên, née Ho,—a formula inscribed by women on their visiting-cards, who being forbidden by etiquette to use their husband's name substitute that

歸¹

6419

of the district attached to the family surname. See 3273.

歸怨 to direct one's anger against.

歸政 to transfer or hand over the government or Throne.

把這幾本書歸着起

來 put these books back in their places.

把書歸着歸着 put the books in order.

我歸着你 I'll give you a hiding.

歸並歸並 or 歸着歸着 to divide.

歸法 the rules or system of division,—by any number up to 9 inclusive.

歸除 division and subtraction; division by any number above 10.

三歸 see 6429.

三歸四除 to divide by 34.

三歸三三除 to divide by 333.

四乘三歸 to multiply by 4 and divide by three,—as when turning catties into lb. av.

Read *kuei*⁴.

歸孔子豚 he sent to Confucius a pig, as a present.

齊人歸女樂 the people of Ch'i sent some female musicians, as a present.

A group of small hills. Grand; imposing.

Read *kuei*⁴. Alone; solitary.

歸然而有餘 alone in the midst of his abundance.

歸¹

6420

R. 支寘

N. *kwei*K. *kiu*J. *ki*A. *k'ui*

Even Upper.

龜¹

6421

R. 支

W. *cü*N. *kwei*, *cü*

See 歸

Even Upper.

龜¹

6421

元 Yüan dynasty. Often painted on walls, meaning that whoever commits a nuisance is no better than a tortoise. See 中 2875. Radical 213.

龜從 to consult the tortoise,—i.e. the markings on its shell, upon which a regular system of divination was constructed.

元龜 the great tortoise,—especially good for divination and proper for Imperial use.

乃卜三龜 he then divined according to the three prognostics given by the tortoise.

龜卜 divination by the shell of a tortoise.

我龜既厭 our tortoises are wearied out,—and will tell us no more.

契龜 to singe the tortoise-shell,—as was done before divining.

維龜正之 the tortoise-shell decided,—the site.

龜殼 tortoise-shell. See 7749.

龜背 arched like the back of a tortoise.

龜板 tortoise boards,—the shell of the tortoise.

龜齡 long life.

龜鶴同春 may your springs be as many as those of the tortoise and crane.

龜貨 shell merchandise,—valuable goods.

靈龜 or 龜頭 the penis.

像一個靈龜 like a spiritual tortoise,—very wise.

逼得像烏龜 like a worried tortoise,—not daring to show its head.

龜公 or 烏龜 a cuckold.

龜子 or 龜孫 or 小烏龜 terms of abuse used in the sense of misbegotten.

龜爪 a procurer; a bawd.

神龜能見夢於元君，而不能避余且之網 a divine tortoise can interpret the prince of Yüan's dream, yet it cannot escape Yü Ch'ieh's (a fisherman) net!

龜¹
6421

如龜蛇混形 like a tortoise and a snake entwined,—such is the form of the God of Courage; see 10,629, and 12,744.

龜鑑 a magic mirror; see 1644.

金龜 a small species of *Emys*, much used in divination. A mark of distinction of the second class, substituted by 武后 the Empress Wu for the 金魚; see 13,510.

水龜 the sea-turtle.

秦龜 the Ch'in (*i.e.* Shansi) tortoise,—the land tortoise.

綠毛龜 the green-haired terrapin from Ssüch'uan, on which a species of conferva grows.

龜尿 tortoise urine,—used for deafness.

龜脚 a sea-anemone.

Read *chiu*¹ or *ch'iu*¹.

龜茲 a country of Central Asia; Kuchah.

Read *chün*¹.

龜手 chapped hands,—*i.e.* hands marked like a tortoise-shell.

規¹
6422

R. 銑
See 現
A. ngien
Rising Lower.

規¹
6423

R. 支
C. k'wai
H. kwei
F. kie
W. cü, kwai
N.
P.
M. kwei
Y.
Sz.
K. kiu
J. ki
A. kwi
Even Upper.

A pair of compasses. A circle; the circle within which is right conduct; a rule; a regulation; a custom; a usage; hence, a fee. The disc of the sun or moon. To plan.

規矩 the compasses and square; a rule; a custom. See 2830, 3009.

圓者不以規,方者不以矩 things which are (naturally) round require no compasses, things which are rectangular require no squares,—to make them so.

進退一成規一成矩 he came in and went out as per square and compasses,—with great decorum.

規¹
6423

不以規矩,不成方圓 without compasses and the square, you cannot make squares and circles.

規矩錢 fees, etc.; see below.

規矩人 a properly-behaved man.

沒規矩的東西 you unmannerly fellow!

合六而成規 six (curved knives) put together form a circle.

不見機而守舊規者 a stupid Conservative.

規正 to adjust.

規畫 to mark out; to draw up, as a scheme.

規例 or 規制 regulations; by-laws.

規條 regulations,—specially applied to the documents sent periodically by a Guild to each of its members.

規模 a pattern; a plan; a rule.

規模閎壯 on a vast scale,—as a building.

不肯規規模擬 he would not follow the regular rules,—of the art.

五規 the five rules of Ssü-ma Kuang were:

保業 attend to business, 惜時 don't waste time, 遠謀 look well ahead, 謹微 be faithful in small things, and 務實 tell the truth.

規過 to correct one's faults.

規訓 to give advice and teaching.

規引 to lead by advice.

規度 to design; to fit to a design.

定規 to settle upon rules; to arrange; to decide; established rules; it is certain that.

規費 or 規銀 fees; commission; gratuities chargeable by custom rather than by regulation.

規平銀 or 規銀 or 規元 see 9310.

節規 the customary presents, given at "quarter-day" (see 1477) by subordinates to their superiors, etc.

規¹
6423

額規 a fixed fee.

行 *hang*² 規 trade custom; recognised fees, payable in the course of business operations.

陋規 bribes; irregular fees.

月規 a monthly fee.

月半規 the half-full moon.

其形如規 circular in shape.

子規 a name for the goatsucker or nightjar. See 6312, 6428, 11,918, 12,317.

規避 to scheme to get out of an official appointment.

規規然 disconcerted.

Same as 6422.

To cut cloth for clothes.

Name of a tree, called 樊槻, from the bark of which is made an indelible ink.

The fresh-water porpoise, found in the Yang-tsze. See 6441.

The robin magpie. Used with 6423 for "nightjar."

To follow; to conform to. Used by the Buddhists for 6419.

三皈 the three refuges of the Buddhist, as below. Sanskrit: *Trisaranā*.

皈依佛 I take my refuge in Buddha.

嬰¹
6424

規¹
6425

R. 支
See 規
Even Upper.

規¹
6426

R. 支
See 規
Even Upper.

鯢¹
6427

R. 支
See 規
Even Upper.

雉¹
6428

R. 支
See 規
Even Upper.

皈¹
6429

R. 微
W. kwai
See 歸
Even Upper.

皈¹

6429

皈依法 I take my refuge in the Law,—of Buddha.

皈依僧 I take my refuge in the Priesthood.

鬼³

6430

尾

C. kwai

H. kwai

F. kwai

W. cū

N. kwai, cū

P.

M. } kwai

Y.

Sz.

K. kwai

J. ki

A. kwai

Rising Upper.

Spirits; spiritual beings. The spirits of the dead. A ghost; a goblin; a boggy; devils, popularly depicted as skeletons in all but the features, which are hideous and repulsive. They may be either clothed or unclothed; their bodies throw no shadow, and they are fond of dark corners. There are said to be both good and bad *kuei*, but it is around the latter that most popular superstitions have gathered. One of the zodiacal constellations; see *Tables, Vb.* Radical 194. See 7140.

鬼神 devils and gods; good and evil spirits; "religion;" the soul.

鬼神其依 the spirits signified their consent.

敬鬼神而遠^{yüan}之 respect spiritual beings but keep them at a distance.

山川鬼神 the spirits of hill and stream.

鬼神無常享 the spirits do not always accept the sacrifices offered.

雖聰明正直之鬼神，尚不敢貪天之功以爲己力 even the most enlightened and perfect spirit would not venture to arrogate to itself the merit of God.

不能事鬼神 I am incapable of serving the gods.

不媚鬼神 never tried to conciliate the spirits,—of an infidel.

鬼神難欺 it is difficult to deceive the gods.

不以鬼神爲意 paying no regard to religion.

鬼³

6430

家鬼害家神 a family imp injuring a family god,—one of a lower generation behaving badly to one of a higher generation, in the same family.

鬧着鬼兒神兒的 telling infernal lies.

鬼使神差 effected by supernatural means.

神出鬼入 (或沒) like the gods going out, like devils coming in,—of mysterious movements.

精神離形，各歸其真，故謂之鬼，鬼歸也 when the spirit leaves the body, each reverts to its pure (*i.e.* elementary) state: it is therefore called *kuei*, which is the same as 歸 *kuei*¹ to revert.

未能事人，焉能事鬼 while you cannot serve men, how can you serve spirits?

非其鬼而祭之，詔也 for a man to sacrifice to a spirit which does not belong to him, is flattery.

鬼物 a demon; a boggy.

鬼方 the demon regions,—a name for the Hun country under the 商 Shang dynasty.

鬼王 the king of the demons.

鬼卒 attendants upon the above.

鬼判 a judge in Purgatory.

入鬼門關 to enter the gate of spirits,—to die.

半登鬼錄 half of them have died.

人處疾則貴醫，有禍則畏鬼 the sick man honours the physician: he who is in trouble fears evil spirits,—as the causes of his misfortunes.

鬼魂 a ghost; a spirit.

像活鬼一般 he looked just like a (Chinese) ghost,—so emaciated was he.

犯鬼 or 鬼迷 to be possessed with a devil.

冤鬼 an injured ghost,—as that of a murdered man whose murderer has not been brought to justice.

鬼³

6430

鎗砲口裏鬼 ghosts of the cannon's mouth,—killed in battle. Used in the sense of "food for powder."

餓鬼 see 3317.

食人鬼 demons who devour men,—the 羅刹 or 羅叉 Rākchasa or Rakchas of Buddhism. Also applied to the aborigines of Ceylon.

打鬼 to drive out devils; to exorcise.

鴉片鬼 a besotted opium-smoker.

說鬼話 or 禱鬼 to talk or mutter to oneself.

鬼胎 a devil-womb,—which though pregnant does not bring forth; an abortion; a malicious plot or scheme.

鬼密 secret.

鬼弊 a secret and dishonest understanding.

鬼商量 consulting together privately; to have a secret understanding with another to the detriment of some enterprise.

鬼頭風 a whirlwind; a tornado.

鬼頭錢 the Carolus dollar,—so called from the king's head on the obverse; foreign coins in general.

鬼頭鬼腦 hiding and peeping.

鬼頭蛤蟆眼 devil-headed and frog-eyed,—hideous.

鬼子 or 番鬼子 or 洋鬼子 devils or foreign devils,—a favourite term of abuse applied to foreigners.

鬼拏鬼 a devil catching a devil,—a thief to catch a thief.

白日鬼 a thief.

鬼火 will-o'-the-wisp.

鬼病 devil disease,—used of the commission of various sly acts of dishonesty, squeezing, etc.

鬼祟 devil's pranks.

作鬼 to play the devil,—to indulge in illicit practices.

弄鬼 to play devils' pranks, as when appearing to and frightening people.

掉鬼 to play tricks.

鬼³
6430

鬼混 to fool; to delude.

鬼目 see 3675.

逼觀疑鬼功 looked at close, it seemed to be supernatural work.

鬼門 the "slips" on a Chinese stage.

門鬼 the catch on the bar of a door.

鬼宿 the 23rd constellation,—the stars γ δ η θ in Cancer.

人不知, 鬼不覺的 in-scrutable; mysterious.

人有三分怕鬼 men are ³/₁₀ afraid of devils.鬼有七分怕人 devils are ⁷/₁₀ afraid of men.

馬見鬼, 直了眼 when a horse sees a bogey, it stares with terror. Donkeys are exempt from this fear. Cf. Balaam's ass.

鬼車 a goatsucker (*Caprimulgus stictomus*).

鬼節 the festival of the dead on the 15th of the 7th moon, when sacrifices are offered to the spirits supposed to be roaming about uncared for or unburied.

鬼烏 the white-necked or "parson" crow.

鬼白 *Podophyllum versipelle*, Hance.媿¹
6431

Same as 6498.

愧¹
6432

See 6498.

瑰¹
6433

A kind of jasper. See 玫瑰 7721.

瓊瑰玉佩 precious jasper and gems for his girdle pendant.

瑰意琦行 noble ideas and worthy deeds.

瑰璋 extraordinary; pre-eminent.

Read *kuei*⁴.

玫瑰花 the rose.

R. 灰
C. *kwai*², *kwai*¹
H. *kwai*¹
F. *koui*²
W. *kwai*², *kwai*¹
N. *kwai*¹
P. *kwai*¹
M. *kwai*¹
Y. *kwai*¹
Sz. *kwai*¹
K. *kwai*¹
J. *kai*, *kūi*, *ku*
A. *kwai*², *shou*¹
Even Upper
Irregular.

圭¹
6434R. 齊
W. *cü*
N. *kwei*

See 閨

Even Upper.

A gem-token conferred by the Emperor upon a feudal prince, as a symbol of dignity and authority. See 8278.

桓圭 the token conferred upon a 公 Duke.

信圭 the token conferred upon a 侯 Marquis.

躬圭 the token conferred upon an 伯 Earl.

土圭 a sundial.

禹錫玄圭 Yü presented a dark-coloured gem-stone,—upon the completion of his labours.

執圭 to grasp the token,—to be in office.

有圭角 having the angles of the *kuei*,—correct; proper.

白圭之玷, 尚可磨也 a flaw in a white gem-token may be ground away,—but for a flaw in speech there is nothing to be done.

釐爾圭瓚 I give you a large libation-cup of jade.

一刀圭 a pinch of anything.

圭璋 a tally used in war, like the 符 3687.

桂⁴
6435R. 霽
See 閨Sinking
Upper.The cassia or cinnamon tree (*Cinnamomum cassia*, Bl.). [Stands pictorially for 貴 6461 having rank; see 蟾 342.]

桂是四季開花者 the cassia blooms all the year round. See 8090.

桂子 cassia buds, immature fruit of the above.

桂子蘭孫 blooming sons and grandsons.

桂枝 cassia twigs.

桂皮 cassia lignea.

桂花 or 巖桂 *Osmanthus fragrans*, Lour.

桂花油 or 桂葉油 or 桂皮油 cassia oil.

桂花布 spotted stuffs.

桂⁴
6435

桂月 the cassia moon,—the eighth moon.

月桂 a variety of *Osmanthus fragrans*, Lour.

月桂子 immature flowers of cinnamon, dried as a drug.

玉桂 or 肉桂 cinnamon, made from the bark of old trees.

米珠薪桂 rice like pearls and fuel like cinnamon,—so scarce and dear.

桂林府 Cassia-Grove City or Kuei-lin Fu,—the capital of Kuangsi.

任意侵入桂境 had made an unauthorised raid into the Kuei-lin Prefecture.

桂江 the Cassia River,—in Kuangsi.

手攀丹桂 to grasp the red cassia,—to be appointed to the Han-lin.

桂圓 dried lungans.

桂圓肉 stoned lungans.

桂圓湯 a sweet soup made of the dried lungan fruit.

桂帶 silk ribbons.

切桂置酒中 chop up cassia and put it in wine,—recipe for cassia wine.

Same as 6434.

珪⁴
6436筴⁴
6437R. 霽
See 桂Sinking
Upper.

A fine kind of bamboo growing in Kuangtung and Chehkiang.

筴簾 a fine-woven bamboo-splint basket.

筴竹鎗 bamboo opium-pipes.

袿¹
6438R. 齊
See 圭

Even Upper.

The upper part of a woman's dress.

袿裳鮮明 her jacket and skirt were bright and new.

微風動袿 a light breeze moved her jacket.

邽¹
6439R. 齊
See 閨

Even Upper.

Name of two Districts under the Han dynasty, 上邽 in Kansuh and 下邽 in Shensi.

閨¹

6440

R. 齊
C. kwai
H. kwei
F. kie
W. cü
N.
P.
M. } kwei
Y.
Sz.
K. kin
J. kei, ke
A. kwe
Even Upper.

The women's apartments; the private quarters in an official or family residence.

閨閣 or 閨門 or 閨中 or 深閨 or 金閨 the women's apartments. See 6459.

少疾閨門 in his youth he had been too fond of women.

深閨處 *ch'u*³ 女 a virgin of the inner apartments.

孝立閨庭 filial piety is learnt at home.

蘭閨 a lady's apartment; a boudoir.

閨女 or 閨秀 a young unmarried lady.

老閨女 a term for the youngest sister in a family. Also, for an old maid.

閨女不養娘 an unmarried daughter is of no use in supporting her mother,—it takes a son to do that.

寂寂春閨 the quiet retirement of a young lady.

通金閨籍 to be inscribed upon the roll of officials.

知人閨闥 to know men's secret doings.

鯨¹

6441

R. 佳齊
See 鞋圭
K. he
J. ai, kei
A. kwe
Even Upper.

A name for the fresh-water porpoise. Also read *hsi*².

鯨 *hsi*² 菜 an old name for flesh and vegetable diet. See 6427.

Read *wa*¹. A Taoist god, 鯨 蠶, represented as a child two feet high holding a sword. See 7498.

晷³

6442

R. 紙
See 軌
Rising Upper.

Shadow; that which marks shadow; the gnomon of a sun-dial; hence, time.

日晷 a sun-dial.

日影光晷 the sun has thrown a shadow across the bright dial.

移晷 a movement of the shadow on the dial,—awhile.

晷³

6442

不遺餘晷 or 無停晷 without a moment's intermission.

膏油以繼晷 fat and oil to lengthen the day,—an allusion by Han Wên-kung to candles and lamps.

飛晷 the flying shadow on the dial,—time flies.

天寒晷短 the weather is cold and the days are short.

曆³

6443

R. 紙
See 軌
Rising Upper.

Dried up; exhausted.

泉曆 the spring is dried up.

See 3204.

鰕⁴

6444

R. 月霽
See 厥
A. kwe
Entering Upper.

A kind of perch, with broad belly, large mouth, small scales, and black stripes. Also read *chiieh*¹.

閃出一個鰕婆 out darted a female perch.

効¹

6446

R. 支
See 崎危
Even Upper and Lower.

Worn out; exhausted.

彫効之民 an exhausted people.

途長而足効 the way is long and my feet are weary.

祓³

6447

R. 紙
See 詭
Rising Upper.

To sacrifice at the five mountains.

頰³

6448

R. 紙
See 跬
Rising Upper.

A strap to hold a cap on the head.

有頰者弁 those with their leather caps fastened on,—at a feast.

宄³

6449

R. 紙
See 軌
K. kwi, kwe
Rising Upper.

A traitor; explained by the Jesuits as Satan at the head of nine ranks of angels. [To be distinguished from 究 2266.]

奸宄 external and internal traitors, respectively.

結爲內宄 to form into a traitorous cabal within.

汎³

6450

R. 紙
See 軌
Rising Upper.

A spring issuing from the side of a hill.

有冽汎泉 ye cold waters, issuing in all directions from the spring,—do not soak the firewood I have cut! Alluding to official extortions. [This is the correct form of 九泉 2263, 3187.]

軌³

6451

R. 紙
C. kwai
H. kwei
F. kwi
W. cü
N. kwei
P.
M. } kwei
Y.
Sz.
K. kwe, kwi
J. ki
A. kwi
Rising Upper.

The axle of a wheel. The rut of a wheel; a track; a path; an orbit.

濟盈不濡軌 the full ford will not wet the axle.

天下車同軌 all over the empire axle-trees are of the same breadth. See 12,633.

書文車軌誰能外 who can go outside of the written language or of the cart-rut?

軌轍 a rut.

城門之軌, 兩馬之力 與 are the ruts at the gate of a city made by a single two-horse chariot?—it is a matter of time.

軌道 a groove; a regular track; an orbit; a railroad.

鐵軌 rails; a railway.

鐵路軌線 the line or route of a railway.

軌路 the "racers," of artillery; a railroad.

軌法 or 軌範 the law of the rut,—of following in the beaten track; hence, a rule; a guide.

不軌 not following in the rut; irregular; eccentric.

揭人不軌 to accuse a person of being a suspicious character.

乃謀不軌 accordingly began to plan a *coup d'Etat*.

軌³

6451

超死惟一軌 there is but one road to the grave.

軌祕 craftily concealed.

軌謀 to plot.

甌³

6452

R. 紙

See 軌

Rising Upper.

癸³

6453

R. 紙

C. kwai²H. kwai²F. koui², v.woui²

W. 'cui

N. } 'kwei

P. }

M. kwai²Y. kwai²

K. kyu, v. kie

J. ki

A. kwi²

Rising Upper

Irregular.

葵

6454

See 6491.

簋³

6455

R. 紙

See 軌

Rising Upper.

A round or (?) square vase for holding cooked grain at sacrifices and feasts. See 3639.

於我乎每食四簋 he assigned to us at every meal four vases of grain.

簋碗 vases and bowls.

九大簋 nine large courses,—as at an entertainment.

食土簋 to eat from delf dishes,—as Yao and Shun did.

簋簋 round and square vessels used at sacrifices.

倅³

6456

R. 紙

See 詭

Rising Upper.

To deceive; to pretend; used for 6459. A post; a pillar; a support.

爭爲倅辯 to argue over paradoxes.

堦³

6457

R. 紙 寘

W. cü

See 詭 軌

Rising Upper.

恠³

6458

R. 紙

See 詭

Rising Upper.

詭³

6459

R. 紙

See 軌

Rising Upper.

詭

6459

R. 紙

See 軌

Rising Upper.

詭

6459

R. 紙

See 軌

Rising Upper.

詭

6459

R. 紙

See 軌

Rising Upper.

詭

6459

R. 紙

See 軌

Rising Upper.

詭

6459

R. 紙

See 軌

Rising Upper.

詭

6459

R. 紙

See 軌

Rising Upper.

Dilapidated; in ruins.

To change; to alter; to be shifty.

恠變 to trim; to be a turncoat.

恠異 strange; marvellous, as when able to change one's shape.

To deceive; to cheat; cunning. To oppose; to offend.

無縱詭隨 let us give no indulgence to the wily and obsequious.

莫從詭嘴 do not listen to artful tongues.

詭詐 or 詭譎 cunning; treacherous.

詭計多端 full of cunning tricks.

詭賊 treacherous.

詭易 to alter with intent to deceive.

詭謀 treacherous schemes.

詭辭 lying words.

其名爲弔詭 this is called a paradox.

詭名 to falsify names.

有所詭于天之理與 have I offended in aught against the laws of God?

爲之詭遇,一朝而獲十 (I drove) for him so as to cunningly intercept (the birds), and in one morning he got ten.

詭毀 to defame; to slander.

To kneel. The legs of a crab, so called because they are bent as though kneeling. See 4140.

跪下 or 跪倒 to kneel down.

跪拜 to kneel and make obeisance.

跪⁴

6460

P. M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. kwei²

J. ki

A. kwi², 'kwi

Rising Lower

Irregular.

跪謝 to kneel and thank.

跪接 to receive kneeling.

半跪 to kneel on one knee,—introd. under the Mongols.

跪鍊 kneeling on chains,—an illegal punishment, which has been used to extort evidence.

跪送 to bid good-bye on one's knees,—out of respect.

跪香 to kneel with a stick of incense in one's hand, as is done penitentially; also, a punishment inflicted upon schoolboys.

跪奏 to memorialise the Emperor on one's knees,—reverently.

跪稟 to respectfully petition.

跪官跪府 (or 廳) the kneeling before the Court.

羊有跪乳之恩 kids have the grace to suck kneeling.

跪罰 the kneeling punishment,—as inflicted by shrews upon weak husbands.

怕婆頂燈,跪到五更 afraid of his wife, with a lamp on his head, he will kneel until the fifth night-watch,—of a hen-pecked husband.

Honourable, with special reference to official rank; esteemed; prized; high-class, as opposed to 賤

1589; conventionally applied to the belongings of others. Dear; expensive.

[貴 is an early form of this character.]

以貴不以長 chang³ (the precedence of children is regulated) by honourable birth not by age,—the children of the wife rank before those of the concubine.

皆不知爲貴官也 no one knew he was a high official,—so badly was he dressed.

富貴 wealthy and having official rank.

貴人 a man of position; an official of high rank.

貴者雖自貴,視之若

埃塵 the high-placed, although himself high-placed, he regarded as of no account. See 1589.

跪

6461

R. 未

C. kwai

H. kwei

F. koui, kwi

W. cü

N. kwei, cü

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. kwi

J. ki

A. kwi, v. kwü

Sinking

Upper.

貴⁴
6461

新貴 newly-made graduates of the 2nd or 3rd degrees.

貴姓 what is your honourable name?

貴國 your honourable nation.

貴恙 your honourable disease.

貴紀 your servant.

貴治 your jurisdiction.

貴班 your rank.

貴任 your post.

貴前程 what rank have you?

貴籍 your home.

貴報 your valuable journal.

貴寓 your lodging,—to travelers.

貴庚 your honourable age?

貴業 your honourable occupation.

有何貴幹 what is your honourable business with me?

提高貴手 raise high your noble hand,—and let me slip under it and escape.

貴客 an honoured guest; worthy clients or patrons, as of a tradesman.

尊貴 or 貴重 to esteem; to honour; to prize.

尊貴有德 to honour the virtuous.

貴重物件 a rare article.

貴生於少, 賤生於所有 things become valuable because of their rarity, and cheap because of their abundance.

貴相 a physiognomy indicating success in official life.

貴妃 an Imperial concubine of the 3rd rank.

貴人 an Imperial concubine of the 4th rank; a dignitary. See above.

嬌貴 a darling; a pet.

不貴乎此 not to set store by this.

不貴異物 not to value extraordinary things.

貴器 valuable things,—children.

政貴有恒 in government, make consistency of first importance.

貴⁴
6461

事貴原心 in all matters, have regard for the intention.

貴合於秦 to regard alliance with Ch'in as most important.

貴價 a high price.

價錢太貴 the price is too high.

貴州 the province of Kueichou.

雲貴 Yunnan and Kueichou.

貴縣 a District in Kuangsi.

稱督曰督部堂, 撫曰撫部院, 不用貴字

in correspondence with Viceroys and Governors, (the Provincial Assemblies) will use *tu pu tang* and *fu pu yüan*, respectively, and will not insert the word "honourable."

憤⁴
6462

Troubled; anxious. See 天 11,208.

R. 隊

See 贖

K. *kwe*

J. *kwai, ke*

A. *houi*

Sinking

Lower.

鑽⁴
6463

櫃⁴
6464

R. 寘

C. *kwai*

H. *k'wai*

F. *k'wai*

W. *djü*

N. *gwei, v. djü*

P. *kwai*

M. *kwai*

Y. *kwai*

Sz. *kwai*

K. *kwai*

J. *kwai, ke*

A. *kwai*

Sinking

Lower.

Same as 6464, 6465.

A counter in a shop; a press; a wardrobe; a box.

櫃檯 or 櫃圍 a counter in a shop.

掌櫃的 the manager of a shop.

櫃桶 the drawer of a counter; a till.

櫃房 a counting-house.

本櫃貨物 the goods or stock-in-trade of our firm.

櫃子 a cupboard; a wardrobe.

書櫃 a book-cupboard.

水櫃 reservoirs of water, kept as a precaution against fire; a ship's water-tanks.

打羅櫃 a machine for bolting flour.

押櫃 a deposit; earnest-money.

櫃⁴
6464

金滕櫃 a metal-bound coffer; a safe for storing documents.

八櫃 the eight headings under which accounts are kept at some *yaméns*. See 9880.

匱⁴
6465

R. 寘

See 櫃

Sinking

Lower.

Same as 6464. Also read *k'uei*⁴. To absorb. Exhausted; failing; deficient. See 10,254.

其銅腥爲水銀所匱 the frowzy smell of the bronze is absorbed by quicksilver,—spread over it.

孝子不匱, 永錫爾類 for such filial piety without ceasing, there will ever be conferred blessing on you.

日給不匱 the daily allowance not deficient.

會⁴
6466

See 5184.

儈⁴
6467

R. 泰

C. *k'ui*

H. *k'wai*

F. *kwoui*

W. *kwai*

N. *kwai*

P. *kwai*

M. *kwai*

K. *kwai*

J. *kwai, ku*

A. *k'wai*

Sinking Upper

Irregular.

創⁴
6468

R. 泰

C. *k'ui*

H. *k'wai*

F. *kwoui*

W. *kwai*

N. *kwai*

P. *kwai*

M. *kwai*

Y. *kwai*

Sz. *kwai*

K. *kwai*

J. *kwai, ke*

A. *k'wai*

Sinking Upper.

A broker; a middleman. To give a hint; to tip a wink. Also read *k'uai*⁴.

市儈 or 牙儈 a broker; used contemptuously of one who purchases official rank.

市儈固不足南面哉 a purchaser of rank is not fit to be an official.

儈心 to communicate by a nod or sign.

To cut; to amputate; to break off.

創子 or 創子手 an executioner.

厝⁴
6469

R. 泰
See 鰓
K. kwe
Sinking Upper.

An outhouse; a barn.

天厝 and 厝積 names of groups of stars.

檜⁴
6470

R. 泰
C. k'ui
H. k'wai
F. kwou
W. kwai
N. kwei
P. kwei, hwei
M. hwei
K. hwe
J. kwai, ye
A. koui
Sinking Upper
Irregular.

Chinese juniper, *Juniperus chinensis*, L. also known as 刺柏 and 檜柏. Original form of 6333.

翰檜 ornaments on a coffin.

檜楫松舟 oars of juniper and boats of pine.

自檜以下 from the Odes of Kuei onwards,—he made no remark. Hence, insignificant; unworthy of notice.

澮⁴
6471

R. 泰卦
C. k'ui
H. k'wai
F. kwou
W. kwai
N. kwei
P. kwai
M. k'wai
K. k'wae, kwe, v. hwe
J. kwai, ke
A. k'wai
Sinking Upper.

Water flowing; a drain; a water-tank.

涓澮 a brook; a rivulet.

溝澮皆盈 the ditches (for irrigation are all full.

澮河 the northern branch of the river 淮 Huai.

澮州 an old name of 翼城縣 I-ch'êng Hsien in Shansi.

獯⁴
6472

R. 卦泰
C. k'ui
F. kwou, v. kwai
W. kwai
N. kwei
P. kwai, kwei
M. k'wai
Y. kwei
K. k'wae, kwe, v. hwe
J. kwai, ke
A. k'wai
Sinking Upper.

Crafty; mischievous.

狡獯 cunning; wily; treacherous.

瘡⁴
6473

R. 泰
C. v. k'ui
F. kwou
N. kwei
J. kwai, ke
A. k'wai
Sinking Upper.

Dangerously ill; diseased.

Read wei¹. To shout out.

禱⁴
6474

R. 泰
See 厝
K. hwe
Sinking Upper.

To pray; to invoke the aid of the gods.

膾⁴
6475

R. 泰
C. k'ui
H. k'wai
F. kwou
W. kwai
N. kwei
P. kwei
K. kwe, v. hwe
J. kwai, ke
A. k'wai
Sinking Upper.

Minced meat. [Often used of the famous carp of Kiangnan, which can only be eaten on the spot.] Also read k'uai⁴.

膾殘魚 Chinese whitebait (*Leucosoma argentea*).

魚鼈膾鯉 roast turtle and minced carp.

膾炙人口 to tickle people's palates,—used of literary compositions.

人多膾炙之 it was very widely appreciated.

鰓⁴
6476

Same as 6475.

旂⁴
6477

R. 泰
See 厝
Sinking Upper.

A flag to signal with.

旂動而鼓 when I wave my flag, beat the drums,—for advance.

其旂如林 their banners were like a forest,—in number.

脰⁴
6478

R. 泰
See 瞶
Sinking Upper.

A pain in the loins.

脰腰 lumbago.

腎⁴
6479

Same as 6478.

劓⁴
6480

R. 霽
See 桂
Sinking Upper.

To cut; to wound; to injure.

劓痛之後, 尚忌操刀 you wait until you have cut yourself before you avoid handling a knife.

不劓於義 not to violate one's sense of duty.

廉而不劓 be strict (in doing one's duty) but without injuring others.

恢¹
6481

R. 灰
W. k'wai
N. k'wei
See 灰
K. kwe, v. hwe
Even Upper.

Great; liberal. Very. Also read hui¹. See 12,515.

志量恢宏 full of a resolute energy.

恢復城池 with great effort to re-capture a city.

恢先緒 to improve upon the ancestral legacy,—by still further exertions.

盔¹
6482

R. 灰
C. k'wai
H. k'wei
F. k'wei
W. k'wai
N. k'wei
P. k'wei
M. k'wei
Y. k'wei
K. kwe, v. hwe
J. kwai, ke
A. k'oui
Even Upper.

A helmet; used pictorially for 魁 6499, first (at examinations). A basin. A block on which caps are made.

盔甲 helmet and coat of mail.

盔頭 a cap or hat block.

新盔的 fresh from the block, sc. new. Also, a new style (of hat).

丟盔擄甲 to be terribly fatigued or exhausted.

談¹
6483

R. 灰
W. hwei, k'wai
N. k'wei, hwei
P. k'wei
See 灰
K. kwe, v. hwe
Even Upper.

To jest; to joke; to chaff. Also read hui¹. See 13,382.

談笑 to make game of.

談劇 to play with.

談啁 to chaff; to indulge in repartee.

談諧無所忌 he exercised his wit without any restraint.

虧¹
6484

R. 支
C. k'wai
H. k'wei
F. k'ie, k'wi, v. k'ie
W. k'wai, c'ü
N. k'wei, c'ü
P. k'wei
M. k'wei
Y. k'wei
Sz. k'wei
K. kiu, v. hin
J. ki
A. k'ui
Even Upper.

To wane; to be wanting; to fail; to be deficient (see 6510); to go bankrupt. Owing to; in consequence of; happily; luckily.

月滿則虧 the moon reaches the full and then wanes.

不虧不崩 never waning, never failing,—long may you reign!

虧欠 to owe more than one can pay; to be in arrears.

負虧甚鉅 he incurred very large debts,—as by gambling.

虧銀 or 虧耗 to lose money.

虧¹

6484

虧蝕 to cause loss to.....

虧價 an underpayment.

虧他 to underpay him.

虧短 short,—as in money or delivery of goods.

虧空 a deficit; a failure to meet liabilities.

拉虧空 to run into debt.

以庫內虧欸過巨 because the deficit in the treasury was so large.

虧缺 a deficiency.

虧累 to involve in losses.

虧折 to be short; to suffer loss.

虧損 to injure; to fail; to be deficient.

虧賠 to make up a deficiency.

虧本 to lose capital; to fail in business.

已虧倒三四家 three or four families have already become bankrupt.

吃虧 or 受虧 to suffer loss, —a term of general application.

吃他的虧 to be his victim.

虧負 to be ungrateful or unjust to; to abandon.

我不虧負你 I won't treat you unfairly.

虧心之人 an ungrateful man.

虧心事 a discreditable affair.

問心無虧 nothing on one's conscience.

無虧心自安 he who has nothing on his conscience is naturally at peace.

他有點兒虧心 he has somewhat of a bad conscience.

虧我言語 owing to what I said.

虧你醫好我眼 it is owing to you that my eyes were healed.

幸虧 luckily; happily.

虧得兒子已得了官 happily, my son, you are already in office.

虧了你 I have troubled you, —thank you! thanks to you!

欸²

6485

R. 支

See 葵

Even Lower.

戮²

6486

R. 支

See 葵

Even Lower.

揆²

6487

R. 紙

C. *śk'wai*H. *śk'wei*F. *śk'ui*W. *śdjü, ścü*N. *gwei*P. *śk'wei*Y. *śkwei, śk'wei*K. *kiu*J. *ki*A. *kwi*

Rising Lower

Irregular.

睽²

6488

R. 齊

C. *śk'wai*F. *śk'ie, śk'wi*W. *śgü, śdjü,**śdjü*

See 葵

A. *śk'we*

Even Lower.

睽²

6489

R. 齊

See 睽

Even Lower.

Agitation of mind; anxiety.

A lance.

一人冕執戮 one man in a great officer's cap and holding a lance.

To consider; to calculate.

揆文教 to cultivate learning and moral duties.

揆之以日 he determined the aspect (of the palace) by the sun,—so that it should face the south.

揆度 to estimate; to consider.

揆情度 to 理 considering all things,—i.e. the principles which govern all cases and the circumstances which modify a special case.

納于百揆 was appointed to be General Regulator,—of affairs of State, i.e. to be Prime Minister.

其揆一也 their principles are found to be the same.

揆手 the master-mind; the best hand.

In opposition; separated; distant.

睽違日久 long separated.

睽別一月 separated for a month.

睽隔 separated; apart; isolation; estrangement; obstruction of free intercourse.

始睽終合 separated (or estranged) for a while and then re-united.

To squint; to stare at. Strange; extraordinary.

萬目睽睽 a crowd of people staring.

聵²

6490

R. 齊

See 奎

but both often

read Lower.

Even Upper.

葵²

6491

R. 支

C. *k'wai*H. *k'wei*F. *ki*W. *gü, djü*N. *gwei*P. *k'wei*Y. *k'wei*K. *kin*J. *ki, gi*A. *kwi*

Even Lower.

Deaf; hard of hearing.

聵聵 stone deaf.

Malva verticillata, L., the mallow. Used for 6487.

七月烹葵 in the seventh moon they cook the mallow,—the seeds of which are boiled and eaten.

向日葵 or 照日葵 the sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*, L.),—supposed by the Chinese "to turn on her god when he sets, etc."

葵花向日 the sunflower faces the sun.

蜀葵 or 葵花 the hollyhock (*Althea rosea*, Cav.).

葵菜 edible mallows.

秋葵 *Hibiscus abelmoschus*, L.黃蜀葵 *Hibiscus manihot*, Lour. and *H. esculentus*, L.

葵黃 the yellow tint of the sunflower.

冬葵 *Malva verticillata*, L.冬葵子 seeds of *Abutilon indicum*, G. Don.

葵扇 palm-leaf fans.

葵篷 palm-leaf thatching.

葵表 a letter,—from the ancient use of the palm-leaf as paper.

葵猶能衛其足 the sunflower, though only a flower, is able to protect its roots,—by hanging over and shading them from the sun. Alluding to 鮑莊子 Pao Chuang-tzü, who had his feet cut off.

倍切葵傾 to lean towards more markedly than the sunflower,—leans towards the sun. A phrase used in letters, expressive of longing affection; also of respect, from the bowed head of the sunflower.

天子葵之 the Son of Heaven scans their,—merits.

莫我敢葵 we dare not examine into,—the causes of trouble.

葵²

6491

終葵 a kind of mallow; a magic plant, the leaves of which could ward off evil demons. Said to be the origin of the legend of Chung K'uei (see 6506); also described as a hammer.

驕²

6492

The appearance of fine horses.

R. 支

See 葵

Even Lower.

四牡驕驕 the four steeds, eager and strong.

驕驕 a curly-maned (horse).

窺¹

6493

R. 支

H. kwei

F. k'ie

W. c'ü

See 虧

A. k'ui, kwi

Even Upper.

To peep; to spy; to watch. Used with 6494. See 4711.

窺看 or 窺見 or 窺視 or 窺瞻 to peep at; to take a sly glance.

窺探 to pry into.

窺聽 to listen stealthily.

窺測 to espy and gauge,—to make observations.

窺覺 to secretly observe.

窺佔 to encroach on.

管窺 to look through a tube,—to take a narrow view. See 6348.

窺伺 to waylay.

窺事 to watch events,—so as to seize an opportunity.

目不窺園 eye not seeing the garden,—used of people who have as it were blinded themselves by study.

闕¹

6494

R. 支

See 窺

A. k'ui, k'oui, kwi

Even Upper.

To peep; to spy; to look at. Used with 6493.

闕視 to peep at; to spy out.

竊往闕之 to go secretly and spy upon.

闕觀 to peep at.

上闕青天 to gaze up at the blue sky.

其學無所不闕 there was no branch of learning to which he did not give some attention.

傀²

6495

R. 紙灰

C. fái, k'wái

F. k'wí, v.

k'wo, k'u

W. k'wai

N. k'wei

P. k'wei

M. k'wei

Y. k'wei

Sz. k'wei

K. kwe

J. k'wai, ke

A. k'oui

Rising Upper.

Great; gigantic. Extraordinary; monstrous. A wooden puppet.

大傀異災 a great extraordinary calamity,—as an eclipse, etc.

傀人 a giant.

人材傀偉 a powerfully-built man.

傀然獨立 he stood alone, without an equal.

達生之情者傀 to one who can penetrate the mystery of life, all things are revealed.

傀儡 puppets which perform like Punch and Judy. Their origin is traced to a strategical trick by which the city where the first Emperor of the Han dynasty was besieged was made to appear full of inhabitants while the garrison was secretly escaping.

我不給你作傀儡 I'll not be your puppet!

功名傀儡場中物 honour and glory are but the properties of a marionette stage.

耍傀儡 (ku' li' in Peking) 子的 a Punch-and-Judy man.

See 6340.

塊

6496

愧⁴

6497

R. 眞

C. k'wai

H. k'wei

F. k'oui

W. k'ui, c'ü

N. gwei, kwei

P. k'wei

M. k'wei

Y. k'wei

Sz. k'wei

K. kwe

J. ki

A. k'ui

Sinking Lower.

Ashamed; bashful; conscience-stricken.

愧 (or 自愧) 我無才 or 自愧才短 ashamed that I am without ability.

問心無愧 I feel that I have nothing to be ashamed of. See 6484.

仰不愧于天 looking up, to have no occasion of shame before God. See 11,743.

愧忿塞胸 shame and anger filled his breast.

負愧 to have cause for shame.

無所愧 nothing to be ashamed of.

自覺愧甚 felt very much ashamed of himself.

無愧風雅 would be no discredit to the *Odes*,—of a poem.

羞愧 modest; bashful.

媿

6498

Same as 6497.

魁²

6499

R. 灰

C. fui

H. sk'wei

F. k'wi

W. k'wai

N. k'wei

P. sk'wei

M. k'wei

Y. sk'wei

Sz. k'wei

K. kwe

J. k'wai, ke

A. k'oui

Even Upper

Irregular.

First; chief; best; eminent; great; monstrous. The 4 stars which form the body of the Dipper (*Ursa major*).

魁首 or 元魁 first; chief; best; the first on the list of successful candidates for the 2nd or master's degree.

魁 or k'uai' 然無徒 peerless; without an equal.

經魁 or 五魁 the second to the sixth, inclusive, of the candidates on the 副榜 supplementary list at the examination for the 2nd degree. See 11,320.

文魁 first on the list of candidates for the 2nd degree; a

舉人 chü jén.

亞魁 second on the list as above.

河魁在房 the star *ho k'uei* is in *fang*,—it's an unlucky day.

文昌魁星 Wên-ch'ang and K'uei-hsing,—two constellations worshipped as tutelary gods of literature. See 427.

魁星踢斗 K'uei-hsing kicking the Dipper (*Ursa major*),—as he appears in Chinese star-maps.

烟魁 the best tobacco.

魁奇之民 highly talented people.

魁帥 a leader; a general.

魁手 best man; head; chief; foreman; champion.

魁偉 (see 6495) or 魁武 gigantic in stature; stalwart.

邪教魁 the head of an heretical sect.

罪魁 the chief offender.

殲厥渠魁 he killed their leaders.

春魁 first at the examination for the 3rd degree,—held triennially at Peking in the 3rd moon.

魁²

6499

占春魁 the plum flower,—because it appears at the time of the metropolitan examination, as above.

秋魁 first at the examination for the 2nd degree,—held triennially in the 8th moon.

餽⁴

6500

R. 寘

P. { k'wei
M. {
Y. }

See 櫃

Sinking
Lower.

Food; a present of food; to give a present; to offer in sacrifice. Used with 6514.

餽餼 provisions given to a person starting on a journey.

王餽金而不受 the king offered him gold but he declined it.

厚餽有加 the valuable presents were doubled.

刳²

6501

R. 齊

See 閨奎
Even Upper
and Lower.

To cut open and clean, as a fish. To stab; to kill; to sacrifice.

刳股 to cut a piece off one's thigh,—as medicine or nourishment for a sick parent.

奎²

6502

R. 齊

C. fui

H. sh'wei

F. kie

W. k'wai

N. k'wei

P. {

M. { sh'wei

Y. {

Sz. {

K. kiu

J. kei, ke

A. k'we

Even

Irregular.

A man's stride.

奎宿 the 15th zodiacal constellation; see *Tables, VB*. It has sixteen stars which are supposed to resemble a person striding.

奎光閣 a hall for worshipping the God of Literature.

奎踴盤桓 to stroll up and down.

跬³

6503

R. 紙

C. sh'wai

H. wa

F. kie, k'ie,

v. k'ie²

W. cii, djiu, so

N. k'wei

P. k'wai

M. k'wei,

sh'wei

Y. wa, sh'wei

K. kiu

J. ki

A. wa, k'we

Rising Very

Irregular.

A stride equal to half a step; to step. See 8787.

跬步不能行 I am unable to take a step,—I am so busy.

跬步匪近 that which is but a step from you is not necessarily near,—distance is relative.

Read *hsieh*^{4*}. Weary; exhausted.

敝跬 utterly worn out.

奎

6504

達²

6505

R. 支

W. gü, dü

See 葵

Even Lower.

Same as 6502. [To be distinguished from 奎 10,384.]

Cross-roads; a thoroughfare.

雲達 the cloud thoroughfares,—the sky.

施于中達 placed where many roads meet,—of snares.

脰²

6506

R. 支尤

W. gü

See 葵

Even Lower.

The cheek-bones; the cheeks. High.

鍾脰 an imaginary being, depicted as an old man in ragged clothes, attended by a bat, the symbol of happiness. He is able to exorcise demons. See 6491.

大門口掛鍾脰 to hang up Chung K'uei at the front door,—to keep away evil spirits.

中脰 a species of mushroom.

夔²

6507

R. 支

W. djü

See 葵

Even Lower.

A one-legged creature; a walrus. Grave; reverential.

夔謂蛇曰吾以一足

踟躕而行 the walrus said to the centipede, "I hop about on one leg."

夔龍 one of the varieties of the dragon.

夔夔齊慄 looking grave and awe-struck.

夔州府 a Prefecture on the Yang-tsze in Ssüch'uan.

筐

6508

櫟⁴

6509

R. 寘

See 簣

Sinking

Lower.

Same as 6510.

A small knotty tree, called 櫟.

簣⁴

6510

R. 寘卦

See 櫃

Sinking
Lower.

A basket.

爲山九仞,功虧一簣 to raise a mound nine fathoms high and to fall short of completion by one basket (of earth),—to sink a ship for a ha'p'orth of tar.

未成一簣止 to stop when only one basketful is wanting to completion.

績⁴

6511

R. 泰隊

C. k'ui

H. fui

F. hwoui

N. wei

Y. k'wei

K. hwe, v. hwe

J. kwai, ye

A. houi

Sinking
Lower.

Red threads used for hats. To sketch; used with 5185.

績畫文采 to draw and paint with various colours.

彫績 carving and painting; ornate, as composition.

簣⁴

6512

R. 寘卦

N. gwei

P. {

M. { k'wei

Y. {

See 櫃

Sinking
Lower.

A straw basket. A plant, *Amarantus sp.*

荷簣 to carry a straw basket on the shoulder.

我知其不爲簣也

I know that he will not make them as big as baskets,—of sandals made without measurement.

績⁴

6513

R. 寘

(aspirated)

See 簣

(It will be seen that the theoretical pronunciations of this class are ignored in practice.)
Sinking Upper.

The loop for fastening a coat or robe.

饋⁴

6514

R. 寘

N. gwei

P. {

M. { k'wei

Y. {

See 櫃

Sinking
Lower.

Provisions; food offered to a superior; to make a present. Used with 6500. See 1053.

陳饋八簋 I have arranged my viands, with eight vases of grain.

食饋 food; victuals; to make a present of food; to offer food.

饋⁴
6514

饋送 to make a farewell present;
to give provisions to a person
starting on a journey.

饋禮 to make presents.

饋藥 to hand medicine to.

饋中無人 he had no wife.

饋人 a steward.

Read *t'ui*². A dumpling
of rice and honey.

鬢⁴
6515

A ribbon for tying the
hair in a knot.

R. 眞

See 喟

Sinking Upper.

喟⁴
6516

R. 眞卦

C. *wai*

H. *wei*

F. *oui*²

W. *k'wai*²

N. *hwei*²

P. *k'wei*²

M. *k'wei*²

Y. *wei*²

Sz. *k'wei*²

K. *kwi*, *wi*

J. *ki*

A. *vi*²

Sinking

Irregular.

昆⁴
6517

See 6536.

崑⁴
6518

See 6537.

悞⁴
6519

Confused; disturbed.

R. 元阮

See 昆

Even and
Rising Upper.

棍⁴
6520

A stick; a staff; a quar-
ter-staff.

R. 願

C. *kwên*

H. *kwun*

F. *koung*

W. *kwang*

棍子 a stick; a staff.

棍棒 a club.

水火棍 the bamboo staves
used by *yamen* runners.

棍⁴
6520

N. *kwêng*

P. *kun*

M. *kun*

Y. *kwêng*

Sz. *kun*

K. *kon*

J. *kon*, *gon*

A. *koun*

Sinking

Upper.

舞棍 an acrobat's pole.

折頭棍 a quarter-staff.

打花棍 to play quarter-staff
or single-stick.

五花棍 the staff used to smash
the clay ox at the spring festival.

鐵棍 an iron bar; a fighting-iron.

棍香 joss-sticks.

光棍 or 棍匪 or 棍徒 or

棍脚 rowdies; bullies; swell-
mobsmen, etc.

光棍兒 a bachelor; an un-
married man.

地棍 local rowdies.

闖棍 rowdies who force their
way into establishments and
demand money or other indul-
gences.

訟棍 one who privately works
up lawsuits, advises suitors on
the course to pursue, etc.

棍騙 to cheat; to defraud.

棍成 natural; spontaneous.

習然棍成 by practice, a
thing becomes natural,—habit is
a second nature.

棍靠棍 stick leaning on stick,
—the mutual reliance of those
who have nothing, like the sticks
in an oilman's shop-sign.

罰棍 to punish by beating.

軍棍 blows given to a soldier
on his pants, instead of on the
bare flesh,—a soldier's privilege.

重責四百軍棍 severely
punished him with 400 "military"
blows.

浮條棍 the spokes of a wheel.

琨¹
6521

A precious stone, resemb-
ling a pearl.

R. 元

See 昆

Even Upper.

緝³
6522

An embroidered sash.
To sew; to stitch.

R. 阮

See 滾

Rising Upper.

緝帶 an embroidered sash.

竹閉緝膝 bound with
strings to their bamboo frames,
—of bows, thus bound when
unstrung, to keep them from
warping.

輓³
6523

To turn round; to re-
volve.

R. 阮

See 滾

Rising Upper.

輓轉之速 the rapid revo-
lution of a wheel.

輓動 a rotatory motion.

輓子 a stone roller, used to roll
in seed.

錕¹
6524

R. 元

See 昆

Even Upper.

A kind of red steel,
called 錕鋸 from 昆吾
the name of an ancient
principality where the ore
was found.

鯤¹
6525

R. 元

See 昆

Even Upper.

The young of fishes. A
sea-monster; a leviathan.

魚禁鯢鯪 when fishing,
don't take the little ones.

兒鯢 small fry.

鯢之大不知其幾千
里也 I know not how many
thousand *li* in size is the leviathan.

鯢化而爲鵬 the leviathan
changes into a rukh.

鷓¹
6526

R. 元

See 昆

Even Upper.

A jungle fowl with a
plaintive cry.

褲¹
6527

R. 元

See 滾

Even Upper.

Drawers; loose trousers.

褲襠 breeches; drawers.

犢鼻褲 calf-nose drawers,—
the short loose drawers worn by
labourers in the south.

褲貫 shirt and trousers in one;
a "combination."

丨²
6528

R. 阮

See 哀

Rising Upper.

To pass through. Vert-
ical. Radical 2.

KUN.

衰³

6529

R. 阮

See 滾

Rising Upper.

The Imperial robes as used under the Chou dynasty, embroidered with two dragons, one ascending and the other descending. Also, the robes of feudal princes with differences according to rank. See 3252.

衰衣繡裳 with his grand-ducal robe and embroidered skirt.

衰冕 robe and state cap,—full dress.

衰龍袍 an Imperial robe.

滾³

6530

R. 阮

See 滾

Rising Upper.

To splash; to make muddy.

滾汚衣服 to splash and dirty the clothes.

滾³

6531

R. 阮

See 滾

Rising Upper.

To bank up the roots of plants. To whiten roots by banking them high with earth.

衰

6532

Same as 6529.

滾³

6533

R. 阮

C. kwên

H. kun

F. kung

W. } kwêng

N. }

P. }

M. } kun

Y. kwêng

Sz. kun

K. kon

J. kon

A. koun

Rising Upper.

Water rushing along; to roll. To seethe; to boil.

滾來 to come rolling along.

滾盤 to roll about.

滾罷 or 滾蛋罷 begone! be off with you!,—abusive.

滾滾東流 rolling along eastwards,—as the rivers of China.

珠淚滾滾 tear-drops rolled down his cheeks.

財源滾滾 may the spring of wealth bubble continually up!—a phrase seen in shops.

語語從血性中滾出 every word comes from his inmost self,—is sincere.

滾濁 to stir up and make muddy.

滾亂 to disarrange; to turn topsy-turvy.

滾鞍下馬 to jump hastily off a horse.

滾³

6533

打一滾 to roll, as an animal; to turn a somersault.

滾開 to boil; be off!

滾起來 to boil or bubble up.

滾水 boiling water. See 11,448.

滾熱 boiling hot.

滾燙 burning hot,—as in fever.

滾油煎心 boiling oil scalding the heart,—of great mental pain.

滾木 to whirl the wood,—to resort to force.

滾木雷石 to roll down tree-trunks and stones,—on the enemy.

滾圓 perfectly round.

滾刀筋 or 滾刀肉 a callous or indifferent person.

滾邊 a puffed border,—in dress.

滾存項 a current account.

See 9467.

歸于滾存項下 to carry over (as a balance) to next account.

鯨³

6534

R. 阮

See 滾

Rising Upper.

A large fish. Name of the father of the Great Yü.

See 4594.

於鯨哉 there is Kun,—who might do the work required.

讚⁴

6535

R. 願

See 棍

Sinking Upper.

To play a trick upon; to hoax.

K'UN.

昆¹

6536

R. 元

C. kwên

H. k'wên

F. k'oung

W. kwang

N. kwêng

P. }

M. } kun

Y. k'wêng

Sz. k'un

K. kon

J. kon, kun

A. koun

Even Upper.

Together. Afterwards; futurity. An elder brother. Used for 6537.

後昆 posterity; future ages.

昆命于元龜 he afterwards (i.e. after having made up his mind) has recourse to divination.

垂裕後昆 to transmit a grand example to posterity.

謂他人昆 I call a stranger "elder brother."

昆¹

6536

昆弟 or 昆仲 or 昆季 elder and younger brothers.

你幾位昆仲 how many brothers have you?

訂爲昆季 became sworn brothers.

從 tsung⁴ 昆 a cousin.

昆蟲 insects in general. See 6538.

崑¹

6537

R. 元

See 昆

Even Upper.

Name of a famous mountain, known as 崑崙, in Tibet. Also applied to the range of Koukun Mts., lying between the desert of Gobi and Tibet.

玉出崑崗 jade comes from K'un-kang.

崑崙洲 Pulo Condore or Condor Island, in the China Sea.

黑如崑崙 as black as K'un-lun.

崑腔 name of a class of tunes.

昆¹

6538

R. 元

See 昆

Even Upper.

Insects.

昆蟲 insects,—including a variety of other creatures, such as crabs, lizards, newts, etc.

蝨

6539

坤¹

6540

R. 元

F. k'oung

See 細

Even Upper.

Same as 6538.

Subordinate; inferior; Earth, as opposed to Heaven (see 乾 5809 *ch'ien*²); female; feminine. The 8th Diagram.

壽極乾坤 may your age exceed that of Heaven and Earth!

有何乾坤 what is your business?

坤母 mother Earth; a mother.

坤道 the action of the earthly principle; of or belonging to women; female.

坤門 women's.

坤造 a girl's horoscope.

坤履 a woman's shoe.

堃
6541

Same as 6540.

困⁴
6542

R. 願
C. { k'wên
H. { k'wên
F. k'wên
W. k'wên
N. k'wên
P. { k'wên
M. { k'wên
Y. { k'wên
Sz. { k'wên
K. kon
J. kon, kun
A. k'oun
Sinking
Upper.

Distress; to be in distress; difficulty; anxiety; poverty. To put in straits; to corner a person. To be overcome by; surrounded by; enslaved by; wrapped up in. The 47th Diagram. [To be distinguished from 困 3307 and 困 13,215.]

終以困窮 in the end there will be distress.

不廢困窮 do not neglect the poor and distressed.

公無困哉 do not, O duke, occasion me this difficulty.

由是不得困 he was thus unable to corner him.

心之攸困 anxieties of mind.

困於心, 衡於慮, 而後作 after being distressed in mind and perplexed in thought, men arise to vigorous reformation.

圍困 or 被困 or 困守 surrounded; hemmed in; besieged.

困獸猶鬪 fighting like pent-up beasts.

困於鼓刀 to be reduced to tapping with his (butcher's) knife, —to straits, as 呂望 Lü Wang was when Wên Wang advanced him to office.

困於場屋 to have no success at the public examinations.

困住 to surround; to restrain.

困急 or 困極 at extremities.

不爲酒困 not to be a slave to wine.

英雄多困于酒色 many heroes have been enslaved by wine and women.

困愁城 a city in distress, —a mind full of anxieties.

困倦 or 困乏 wearied; exhausted.

行李困乏 without any baggage.

困而學之 to be stupid and yet manage to learn.

困⁴
6542

困眼 sleepy; tired. See 6546.

困苦 in great poverty.

事前定則不困 if affairs be previously determined, there will be no difficulty with them.

Sincere; loyal; simple; genuine.

惇惇 sincere and earnest.

惇實 simple; unaffected; genuine.

謹抒忱惇 to respectfully state one's sincere feelings.

容申謝惇 allow me to express my sincere thanks.

惇惇款款朴以忠乎 shall I steadily pursue the path of truth and loyalty?

To plait; to bind; to tie up. Used with 6548.

捆屨 to bind shoes.

捆上 or 捆起來 or 捆紮 to tie up; to bind.

捆押 to put under restraint.

捆兒 a limit.

捆鎖 to chain; to pinion.

惇³
6543

R. 阮
See 惇
Rising Upper.

捆³
6544

R. 阮
See 捆
Rising Upper.

捆³
6545

R. 阮
See 捆
Rising Upper.

困⁴
6546

R. vulgar.
C. fên
H. fun
F. k'wên
W. k'wên, v.
N. k'wên
P. { k'un
M. { k'un
Y. k'wên
Sz. k'un
K. kon
J. kon, kun
A. k'oun
Sinking Upper.

To nod; to doze; to take a nap.

困了 sleepy.

困着了 fast asleep.

一半困着了 he is half asleep.

稍困一會 to take a short nap.

捆²
6547

R. 軫
C. k'wên
F. k'ung
W. k'ung
P. { k'wên
M. { k'wên
K. kiun
J. kon, kun
A. k'oun
Rising Upper.

To bind, as a sheaf or faggot.

捆載而歸 to return home laden with bundles,—of grain, etc. Used figuratively of making a fortune.

捆²
6548

R. 阮
C. k'wên
H. k'un
F. k'ung
W. k'wên
N. k'wên
P. { k'un
M. { k'un
Y. k'wên
Sz. k'un
K. kon
J. kon, kun
A. k'oun
Rising Upper.

To edge; to bind; to plait; to tie up; to cord; used with 6544. A coil; a bale; a bundle.

鑲捆 to put on an edging; to bind.

捆織 to weave.

捆綁 or 捆上 or 捆起來 to tie up; to bind round; to cord.

捆綁手 the man who binds prisoners.

捆倒 to throw down and bind.

捆作一塊 tie them all up together.

捆在身 to strap or fasten on to the body.

捆籐 to bind with rattans,—as a tea-chest.

一捆繩 a coil of rope.

一捆洋布 a bale of foreign piece-goods.

裱³
6549

R. 阮
See 裱
Rising Upper.

A border or hem of a garment.

裱身 a tightly buttoned jacket, much worn by Bannermen.

閫²
6550

R. 阮願
F. k'ung
See 閫
Rising and Sinking Upper.

A threshold. A door leading to the women's apartments.

閫外 and 閫內 outside and inside the gate of the women's apartments, respectively. [The first is principally used in the sense of to lead the army.]

外言不入于閫 men may not discuss women's affairs.

內言不出于閫 women may not discuss men's affairs.

閨²

6550

勿談閨闈 do not discuss the ladies.

尊閨 your wife.

閨範 a pattern to women.

天閨決兮 heaven's gate is open.

壺³

6551

R. 阮

See 網

Rising Upper.

A corridor in a palace; a passage. [To be distinguished from 壺 4954.]

室家之壺 the passages of a palace.

閨壺 the women's apartments; women. See 6550.

髡¹

6552

R. 元

See 坤

Even Upper.

To shave the head, a punishment anciently substituted in the palace for castration. Leafless; bare.

髡其髮 to pull the hair out.

送客留髡 to be in clover; to have a good time. See Biog. Dict. 513.

KUNG.

工¹

6553

R. 東

F. v. k'ung

See 公

Even Upper.

Work; skilled labour; art (see 5324); a job; service; duty. A workman; an officer of government. Radical 48. See 5001, 5013.

開工 or 動工 to begin work.

收工 to stop work,—as at night.

竣工 or 完工 to finish a job.

工竣 the work is completed.

長工 regular employment,—as by the month, for an indefinite period. A permanent employé.

短工 or 散工 or 碎工 odd jobs, or work by the day.

包工 to contract for a job; to undertake to do a given job for a given sum; work done by the job; piece-work.

論工 to pay according to what is done; piece-work.

日工 or 卯子工 work done by the day.

工¹

6553

工學 civil engineering.

工錢 or 工銀 or 工值 wages.

工匠 or 工丁 an artisan; a mechanic.

工人 or 工伙 a labourer; a workman.

工夥 an employé.

能工 a skilled workman.

工期 the time allowed for a job.

工料 labour and materials.

工費 commission (money) and expenses of labour.

工件 employés in a shop.

工程 workmanship (of builders, etc.); labour. See 13,294.

工作 to work; work done.

工課 work; labour. See 6094.

工夫 time; leisure. Also, work; labour.

不大的工夫 in a short time.

容點兒工夫 to leave a little leisure.

沒有工夫 I have no leisure, —to do anything proposed.

今日不得工夫 I have no leisure for it to-day.

磨工夫 to dawdle over work.

皮匠人慢工夫 the slow work of shoemakers.

出上工夫 do what we would; in spite of our efforts.

白費工夫 to take trouble in vain.

粗工 (see 11,863) or 拙工 rough or ill-executed work.

巧工 or 精工 or 工藝 fine work; skilled labour.

大工 skilled labour,—of masons.

大工子 a master mason.

工詩 to be a skilful poet.

工整 skilful at.....

工妍 a practised or skilled beauty.

工楷 well done; well executed.

工¹

6553

人巧奪天工 man's skill beats the work of God,—art beats nature.

工者巧于所能 the artisan is one who is skilful in what he does,—his is not mere manual labour.

兼充苦工 with hard labour,—a Shanghai municipal term.

百工 all kinds of skilled labour or artisan work. Also used for "the various officers of State."

工房 a workshop.

以工救荒 to start relief works.

工部 the Board of Works,—at Peking. See 9484.

工部局 the Municipal Council,—at Shanghai.

花工 a maker of paper flowers.

女工 woman's work,—needle-work, generally written 女紅.

適工次乏船 just then there was no vessel available for duty.

宗工 honoured officers; distinguished scholars; heads of clans; masters of music.

化工育物 the development and nourishment of living things,—as seen in nature.

工食 labour and maintenance; rations for labourers.

東工客食 wages to be paid by the landlord, food to be supplied by the contractor,—a clause seen in contracts for repairs.

工雀 the tailor-bird.

工字不出頭, 只能養

一口 the word *labour*, without putting its head out (i.e. [1] becoming 土 earth, which feeds mankind, [2] leaving home), can feed a man.

工字殿 the hall of services for the dead.

工欲善其事, 必先利

其器 the workman who would do his work well, must first sharpen his tools.

四工大衣 the four 工 great clothes,—a name for the Carolus dollar, the four 工's being IIII for IV.

功¹

6554

R. 東

See 公

Even Upper.

Work done; achievements; meritorious services; merit; good results; the virtue of a drug. [To be distinguished from 攻 6555.] See 1671.

自以爲功 made it his own work.

功不使鬼 spirits are not employed upon the work,—of building temples, but men.

功課 tasks; school-work; see 6094.

恤功于民 to labour compassionately for the people.

辜功 deeds of guilt.

加功 to take part as an active accessory in a crime.

九功 the Nine Services,—to be rendered by the government to the people. These consist in the management of water, fire, metal, wood, earth, and grain, in the diffusion of virtue, of the conveniences of life, and of food.

武功 military exercises; military services or merit.

功勞 or 功勳 merit; meritorious services.

功烈 enterprising; dashing; vigorous in action.

不曾成功 we have not succeeded in accomplishing our task.

勞而無功 toil without reward.

功臣 a meritorious official.

歸功王 he gave all the credit to Wang.

功德 the virtue of merit; desert; merit. Also, excellencies; good qualities. Sanskrit: *guna*.

有功而不德 to have merit and not make it a virtue.

功德已滿 his virtuous works are completed,—his period of probation is over.

作功德 or 作功果 to make merit,—to say Buddhist prayers, repeat liturgies, etc.

有何功德 what merit have I?—for all I have done.

請僧鬼作功果 to beg priests and demons (in Hades)

功¹

6554

to perform on his behalf meritorious works by which he would profit.

功行 or 功業 merit; a successful achievement.

汝功行圓滿 your practice of good works is completed,—your period of probation is over.

功績大 his stored-up merit is great.

是誰的功績 whose is the credit?

誇功 to boast one's merit.

功牌 a badge of merit given to soldiers.

功賜 to bestow on account of merit.

紀功 to record the merit of an official,—such entries being allowed as a set-off against subsequent delinquencies.

將功贖罪 to redeem errors by subsequent merit.

功難掩過 his merit is not enough to redeem his offence.

功夫 ability; learning.

功高位大 great and exalted.

功用 activity; power in action.

功分 or 功用之定分 the functions of anything.

大功 the longer period of mourning,—for nine months.

小功 the shorter period of mourning,—for five months.

功同再造 you have as it were restored me to life.

時功令嚴 the administration was just then very strict.

藥力功效 the medicine is very efficacious.

謀道不計功 do not take into consideration the reward for doing right.

功名 honour; official reputation; rank; reward.

功名與性命相連 fame and life are closely associated,—in the pursuit of the former people often sacrifice the latter.

明試以功 this was clearly proved by their works.

靜功 researches to find the elixir of life.

攻¹

6555

R. 東

See 公

Even Upper.

To attack, as opposed to 守 10,012; to assault; to besiege. To treat, as a disease. To work at; to apply oneself to. [To be distinguished from 功 6554.]

攻打 or 攻擊 or 攻撲 to attack.

鳴鼓而攻之 beat the drum and proceed to attack.

攻城 to assault a town.

攻破城池 to carry a town by assault.

攻城爲下, 攻心爲上 capturing the city is of secondary importance, capturing the hearts (of the people so as to make them submit readily) is of primary importance.

攻心者上畧 the important point is to win the heart.

攻劫 or 攻拔 or 攻殺 to carry by storm; to capture by assault.

攻是守之機, 守是攻之策 attack is the secret of defence, defence is that which enables you to attack.

守者常逸, 攻者常勞 the besieged have an easy time, the besiegers a hard one.

攻取 to capture; to occupy.

攻訐 to make an attack on; to bring a charge against.

攻圍 to besiege; to surround.

攻佔 to seize upon; to take.

攻剿 to rout,—as rebels.

攻其惡, 無攻人之惡 to attack one's own faults, and not to attack those of others,—is the proper course.

攻人之過 to attack the faults of others.

愛攻人者非君子 he who loves to find fault with others, is not a superior man.

一心攻之者衆 the assailants of the heart, which is only one, are many,—viz. the various passions.

攻風 to expel bad humours,—by drugs.

以藥攻瘡 to treat an ulcer by means of medicines.

攻¹

6555

謁醫而攻之弗已 he was treated by a physician, but without success. See 石 9964.

庶民攻之,不日成之 the people set to work on it, and in no time completed it.

攻乎異端 to study heretical doctrines.

攻書 to apply oneself to books; to study.

必先攻其所易 begin by tackling something that is easy.

可以攻玉 it may be used to polish jade.

我車既攻 our chariots were strong.

疝¹

6556

Prolapsus of the rectum.

脫疝 bleeding piles.

疝門 the anus.

R. 東
See 公

Even Upper.

紅

6557

See 5270.

𪔐²

6558

To fly to; to reach.

𪔐天門 to reach the gates of heaven.

𪔐奉 to receive submissively.

R. 東送
See 紅

Even Lower.

𪔐¹

6559

A name for several large species of skate.

R. 東
See 公

Even Upper.

貢⁴

6560

To present as tribute; articles of tribute. Hence, superior; best. To levy a tax; revenue. To advance.

進貢 or 朝貢 to bring tribute,—in recognition of China's suzerainty.

英人進貢 like the English bringing tribute,—白來了 come for nothing; alluding to the failure of Lord Amherst's embassy.

貢之 offered it as tribute.

R. 送
C. } kung
H. }
F. } kung
W. }
N. }
P. }
M. } kung
Y. }
Sz. }
K. } kong
J. } ko
A. } kung

Sinking
Upper.

貢⁴

6560

貢品 articles of tribute.

貢使 the envoy in charge of the tribute.

貢上 to offer to a superior.

貢賜 to bestow; to present.

貢紬 tribute silk,—fine silk.

貢茶 tribute tea,—choice tea.

貢獅 tribute lions,—from Siam.

貢燭 best quality candles.

貢舉 holders of the first and second degrees; the manning of the public service.

貢賦 or 貢稅 taxes; revenue.

夏后氏五十而貢 under the Hsia dynasty, each man received 50 *mou* of land and paid the produce of 5 *mou* as tax to the State.

治地莫不善於貢 there is no land system which is not better than the tax system,—as above.

納貢 to pay taxes.

作貢 to assess the land-tax.

貢院 the provincial examination-hall.

貢生 a Senior Licentiate,—an honorary position accorded to meritorious 秀才 *hsiu-ts'ai* who fail to obtain the second degree.

附貢生 an accessory Senior Licentiate.

恩貢生 Senior Licentiates appointed by a special act of grace.

拔貢生 a position reached by

秀才 *hsiu-ts'ai* successful at an examination held once every twelve years. It gives the right to compete at the capital for the 3rd degree, missing over the second.

副貢生 a title given to *hsiu-ts'ai* who are unsuccessful at the provincial exam. but who are mentioned on the secondary list.

歲貢生 an honorary grade given to *hsiu-ts'ai* for simple seniority.

優貢生 a grade conferred once in six years upon deserving *hsiu-ts'ai*.

貢元 see 13,744.

貢⁴

6560

貢士 graduates who are successful at the preliminary examination for the 3rd degree. Also, a title bestowed on *yamen* clerks and others for long services.

西貢 Saigon.

𧈧³

6561

Rising Upper.

To wriggle. To work through or into. See 6575.

𧈧孔 to go into a hole,—as a snake.

𧈧來𧈧去 dodging in and out,—as when passing through a crowd.

猪𧈧地 the hog routs up the ground.

See 5848.

贛

6562

珣³

6563

R. 腫

See 拱

Rising Upper.

𧈧

6564

𧈧³

6565

R. 腫

H. *kiung*

W. *chüoa,*

ciung

M. *kung, kung*

See 拱

Rising Upper.

To strengthen; to guard.

無不克𧈧 there is nothing which (God) cannot strengthen.

𧈧固 to guard; to make secure.

𧈧乾 to dry at a fire.

𧈧縣 a District in Honan.

𧈧昌府 a Prefecture in Kansuh.

關𧈧之甲 the coat of mail of Chüeh-kung,—worn by 武王 Wu Wang when he destroyed the Shang dynasty.

弓¹

6566

R. 東

C. *kung*

H. *kiung*

F. *küing*

W. *ciung, kung*

N. }

P. }

M. } *kung*

Y. }

Sz. }

A bow (in archery and music); see 8513, 9749, 6170. Curved; crescent. A land measure of five feet. A *dhanu* or 4000th part of a 由延 *yôjana*. Radical 57.

弓箭 or 弓矢 bow and arrows; archery.

弓¹

6566

K. kung

J. kio, ku

A. kung

Even Upper.

弓身 the bow, as opp. to the string.

弓背 the back of a bow; an arch.

走弓背兒 to go round,—when going between two points.

弓弦 the bow-string; a chord.

走弓弦兒 to go straight across; to go direct.

弓上弦 to put a string on a bow.

虛拽弓弦 to draw the bow-string in vain,—to miss one's mark; to fail.

鳥盡弓藏 when the birds are all killed, to shelve the bow,—ingratitude.

弓刀石 bow, sword, and stone,—the three things with which soldiers exercise.

五力弓 a five-strength bow,—having a pull equal to 50 Chinese pounds.

出號弓 [able to string] a bow beyond the regulation [12 力 *li* strength].

力挽二石弓 [Kao Hsing] could draw a 2-picul bow. See 9964.

他弓莫挽 don't use another man's bow,—see 7576.

拉弓 or 開弓 or 張弓 or 控弓 to draw a bow.

拉滿弓 to draw a bow to the full.

開弓不放箭 to draw the bow but not discharge the arrow,—empty threats; *brutum fulmen*.

開硬弓 to draw a stiff bow,—to be an awkward customer; to be a hard nut to crack, etc.

天之天猶張弓乎 the TAO of God is like the drawing of a bow,—which brings down the high (end) and exalts the low (end).

驚弓之鳥 a "burnt child" etc.

弓影去而疑病愈 when the reflection of the bow (in the wine-cup) was removed, he was cured of his fancied disease,—viz. that he had swallowed a snake.

杯弓蛇影 the bow in the cup had the appearance of a

弓¹

6566

snake,—another allusion to the above story.

弓人 a bow-maker.

良弓之子必學爲箕,

良冶之子必學爲

裘 the son of a good bow-maker must learn to make sieves, and the son of a good founder must learn to make fur clothes,—so as to acquire deftness in their hereditary callings. [The chars. 箕 and 裘 are used together for trades in general; see 855, 2325.]

弓兵 or 弓手 an archer. The latter also means the underlings in a Magistrate's *yamen* who measure land; also, the runners in the office of a 巡檢.

彈弓 a cross-bow.

彈棉弓 a bow for flocking cotton.

弓馬 archery and horsemanship.

弓步 or 弓丈 a wooden fork, measuring 5 Chinese feet between the two prongs, used for measuring land.

響弓 a kind of small Æolian harp, fixed upon kites to make them sound in the air.

虎弓 a spring to catch tigers and other animals.

弓杈 a rest for an archer's arm.

弓足 or 弓脚 bow-feet,—cramped feet of Chinese women.

弓鞋 a woman's shoe.

The body; oneself (see 8560); personally.

我躬不閱 my person is rejected by you.

躬自悼矣 I bemoan myself.

聖躬 the sacred person,—of the Emperor.

曲躬 to bend the body.

躬身下拜 to bend the body and make obeisance.

朕躬 I the Emperor; We.

王躬 the royal person.

躬親其事 to attend to the matter personally.

弗躬弗親 not with personal or selfish aims.

躬¹

6567

反躬自問 turn and ask yourself,—ask your own conscience.

躬行 to do a thing personally.

躬詣 to go personally.

杼藐躬管窺之見 to set forth the through-a-tube (narrow) views of my humble self.

整躬率屬 to reform oneself, and so bring one's subordinates to reform.

Public; common to all, as opposed to 私 10,308; hence, just; equitable. ["Justice is essentially public." *Sir F. Pollock*.] The highest order of nobility; a "duke." A gentleman; sir; Mr.; "esquire." Male, as opposed to 母 8067; see 8346.

公事 or 公務 or 公冗 or 公幹 public business; public affairs.

奉公維謹 to reverently perform such duties as may be laid upon them,—by the Emperor.

公費 public expenditure.

公項 or 公款 public moneys.

公用之物 things for public or general use.

公署 a public office; a *yamen*.

公局 an office; a bureau; a Board.

公議 to hold a general consultation; to debate upon.

公會 a public meeting; a general assembly.

公立 to join in drawing up,—as a general protest.

公同 conjointly; all together; impartial.

公同擬定 or 公同商定 carried *nem. con.*

公差 official messengers.

公服 official clothing.

公心 public spirit.

公然 publicly; openly; justly.

公¹

6568

R. 東

F. v. 'kōng

C.

H.

W.

N.

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K. kōng

J. kō, ku

A. kōung

Even Upper.

kung

公¹
6568

公然不避 he openly refused to stand back.

公館 a public office; a place of temporary residence for officials, as when arriving to take up a post; a term for the private houses of officials and others.

公所 a public place; an office.

公使 a public servant; a term formerly applied to Envoys from foreign States but now officially abandoned. [Kuo Sung-tao applied it to himself. *Journal*, 上 p. 2.]

公退 (or 餘) 之暇 in the intervals of public duties.

以公報私 to use one's official power to repay private, — favours or grudges.

以公滅私 let your public spirit extinguish your selfish instincts.

不敢公認爲賊 did not venture to publicly regard him as a thief, — he was too respectable-looking.

公堂 the public hall in a *yamen* where all cases are supposed to be tried.

公人或公正人 an arbitrator, — formally appointed to decide a question. He is responsible to both parties for the due fulfilment of his award. Also, an official servant.

公親 the friends and relatives of two litigants, who come forward as mediators.

公田 public land.

公斷 to give judgment.

公文 public papers.

公摺 or 公牘 public documents; State papers.

公位 the bench; the Magistrate's seat.

公案 *see* 46.

公產 public property, — as of a society.

公官 one's post; public office.

公法 the laws of a nation. *See* 3366 and 6609.

公路 public roads. An old term for Director of royal carriages.

公稟 a general petition.

公庭 a meeting-hall; a court.

公¹
6568

公義 common proprietor.

公請 a collective invitation.

公出 to go or be absent on public business.

公回 to have returned from an absence on official business.

公誼 the *entente cordiale*.

公忿 general indignation.

寧叫事中 *chung*^A, 不叫

事公 it is better to arrange the matter on any terms.

公論 public discussion; the full ventilation of any question, in the sense of hearing both sides.

是非公論 to bring out the rights and wrongs of a case by public discussion.

據我公論 my unbiased opinion is that....

可見事有公論 it is clear that there is something to be said on both sides.

想各國當必有公論

也 I think that the various nations would have something to say on both sides, — of the question at issue between us.

公司 a company. Formerly, *the Company*, — the East India Company.

公司局 a Municipal Council.

公司輪船 a mail steamer.

有限公司 a limited company. [A specimen of dog-Chinese.]

公班衙 (or 牙) the East India Company.

公烟 East India Company's opium, — now used in the sense of "first-class opium." Also, Patna opium.

公膏 or 公洋藥 or 公土 or 公班土 Patna opium.

公估 an assay office. Also, to appraise.

公估店 a silver appraiser's shop.

公丁香 cloves.

公正 just and upright; impartial.

公道 or 公允 or 公平 just; equitable.

大公無私 perfectly just.

公¹
6568

公明 just and intelligent.

公便 just and expedient.

公行 to act equitably.

公理 to manage justly.

公利 for general or public benefit or use.

公積 a fund formed by general contribution; a reserve fund.

公辦 to transact business with justice.

一秉至公 most equitably.

不公不法 disreputable.

公侯伯子男 the five ranks of hereditary nobles, generally rendered by duke, marquis, earl, viscount, and baron.

公爵 a duke.

貴公爵 or 公爺 my lord duke; your Grace.

宗公 the dukes of the ancestral temple.

鎮國公 Imperial duke of the 1st and 3rd degrees.

輔國公 Imperial duke of the 2nd and 4th degrees.

辟公 the feudal princes.

公侯 high nobility; a prince; a ruler.

公侯萬世 may your rank endure for endless generations!

公子 the son of a prince; an officer; a gentleman.

公孫 or 公姓 the grandson of a prince.

公族 the kindred of a prince.

公尸 the person who, at sacrifices to the dead, impersonated the corpse, so that the spirit might find a resting-place and present a visible image to the worshippers.

公家 the State; the government.

公家之急 government needs.

由公家發給 supplied by the government.

公主 the daughter of an Emperor; an Imperial princess. So called because the Emperor could not 主 conduct the marriage of a princess, but was obliged to do so through a 公 feudal lord of the same surname.

公¹
6568

娶婦得公主,平地生

公府 to get a princess in marriage, or to raise a palace where none stood before,—both are fraught with danger.

相公 a Minister of State; since the roth cent. a young gentleman; the "young master" of a household; a catamite.

公郎 a young gentleman; your son.

諸公 feudal princes; all the gentlemen; the gentlemen.

某公 Mr. So-and-so.

羅公 Mr. Lo,—used when speaking of people.

明公 your Honour.

時以公未蒞任 because, at that time, your Honour had not entered upon the duties of your office.

公中佐領 captains in the Manchu army, of a class in which the appointment is not hereditary.

三公 the three chief Ministers of State under the 周 dynasty, viz. 太師, 太傅, 太保, the Grand Tutor, Assistant, and Guardian, respectively. For Han dyn. see 10,250.

公母 male and female; cock and hen; father and mother; husband and wife.

公母倆 a married couple.
[Vulg. *ku¹ mu lia³*.]

公婆 husband's father and mother.

公公 or 家公 a husband's father. The former is used as a term of respect; e.g. by a priest to an abbot.

外公 a mother's father.

免得你某外公動手
or Mr. So-and-So, your maternal grandfather (*q.d.* the speaker) will be after you,—used insultingly.

你外公來了 your (maternal) grandfather has come.

太公 ancestor; grandfather;
(or 老太公) a term of respect used to a stranger. Also, see Biog. Dict. 1862.

線公 an informer.

公¹
6568

公領孫 the white oval grape.

公 (or 江) 臣 Cantonese corruption of "Consul."

An insect.

蜈蚣 a centipede.

Read *sung¹*. A grasshopper.蚣蛩 the *Truxalis* or green grasshopper.

Same as 6559.

蚣¹
6570

All; all together; collectively. To share.

共合 or 共計 or 共算 in all; reckoning up all; making a total of.

共有 or 共同 or 一共 or 共總 in all; all together.

總數一數, 共有一千
個差不多 counting them up, he had as near as possible one thousand in all.

共總 altogether; the total being.

不肯共浪飲 did not wish to drink it all up at once,—as a valuable wine.

共學 to study together.

共敦 cordially united.

共夥 accomplices; companions.

共曉 all know.

共井 neighbours,—those who in feudal times worked on the same 井 central plot of ground for the sovereign.

共宿 to sleep at the same place.

共一當胸, 共一當背
both sides will do for front, and both for back,—of Chinese trousers, which can be worn either way round.

不共一室 not to live in the same house.

不共戴天 not to live under the same sky,—with the murderer of a parent, *sc.* to kill him.共⁴
6571

不共之深仇 a hatred so deep that the parties cannot live under the same sky.

孰與共之 who will be his companion?

我共你飲 I will drink with you.

同心共意 in entire sympathy and accord.

未共事 not to have transacted business together.

沒共過事 we have had no business transactions; I do not know him.

二頭共體 two heads and one body,—of a two-headed child.

願與郎共之 I will gladly share it with you.

寡人所與庶人共者
邪 am I, the Emperor, to share this with the common people?—of a cooling breeze.

共政 to share in the government.

Read *kung¹*. To contribute to; to discharge one's duties. Used with 6572, 6575.

靖共爾位 quietly fulfil the duties of your offices.

匪其止共 they do not discharge their duties.

念彼共人 when I think of those in office.

共工 a legendary being who spent his life in rebelling on a grand scale against all constituted authority, until he was finally slain by 女媧 Nü Kua. Also, the title of the Minister of Works under the Emperor Yao.

Read *kung³*. To hold fast. Used with 6575.

克共明刑 to hold fast by wise laws.

居其所而衆星共之
it keeps its place, and all other stars do homage to it,—of the pole-star.

供¹

6572

R. 冬宋

F. k'ung, k'öung

See 恭

Even and
Sinking
Upper.

To present to; to contribute; to supply. To state in evidence; to make a deposition. See 9036.

惟正之供 only the proper contribution,—no illegal exactions.

無敢不供 do not dare not to be supplied,—with requisites.

供口不上 not enough to eat.

供師甚薄 to feed a tutor on a mean scale.

供支 or 應供 to furnish; to supply.

供過於求則價賤 if the supply is greater than the demand, prices will be low. See 6622.

供役 to furnish feudal service.

供給所 the commissariat and supply department of the Grand Examiner during his incarceration in the examination-hall.

敢不供給 (*chi*³) can I dare not to furnish you?

沒好床鋪供給 I have no decent bed to offer you.

供職 to resume one's official duties.

供差 official servants; petty officials.

禮拜一到衙供差 on Monday I will return to duty at the *yamén*.

天庾正供 the regular contribution of grain sent to the Imperial granaries.

供奉 or 供獻 to offer up; to present to.

供養 to make presents to superiors or to temples; to nourish, as one's parents in old age. See *kung*¹.

供養太后 to wait upon the Dowager Empress.

口供 a verbal deposition; *viva voce* evidence.

供詞 depositions; the evidence in a case; to depose.

供稱 states in his evidence that.....

供認 admitted in his evidence that.....

畫供 to sign one's deposition,—usually by dipping the thumb in ink and making an impression of it on the paper.

供¹

6572

反供 to go back on one's evidence; to retract statements.

傳供 to interpret evidence,—from the local dialect into "Mandarin."

取具親供 to draw upon a man's own evidence,—as a means of convicting him.

吐出實供 to come out with the truth,—as a recalcitrant witness after the application of the bamboo.

實實供來 come, tell me the truth!

供出他人 to implicate others by one's evidence.

供攀 to implicate by one's evidence.

供指 to indicate in evidence; to incriminate.

招供 to acknowledge the truth of the various depositions,—as is necessary before a prisoner can be legally punished.

供送 to send the evidence.

供開 to state in evidence.

供情 the particulars of the evidence.

供據 evidence,—oral and documentary.

翻供 to retract one's evidence.

供奉 name of a famous monkey.

Read *kung*¹. To offer in worship to gods or spirits; offerings.

神前擺供 to arrange the offerings before the god.

供具 implements of worship.

上供 to offer up.

供筵 or 供飯 to offer up food; to offer a sacrifice.

把供獻都喫了 ate up all the sacrificial offerings.

設供 to set out the offerings.

供養 (*yang*¹) to offer in sacrifice,—to spirits or gods. See *kung*¹.

供酒 to set out wine.

供神 to worship the gods.

供祖 to worship one's ancestors.

供客 to present to a guest or stranger.

供¹

6572

供桌 the table on which is set out the food offered to gods or spirits.

供佛 to offer up to Buddha.

供月兒 to make offerings to the moon.

供事 writers in certain *yaméns* in the capital, having a low-grade button. Also a title of (foreign) clerks in the Customs' indoor staff.

供²

6573

R. 腫

See 拱

Rising Upper.

恭¹

6574

R. 冬

C. *kung*H. *kiung*F. *k'ung*, v.W. *chüoa, kung*

N.

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K. *kong*J. *kiō, ku*A. *kung*

Even Upper.

To be afraid; alarmed.

心忪而不安 my heart is alarmed and unquiet.

Respectful; reverent. See 2620.

打恭=作揖 see 5394.

恭而有禮 respectful and polite.

恭敬 to respect; to venerate; reverential.

自古恭敬不如從命 from of old, respect has never been as good as obedience.

恭順 complaisant; submissive.

恭叩 to respectfully pray,—as in a petition.

恭請 to respectfully request.

恭錄 to respectfully copy out,—as the orders of a superior.

恭摺 to respectfully memorialise.

恭謁 or 恭踐 to pay one's respects.

恭覆 a respectful reply.

恭呈 to reverently present.

恭奉 to reverently receive.

恭謝 to respectfully thank.

恭喜 or 恭賀 I beg to congratulate you. See 4073.

恭喜在那兒 where do you live? where is your post?

恭祀 or 恭襲 to respectfully congratulate.

恭候 to respectfully await,—as orders from a superior, the arrival of a guest, etc.

恭¹

6574

恭迓 or 恭迎 to welcome; to await (a guest).

恭逢 to respectfully meet,—used of the occurrence of an Imperial birthday.

恭備 to respectfully prepare.

恭人 title of the wife of an official of the 4th grade.

恭凳 a commode.

拱³

6575

R. 腫

C. kung

H. kiung

F. kung

W. chüoa, v.

kung

N.

P.

M. kung

Y.

Sz.

K. kong

J. kiö, ku

A. kung

Rising Upper.

To fold the hands on the breast, as when making a bow; to bow; to salute.

To encircle; to span (*see* 8514); an arch. To rout, as a pig with its snout.

拱手 to raise the joined hands, concealed in sleeves, to the forehead, mouth, or chin, according to the degree of respect to be shown,—as a salute.

拱別 to salute and take leave.

拱立 to stand with the hands folded.

福星拱照 may the star of happiness shine on you!

北拱辰樞 to look north and salute the pole-star,—as the various constellations are supposed to do. Applied figuratively to the Emperor.

又拱衆人至先前喫

酒去處 he then invited the party to the same spot where they had previously taken wine.

拱壁 a large badge (*see* 8958),—which took two hands to span it.

拱衛 to surround.

爾墓之木拱矣 the trees at your grave would take two hands to span them,—you ought to have died long ago.

交游成拱木 my friends and comrades are dead.

五十三拱橋 a bridge with fifty-three arches,—at Soochow.

拱瓦 curved tiles.

拱頂 a dome.

用嘴一拱 with one rout of its snout.

用嘴拱開石板 with its snout it raised the stone slab.

拳³

6576

R. 腫

See 拱

Rising Upper.

拱³

6577

R. 腫

See 拱

Rising Upper.

拱³

6578

R. 腫

See 拱

Rising Upper.

龔¹

6579

R. 冬

F. kung and surname kung

See 恭

Even Upper.

宮¹

6580

R. 東

See 弓

Even Upper.

To put wooden handcuffs on a prisoner.

A post; a pillar; the short posts in a roof which connect the beams. *See* 3442, 2533.

A precious stone. A jade token or badge of office.

拱璧 *see* 6575.

拱縣 a District in Ssüch'uan.

To give; to present to. Decorous; reverential. An old name for the south-east part of the province of Kuangsi.

龔敬啓者 this is respectfully to inform you.

龔黃 Kung Sui and Huang Pa. *See* Biog. Dict.

A palace. A dwelling. A Taoist temple, only since A.D. 988. A college. The ancient name for the first note on the gamut; tonic.

皇宮 or 宮庭 or 宮院 the Imperial palace.

宮殿 a hall; a palace.

後宮 or 宮妃 or 宮女 or 宮娥 or 宮娥彩女 ladies of the palace; maids-of-honour; concubines.

元帝後宮已多, 不得常見 the Emperor Yüan Ti's concubines were so numerous that he could not often see them.

中宮 or 正宮 the Empress. The first phrase also means the source of the first note on the gamut, *sc.* the chest.宮¹

6580

東宮 she who is east in the palace,—the Empress. Also, the Heir Apparent.

肅宗在東宮 when the Emperor Su Tsung was Heir Apparent.

西宮 she who is west in the palace,—the Imperial concubine who stands next to the Empress.

宮禁 the private apartments of the Emperor.

宮闈 the Empress' apartments; the Imperial Household.

鼓鐘於宮 聲聞於外 strike a bell in the Palace and the sound is heard outside,—the doings of the Court are known to the public.

宮闕 the gate of the palace.

宮門抄 the Court Circular.

宮綢 palace silks,—a special quality of silk piece goods.

宮絹 palace (plain) silks.

宮袍 Court robes,—used only on the stage.

宮保 Guardian of the Heir Apparent.

貴宮保 your Excellency the Guardian.

宮詹 the literary designation of a Chief Supervisor of Instruction,—of the Heir Apparent.

宮庶 a deputy Supervisor, as above.

宮允 Secretary of the Supervisorate of Instruction, as above.

宮贊 Assistant Secretary, as above.

宮傳 a title bestowed by Ch'ien Lung.

宮室 a house; a dwelling; a mansion.

蒿宮 and 合宮 names for the 明堂 (*see* 10,760) in the earliest ages and under the Yellow Emperor, respectively.

公侯之宮 the ancestral temples of feudal princes.

天后宮 the temple of the Queen of Heaven. *See* 4027.

月宮 the palace of the moon.

宮綵 a girdle.

宮花 flowers in the hair.

宮¹
6580

宮紛手巾 light-red handkerchiefs.

宮樹 the Imperial Palace; a name for Peking.

宮毗羅 a sea-monster. Sanskrit: *kumbhila*.

宮刑 or 宮辟 the punishment of castration.

被宮 to be castrated.

老宮 a eunuch.

自宮 to make oneself a eunuch.

泮宮 or 學宮 a college.

行宮 a temporary palace or pavilion at which the Emperor stops when on a journey; the Mongol *ordo*. Also applied to the stopping-places of "gods" when on their rounds.

離宮 an Imperial country-house.

漢家離宮三十六 under the Han dynasty there were 36 palaces.

貶在冷宮 to banish to the cold palace,—a kind of "arrest" to which the Empress is subjected when she has displeased the Emperor.

春宮 the vagina; the palace of the Heir Apparent.

子宮 the womb.

南宮 an old name for the Board of Rites, under which are the 進士 graduates of the 3rd degree.

高捷南宮 passed high as a 進士.

中宮=天極星 the pole-star.

文武中宮 civil and military members of the Inner Council.

宮商 the first and second musical notes; harmony; music.

風來動音自成宮商 when the wind moved (the leaves), they gave forth a musical sound.

宮商迭奏 the music sounded again and again.

躬
6581

Same as 6567.

玄
6582

肱¹
6583

R. 蒸

C. *kwēng*

H. *kwēn*

F. *keing*

W. *kwat, kae*

N. *kwāng*

P. } *kung,*

M. } *shung*

Y. } *kung*

Sz. } *kung*

K. *kweng*

J. *kō, kiō*

A. *kwāng*

Even Upper.

局¹
6584

R. 青梗

C. *kwing*

H. *kwēn*

F. *hing, king*

W. *ciung,*

ciung

N. *ciung*

P. *kung,*

chiung

M. *chiün, hsün*

Y. *ling*

K. *kiōng*

J. *kei, kiō*

A. *kwing*

Even Upper and Rising Irregular.

駟¹
6585

R. 青

F. *keing, hing*

P. *kung*

M. *kun, hsün*

See 垌

Even Upper.

炯
6586

Same as 6583.

The upper part of the arm.

股肱惟人, 良臣惟聖 as legs and arms make the man, so do good ministers make a wise king.

臣作朕股肱耳目 Our ministers are Our legs and arms and ears and eyes.

麾之以肱 he waves his arm.

肱臂 the arm.

奇 *chi*¹ 肱國 a one-armed and three-eyed nation of hermaphrodites, said to have invented a flying car, B.C. 1766.

A bar; a bolt; to bar; to close; see 3919. Also read *chiung*^{1,3}. [Dist. from 局 9730.]

局門 to bar a door.

窃謂僧失局 he said to himself that the priest had forgotten to bolt the door.

局試 to examine with closed doors.

終年局閉 the doors are always closed.

叩玉局 (*chiung*¹) to knock at the gate of Paradise.

In good condition, as a horse.

駟駟牡馬 fat and large are the stallions.

Same as 2377.

獷³
6587

R. 梗養

C. *k'wong*

See 曠礦

K. *kweng*

J. *kō, kiō*

A. *kaing,*

kwang

Rising

Irregular.

礦³
6588

R. 梗

C. *kwong,*

k'wang

H. *kwang*

F. *kwoung, v.*

k'woung

W. *k'oa*

N. *k'wōng*

P. *kung*

M. *kung,*

k'wang

Y. *k'wang*

Sz. *kung,*

k'wang

K. *kweng*

J. *kō, kiō*

A. *k'wang*

Rising

Irregular.

穧³
6589

R. 梗

See 穧

Rising

Irregular.

鑛
6590

Fierce; rude; uncivilised. Read *k'uang*⁴ in Peking and Central China.

獷悍 fierce; ferocious.

獷獷難近 he is a dangerous man to approach.

政移獷俗 governments have altered their savage customs.

The ore of metals. A mine. Read *k'uang*⁴ in Peking.

礦鐵 iron ore.

鐵礦 an iron mine.

礦銅 copper ore.

銅礦 a copper mine.

礦朴 (or 砂) metallic ores.

礦灰 lime.

煤礦 a coal mine.

挖礦 to work a mine.

開礦 to open a mine.

礦民 or 礦丁 miners.

礦師 a mining engineer.

礦井 the shaft of a mine.

礦脈皆絕 the lodes of the mine are exhausted.

紫礦 red kino made from the sap of *Butea frondosa*.

礦物 the mineral kingdom. See 1849, 12,256.

The awn of grain in the ear, of grasses, etc.

穧麥 a kind of wheat with a long awn.

Same as 6588.

憬³

6591

R. 梗

C. king

F. king, keing

W. ciang

N. cing

P. kung, ching

M. chin

Y. ching

K. kiöng

J. kei, kiö

A. kwing

Rising Upper.

璟

6592

井³

6593

R. 腫

See 拱

Rising Upper.

頰³

6594

R. 梗迴

C. kêng, kwêng

F. keing

W. kae

N. kêng

K. kiöng

J. kei, kiö

A. wing

Rising Upper.

空¹

6595

R. 東送

C. hung

H. k'ung

F. k'ung, k'öng,

k'oung, k'aöng

W. k'ung

N. k'ung

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. kong

J. kō, kū

A. k'oung

Even and

Sinking

Upper.

To rouse; to stir up; to awaken to a sense of right. Also read *ching*³, and in Peking *kêng*³.

憬覺 to rouse one's senses; to perceive; to appreciate.

Read *ch'uing*³. Afar.

憬彼淮夷 those far-off barbarians of the Huai river.

See 2142.

The hands folded in salutation. Radical 55.

The blaze of fire.

無思百憂，不出于頰
do not think of all your anxieties; you will not emerge from imperfect views. [The last half has also been interpreted "you will not come forth into light."]

K'UNG.

Empty; void; vacuous.
See 110, 7606.

太空 the great void; the ether; the sky; a state of nothingness after death.

旌旗蔽空 banners darkened the sky.

清若空 clear as the empyrean.

空間 space.

空間年 the intervening years.

空却 time and space.

空中 in emptiness; space; the sky; a humming-top.

空中樓閣 castles in the air.

中空 hollow in the middle,—as rushes or reeds.

他砍了一個空 he struck the empty,—missed his blow.

空¹

6595

空屋子 an empty room.

空閑 vacant,—as a house.

空瓶 an empty bottle.

空地 vacant ground.

空船 an empty ship; a vessel in ballast.

空虛 empty; void; in a state of abstraction; cleaned out.

空曠 waste; void.

落空 to come to nothing.

談空說有 to discuss abstract questions.

空閒 unoccupied; at leisure.

用手抓空 to clutch the air, —as a delirious patient.

拏空 seizing the void; in the air.
See 11,016.

手空 empty-handed; poor.

空過 to return empty-handed.

空鞍貫雙箭 the riderless saddle pierced by a couple of arrows.

空身 nothing about the person; to stand to "attention."

空背 to stand to attention.

空口 empty-mouthed,—without having any proof of what one says.

空言 mere words,—without proof.

空說 or 空談 empty talk.

空想 to vainly wish for.

空有那田宅，沒一個

承領 his estate profits him nothing, there being no heir to carry it on.

用空 (or *k'ung*⁴) defalcations.

空頭情 an empty civility.

都是空頭 it is all humbug.

空門 the gate of mental indifference through which Nirvāna is reached; Buddhism.

入空門 to become a Buddhist priest.

空王 Buddha.

視空一切 to regard everything as nothingness,—i.e. all phenomena as unreal.

慎勿實諸所無，但願

空¹

6595

空諸所有 be careful not to regard as real that which is unreal, but rather to do the opposite.

一心直空 the whole heart in a state of complete vacuity,—alluding to the state of mind, aimed at by the Buddhist, in which all phenomena become unreal.

空心 nothing in the mind; vacuous; hollow, as a tube; empty, as a cartridge.

空心字 characters written in outline, for purposes of ornament, etc. See 雙 10,118.

空心大老官 a pretentious humbug.

空谷 a deserted valley.

空放着 empty; useless; worthless.

張空拳 drew their empty magazine-crossbows,—and rushed on the enemy in despair.

空拳 an empty-fist; poor.

空行 without baggage.

空勞無益 I have toiled in vain.

一場空 everything gone; all lost.

平空起事 to make trouble out of nothing.

搶家財一空 made a clean sweep of the property,—as thieves.

逃避一空 every one of them bolted.

空飯 ordinary fare; pot-luck.

空喜 to rejoice without foundation.

空靈 clever,—referring to the "holes" in a wise man's heart.
See 4562.

空架子 a hollow frame,—a humbug; a hollow pretence; a mere remnant of former greatness.

空寂 abstraction and seclusion.

歸到空空 gone back to nothingness.

空首拜伏 (to fold the hands) and bow until the head touched the ground,—as is done at the third of the nine prostrations.

司空 a Minister of Works.

空¹
6595

空箏 or 空竹 a top which spins in the air by playing a cord held in each hand. See 4937.

Read *k'ung*⁴. Leisure; time. To leave a space; to leave blank.

空子 occasion; opportunity given. Also, a blank space in a book.

閒空兒 leisure.

乘空兒 to avail oneself of leisure,—to do anything.

沒有空兒 I have no leisure.

抽空兒 to find time for,—as when busy.

是甚麼空兒作的 when did you manage to get it done? —i.e. in what interval of leisure.

空開寫 leave a space and then write.

空乏 wanting; deficient.

空白 blank; not filled up.

空白式樣 blank forms.

預印空白 blank forms previously stamped,—as in anticipation of the New Year, when the seals are put away for a month.

不宜空我師 it is not right that he should reduce us all to such misery.

一所空 (or *k'ung*¹) 房 an empty house.

房子空着呢 the house is vacant.

空餘 unoccupied; vacant.

虧空 deficit; bankruptcy; default.

倥⁴
6596R. 送東董
See 空
Sinking
Even and
Rising Upper.崆¹
6597R. 東
See 空
Even Upper.

A mountain, named 崆峒, in Kansuh.

倥¹
6598

R. 東董江

C. *hung*H. }
F. }
W. }
N. }
P. }
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
*k'ung*K. *kong*J. *kō, kū*A. *houng, k'oung*

Even and

Rising Upper.

控⁴
6599R. 送
See 空

Sinking

Upper.

Ignorant; simple; guileless.

倥誠 simple and trustworthy.

倥倥而不信 simple and yet not sincere.

倥慍 depressed, as by want of success.

To clutch; to grab. To draw a bow. To rein in a horse; to control. To accuse. To beat.

控弦引矢 to draw the bow and take arrows from the quiver.

控弦四十萬騎 four hundred thousand mounted archers.

控馬而問 he reined in his horse and asked.

風影不可控 you cannot control wind and shadow.

控于大邦 to refer a case to the leading State,—as in feudal times.

控告 or 控案 or 控理 to charge; to accuse.

上控 or 控經 to appeal to the court above.

越控 to skip over (the intermediate courts) and appeal,—direct to the Board, etc.

捏控 to trump up a charge; to accuse falsely.

控官 to inform the authorities.

控詞 a plaint; a charge.

控追 to proceed against for the recovery of.....

控贖 to importunately demand justice.

磴¹
6600R. 東
See 空

Even Upper.

A mineral, called 磴青, found in Chehkiang and used as a medicine.

箏¹
6601R. 東
See 空

Even Upper.

鞚⁴
6602R. 送
See 空

Sinking

Upper.

恐³
6603

R. 腫

C. *hung*H. *k'ung,**k'ung, k'ong*F. *k'ung, hung*W. *c'üoa*N. *c'üong,**k'ung*P. }
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
*k'ung*K. *kong*J. *kin, ku*A. *k'ung*

Rising Upper.

恐³
6604孔³
6605

R. 董

C. *hung*H. }
F. }
W. }
P. }
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
*k'ung*N. v. *k'ōñ*K. *kong*J. *kō*A. *k'oung*

Rising Upper.

孔³
6606

R. 董

C. *hung*H. }
F. }
W. }
P. }
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
*k'ung*N. v. *k'ōñ*K. *kong*J. *kō*A. *k'oung*

Rising Upper.

孔³
6607

R. 董

C. *hung*H. }
F. }
W. }
P. }
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
*k'ung*N. v. *k'ōñ*K. *kong*J. *kō*A. *k'oung*

Rising Upper.

A kind of lute, called 箏篥, used at ancient religious ceremonies.

彈箏篥 to play the lute.

A bridle; reins; to rein in a horse.

抽韁緊鞚 he seized the bridle and held the horse tightly in.

To fear; to be afraid.

恐怕 or 恐懼 or 恐怖 to fear; to be afraid.

恐怕他不來 I fear he will not come,—i.e. I fancy he will not come.

恐有未合 I fear that (my request) is not in order.

恐惶 frightened; alarmed.

莫恐 do not imagine that.....

Same as 6603.

To go through. A hole; the touch-hole of a cannon; the finger-hole of a flute. Great; very. The surname of Confucius. [Analysed as the bird that brings children; see 5341.]

空孔 or 孔穴 a hole; a hollow; a cave.

無孔可鑽 not a hole to escape into.

孔竅 openings; pores; ducts.

毛孔 the pores of the skin.

孔道 a thoroughfare; a drain.

孔方 square hole,—the common copper *cash* is so called.

不開孔 without a hole in it,—of non-perforated coins.

無孔穿 without holes for stringing them,—as above.

眼孔 a hole,—e.g. in a sieve.

孔³
6605

面孔 facial expression; the face.
See 7886.

裝面孔 to put on a facial expression,—to order.

孔鉛 “hole chop” lead.

孔壬 great artfulness.

嘉言孔彰 admirable words forcibly displayed.

父母孔邇 your parents are very near. Also expl. as, (Wên Wang) was very much the parent (of his people); hence the modern meaning, Thou art a good official.

兄弟孔懷 brothers greatly sympathise with each other.

孔亟 or 孔棘 very urgent; pressing.

孔急之際 a serious crisis.

孔目 a clerk of the Han-lin Academy.

孔雀 the peacock; the Malayan peacock (*Pavo muticus*).

孔雀翎 the peacock feather,—a decoration granted for merit in the public service, and also to be obtained by purchase. These feathers have either three, two, or a single “eye,” according to the grade conferred, the last being the lowest.

孔雀扇 peacock-feather fans.

孔雀屏 a peacock-feather screen.

孔夫子 or 孔子 K'ung the Master,—latinised by the Jesuits into Confucius.

孔聖人 Confucius the holy man or Prophet.

孔門 Confucianism.

孔廟 a Confucian temple.

孔林 the tomb of Confucius.

KUO.

See 6061.

Same as 6608.

戈
6606

職
6607

馘⁴
6608

R. 陌

C. kwik

H. fet

F. kaik

W. kwa

N. kwah

P. skwo

M. wo

Y. yüik, yüeh

K. kwek

J. kwaku,

kiaku

A. kwäk, kwäk

Entering

Upper.

國²
6609

R. 職

C. kwok

H. kwet, kok

F. kwok

W. kwai

N. koh

P. skwo

M. kwê

Y. kouk

Sz. kwe

K. kuk

J. koku

A. kwouk, kwêk

Entering

Upper.

To cut off the left ears of prisoners or of the slain.

攸馘安安 the left ears (of the slain) were leisurely cut off.

獻馘 to present the left ears of the slain,—in token of victory. Hence, to tender allegiance to.

仁恭獻馘於朱全忠 Liu Jên-kung tendered allegiance to Chu Ch'üan-chung,—first Emp. of the Liang dynasty.

斬馘甚多 he killed and cut off the ears of a vast number.

以訊馘告 presenting the living and the ears of the slain,—at the religious ceremony after victory.

馘首級 to behead.

A nation; a kingdom; a State; a country; the capital of a country; a dynasty; a house or line.

國家 the reigning dynasty; the State.

國家之交 relations between governments.

國家以科目取士 the State chooses its officers by competition.

國家不可一日無君 the king never dies.

國都 the capital; the metropolis.

國政 or 國度 the administration of government.

國計 politics. See 940.

國朝 the dynasty.

國法 laws of the country.

國號 the name of a ruling House or dynasty.

關着門起國號 to shut one's door and take a name for one's dynasty,—of extravagant pretensions.

國風 the customs of a country; name of the first section of the *Odes*, translated as “Lessons from the States.”

國課 the national revenue.

國債 the national debt.

國旗 the national flag.

國書 a communication from one State to another; credentials.

國²
6609

國帑 the public exchequer.

國用 the national expenditure.

國用不足 insufficient revenue.

國票 government debentures.

國運 the national fortunes.

國體 the prestige of a country.

大失國體 great loss of national prestige.

其虧國體爲已甚 this interferes seriously with our national prestige. See 體 11,025.

何以爲國 how can it be a nation?—when anarchy prevails.

國富兵強 a rich and powerful State.

國主 or 國王 the lord or prince of a State,—owning allegiance to China, understood.

下令去帝號稱國主 gave orders that the title of Emperor should be dropped and *Kuo chu* adopted,—of Li Ching, d. A.D. 961.

外國 outside nations,—a disrespectful term applied by Chinese to all foreign nations.

萬國公法 International Law,—the title under which WHEATON's work has been translated into Chinese.

有教化之國 a civilised State.

與國 friendly States.

權聯與國之道 the *entente cordiale* existing between nations.

上國 the sovereign State,—among the 列國, *sc.* the House of Chou; the metropolis.

帝國 modern term for an empire.

國變 a revolution.

開國 to found a State.

故國 the old country; the fatherland.

本國 my country.

貴國 your country.

強我國 let us make our country strong.

山國 a hilly country.

土國 a flat country.

國²⁴

6609

一國盡爭 the whole nation entered into competition.

國會 a national assembly; a Parliament.

國母 mother of the State,—the Empress.

國本 the Heir Apparent.

國子 the Heir Apparent of a 王 prince.

國子監 or 國學 the Imperial Academy of Learning.

國史館 the State Historiographer's Office,—at Peking.

鎮國公 or 輔國公 an Imperial duke; hereditary nobles of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th ranks.

國公酒 a wine said to have been first made by an Imperial duke in Peking.

天國 the divine dynasty, a term adopted by the 太平 T'ai-p'ing rebels; also used by missionaries for the "kingdom of heaven."

清國 the Manchu dynasty; China.

元季國初 the close of the Yüan and the beginning of the present (then the Ming) dynasty.

三國 the Three States,—蜀 Shu, 魏 Wei, and 吳 Wu, which divided the empire for some forty years after the fall of the Han dynasty, A.D. 221.

六國 the Six States,—which combined to resist the 秦 Ch'in State, B.C. 240. These were 燕 Yen, 趙 Chao, 韓 Han, 魏 Wei, 齊 Ch'i and 楚 Ch'u.

十六國 the Sixteen States = 趙 (前後), 燕 (前後南北), 秦 (前後西), 蜀 (後), 涼 (前後西北南), 夏.

國器 a vessel of the State,—a worthy subject; a term applied by 高孝基 Kao Hsiao-chi to 房玄齡 Fang Hsüan-ling of the 隋 Sui dynasty.

國姓阿 (or 公) Koxinga. See 3767.

國²⁴

6609

國⁴⁴

6610

R. 陌

P. kwó

M. kwò

See 囑

Entering Upper.

囑^{1*}

6611

R. 陌

H. kwet, kok

P. kwó, kwó

M. kwó

See 囑

Entering Upper.

掴¹⁹

6612

R. 陌

C. kwak

F. kwok

N. kwah

K. kwik, kwek

J. kwaku

A. kwäk

Entering Upper.

膕²⁴

6613

R. 陌

See 囑

Entering Upper.

蝮¹²

6614

R. 陌

H. kwet, kok

P. kwó

M. kwó, kwó

See 國

K. kwek

J. kwaku, kiaku

A. kwäk

Entering Upper.

國子 the sons of 公, of 卿, and of the three classes of 大夫 under the Chou dynasty.

無子國除 having no children his line (or dynasty) came to an end.

To chatter.

嘴囁囁 her tongue is always clacking.

Read ku⁴.

囁嚙 a name for certain rebels.

A cap worn by women; feminine.

巾幘之辱 the disgrace of the kerchief and cap,—referring to the woman's headdress sent by Chu-ko Liang to Ssü-ma I when the latter constantly refused battle. Used of eunuchs.

幘匪 insurgents who wore red turbans.

To slap; to strike.

掴一把 to hit a slap.

掴醒 to rouse with a slap.

The hollow under the knee; the calf of the leg.

脚囊膕 the calf of the leg.

A small green frog, called 蝮.

蝮蝮 a large kind of cicada, with short greenish-black wings.

崢⁴⁴

6615

R. 藥

See 榔

Entering Upper.

樟

6616

郭¹²

6617

R. 藥

W. ko

P. kwó, kwó

See 榔

Entering Upper.

A mountain in Shansi, which gives its name to 崢縣 the District of Kuo.

Same as 6618.

An outer wall of fortification; an edge; a rim. Suburbs.

三里之城, 七里之郭 an inner wall of three *li*, and an outer wall of seven *li*, in circumference.

郭外 beyond the outer wall,—the open country outside a city.

依山築郭 build the wall so that its ends lean on the mountains,—which thus form one side of the city.

東郭 the eastern suburbs.

輪郭 the fellow of a wheel; the rim of a cash, of spectacles, etc.

郭什哈 servants to military officials,—a Manchu word.

郭公 the cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*).

郭羅克 the Golocks.

榔³²

6618

R. 藥

C. kwok

H. kok

F. kwok

W. ko, k'o

N. koh

P. kwó

M. kwó, ko

Y. kwak

Sz. kwó

K. kwak

J. kwaku

A. kwäk

Entering Upper.

埶¹

6619

R. 歌

See 鍋

Even Upper.

An outer coffin; a brick vault. See 6347.

石榔 a stone sarcophagus.

榔周于棺 the *kuo* encloses the *kuan*.

天子棺槨七重 (*ch'ung*²) the Emperor had seven coffins, one inside the other.

A crucible.

銀埶 a crucible for melting silver.

Read t'o¹. A spot; a patch.

一埶之地 a small plot of ground.

鍋
6620

鍋¹
6621

R. 歌

C. wo

H. v. wok₅

F. kwo, wo

W. ku

N. ou, kou

P. kwo

M. kwo

Y. kou

Sz. kwo

K. kwa

J. kwa

A. wa, kwa

Even Upper.

Same as 6635.

A pot; a saucepan. See 7291.

鐵鍋 iron pans.

破了鍋了 smashed the kettle,—to have destroyed one's means of livelihood.

鍋圈兒 the metallic ring of a stove, used to decrease the opening on which the kettle rests; the ring of hair left unshaven on a child's head.

煖鍋 a pot with hot water, in which wine-kettles are placed to heat the wine.

鍋蓋兒 the cover of a pot.

鍋把兒 the handle of a pot.

鍋疙子 or 鍋疤 the fur or crust on a pot.

鍋臺 or 鍋竈 the brick-work into which a large cooking-pan is fixed. [The former is a kitchen-range.]

抱沙鍋 to carry the earthen pot,—to be a beggar.

水鍋 the boiler,—of an engine.

補鍋的 a tinker.

冷鍋裏冒熱氣 hot steam from a cold kettle,—used of any sudden and unexpected change of attitude in a person's behaviour, etc.

過⁴
6622

R. 箇歌

C. kwo

H. ko

F. kwo

W. ku

N. kou

P. }

M. } kwo

Sz. }

Y. kou

K. }

J. } kwa

A. }

Sinking and Even Upper.

To pass; to go by; past; done; finished; to pass through; to experience; to endure; to pass over; to excel; to surpass; to exceed; to go into excess; to commit a fault; to transgress; to find fault; to blame (see 12,057). See 看 5852, 文 12,633 wên⁴, 4562.

過去 to pass; to go past; to exceed; to make to pass across.

過去未來的 past and future.

過不去 not to be passed; you cannot pass.

心裏過不去 uncomfortable in one's mind.

過⁴
6622

不知怎麼奉承他, 纔過得去 did not know how to flatter her so as to pass over, —could not make enough of her.

我這個年過不去 I cannot pass over this year,—I have not enough money to pay my debts before the New Year.

過不去今年 he will not live long; (the matter) will soon be finished.

河太深, 走不過去 the river is too deep to pass through on foot.

再去過 he has gone again.

去過來 to have been and come back.

不過意 not to like; to feel uncomfortable.

過意不去 to be under an obligation; in direct address, I am very much obliged to you. Also, I am sorry that it happened.

其餘亦不甚過人 in his other (pictures), he does not surpass ordinary people.

把這個水過過淋 pass this water through the filter.

把衣裳過過風 air the clothes.

過過目 to glance over.

將一包, 過一過目 choose a package and examine it.

總得 *tei*³ 路過北京 you will have to pass through Peking on your way.

那個銀子都經過我的手 that money all passed through my hands.

他經過好些個險處 he has passed through a great many dangers.

他那兒有事, 過不來 he is too busy to come.

過關 or 過卡 to pass a Customs' station.

過期 or 過限期 to pass the limit of time.

過了時候 the time has past; it is past the time.

過往 to pass by; to pass along.

過年 to pass from the old year into the new.

過了事兒 after the event.

過⁴
6622

過節 to pass a festival; to spend the time of a festival; to overstep the bounds of decorum.

在家裏過節 to spend the festival at home.

過日子 to pass the days,—to have enough to live upon. See below.

過不多的日子 not many days afterwards.

過中國的日子 to go by the Chinese calendar.

得過且過 to live thoughtlessly, for the present only; to shirk.

過夜 to pass the night.

難過 hard to tide over.

不要過家 don't go gossiping about.

酒過三杯 when the wine had been three times round.

交首而過 to pass in opposite directions,—as steamers, etc.

過江 or 過河 to cross a river.

過橋 to cross a bridge.

過世 to pass the world,—to die.

過了 they are dead,—e.g. my parents.

過仙 to pass to the Immortals,—to die.

過門 to be married,—of girls.

過聘 to send the betrothal presents.

過活 to get one's living.

因他養活不過 because he is unable to support,—his parents.

受刑不過 he could not stand the punishment,—and confessed.

又被王老央不過 and besides, he could not help acceding to Mr. Wang's request.

沒見過面 I have never met him.

試過 to have tried.

過客 a passing stranger.

過戶 a transferee.

過秤 to pass the scales; to weigh.

過載 to tranship.

過載輪船 to tranship into a steamer.

過⁴

6622

過船之准單 a permit to tranship.

過不得手 not to pass into (or through) the hands of any one,—for fear of theft, etc.

過不得眼 not worth looking at; not to be seen,—by some one else, for fear of certain consequences.

此事我也是過來人 I too have experienced this.

這個好過那個 this is better than that.

不過是 it is merely.....; was only.....; the only thing is that.....

不過如此 nothing more than this; merely thus.

不過三個 not more than three.

自以為過 to recognise one's own error; to regard as being in excess.

過猶不及 to exceed is the same as not to come up,—to the point required.

無過不及 free from excess or deficiency.

過讓 to be very pressing.

過於秘密 too secret; too retiring.

再沒有輕過於我的 there is no one who thinks less of it (利 gain) than I do.

廉讓有過於兄 in probity and unselfishness superior to the elder brother.

精綺過於上宮 finer than in the palace of the Emperor.

無過於此 not better than this.

求過於供則價昂 if the demand exceeds the supply, prices will be high. See 6572.

過路財神 one who has had and lost a fortune.

過勞 to have put to a great deal of trouble.

過後 afterwards.

過貪 to be too fond of.

過境 to cross the border.

過從 to be or keep in company with.

過⁴

6622

過子 or 過繼 or 過嗣 to be adopted,—of agnates.

過錢 to pass money; to be paid.

過誇 to "chaff."

過問 to interfere; to take any part in a question.

過光 to take a glance at; to have "second sight."

過兒 something which passes between two persons; a "consideration."

得^{tei}有個過兒 there must be a tip given.

細看了一個過兒 examined him very closely all over.

過遲 unnecessary delay.

過一會兒 in a minute.

過禮 sending the presents,—a preliminary to a wedding.

過山禮 black-mail.

太過 or 過逾 or 過品 too much; beyond measure.

失於太過 to make the mistake of going too far. See 842.

過多 too many; too much.

過分 (^{fén}) beyond one's duty; officious; too much; excessive.

過當 exceeding what is proper.

過衆 too numerous.

過長 too long.

過寬 too lenient.

過慮 too anxious.

無所過責 do not punish excessively.

有過必改 if you have faults, you must reform.

過失 or 過處 or 過錯 a fault; an error.

過犯 a crime; also, crimes (such as theft) and insubordination (as refusal to pay taxes).

身家並無刑喪過犯 neither self nor family have suffered for any great crime, or are in mourning, or have committed any lesser crime or act of insubordination. [Oath of candidate for M.A.]

大過 and 小過 great and small faults; the 28th and 62nd Diagrams, respectively.

過⁴

6622

過失殺 accidentally killed,—as by a shot intended for a bird.

過秦論 a dissertation on blaming the Ch'in State.

Read *kuo*¹. Name of a State.

過鄉 a village in Shantung.

The prattle of children.

過唆 to keep up a constant chatter, as children do.

See 6292.

Same as 6612.

Name of an ancient feudal State in Honan.

東虢 an old name for 開封府 in Honan.

虢國夫人 the title given to one of Yang Kuei-fei's sisters.

Fruit, especially tree-fruit; see 6644. Used with 6633 (*q.v.* for further entries). Really; truly; indeed; actually. Effects; consequences.

果品 fruits of various kinds.

百果 all kinds of fruit.

果酒 refreshments.

果木 or 果樹 a fruit-tree.

果木園子 an orchard.

結果 to form fruit, as a fruit-tree after flowering. Also, to enjoy or suffer the results of past conduct.

結果其命 to put an end to his life,—to kill him.

過¹

6623

R. 歌

See 過

Even Upper.

聒

6624

捥

6625

號²

6626

R. 陌

C. *kwik*H. *ngut, met*F. *kaik*W. *kwa*N. *kwah*P. *kwō, kwō*M. *wo, kwō*Y. *kwēh*K. *kwēk*J. *kwaku*A. *kwāt, kwāk*

Entering Upper.

果³

6627

R. 哥

C. *kwō*H. *ko*F. *kwō, kwi*W. *ku*N. *kou*P. *kwō*M. *ko, kwō*Y. *kou*S. *kwō*K. *kwa*J. *kwa, ka*A. *kwa*

Rising Upper.

果³
6627

不好的結果 to turn out badly.

修果 to cultivate fruit,—to act now with a view to future good results.

美果 the pleasant fruit,—the Madhaka or *Bassia latifolia*.

青果 fresh Chinese olives (*Cannarium*). See 5842.

苦果子 *Strychnos Ignatii*, Bergius,—St. Ignatius' beans.

果實 a kernel.

這老賊果係有妖法的 then this old rascal has really got supernatural power!

真果 or 果真 really; in reality.

如果 or 若果 if indeed; if really.

果有之乎 is it really so?

如果屬實 if it be really so.

果然 actually; truly; so it has turned out. A black monkey with a white face; see 6630.

果然如此 it has actually turned out so,—as foretold.

腹猶果然 his stomach much as it was before.

果不然 sure enough!

果作此行 in the event of this being done.

果否 whether really or not.....

其事不果 the matter did not come about as expected, or did not eventuate.

於是弗果 and so it never came about; and so I never did it.

果敢 daring; courageous. See 6629.

果斷 decisive.

擲果之心 to flirt; to make advances,—referring to 潘岳 P'an Yo, who was so good-looking that when he went out all the ladies used to throw fruit at him and fill his carriage.

因果 cause and effect,—conduct in a previous life inevitably producing corresponding results in this life.

因果不昧 the consequences of your acts will not be hidden,—a judgment will come upon you.

果³
6627

果苗 the result of actions (*karma*) in a previous state operating upon the present.

果報 the consequences of actions in a previous state.

陰果 a secret or hidden consequence,—something, either as reward or punishment, which comes to a man in consequence of good or bad deeds, without his being able to connect the effect with the cause.

正果 the fit and proper consequence of this life, *sc.* spiritual beatitude in a future state.

得了正果 or 得成 (or 受) 正果 to attain to the state of a good angel; to obtain salvation.

歸依正果 to get back into the proper condition,—to exchange hell for heaven. Used in the sense of reforming one's life and conduct.

那怪道,我願皈正果 the devil said, I am willing to go back to my proper condition,—to become a good angel instead of an evil demon.

果地 a Buddhist term, signifying a thing in itself; an object of purely intellectual intuition; a noumenon. See 3336.

果子狸 the racoon dog (*Canis procyonides*).

保³
6628

Mean; sordid; ignoble.

歪保 base; ignoble.

保³
6629

Courageous; brave.

保毅先身 he courageously put himself in the front.

保決 or 保敢 brave; daring.

猓³
6630

The long-nosed or proboscis monkey (*Semnopithecus larvatus*), found in Annam. See 6627.

猓獠 a term of contempt applied by the Chinese to certain tribes of 苗子 Miao-tzu.

粿³
6631

Rice boiled or steamed for making cakes.

R. 粿
See 果
Rising Upper.

綯³
6632

To bind; to bandage.

R. 綯
See 果
Rising Upper.

菓³
6633

Fruit; see 6644. [Now regarded as an unauthorised form of 果 6627, *q.v.* for further entries.] See 12,958.

R. 菓
See 果
Rising Upper.

菓子 fruit.

菓子話兒 vague or general talk which offends nobody.

菓子藥 harmless medicine, of no efficacy, administered by inexperienced doctors who fear to make a mistake.

乾菓子 dried fruit.

鮮菓子 fresh fruit.

白菓兒 eggs (Peking).

生菓 to bear fruit; unripe or uncooked fruit.

菓園子 an orchard.

菓攤 a fruit-stall.

青菓 fresh Chinese olives. See 5842 and 6737.

樣菓 imitation fruit,—as seen on the altar of a temple.

時菓 fruits in season.

糖菓 preserved or sugared fruits.

五菓 the five fruits,—peach, apricot, plum, chestnut, and Chinese date (jujube).

善惡菓 the fruit of good and evil,—the "Adam's apple" in the throat. See 6737.

菓酒 or 菓餅 refreshments.

菓席 meals in which dried and fresh fruits and cold meats form the principal part.

菓綠 apple-green.

𧈧³

6634

R. 𧈧

Y. k'ou

See 果

Rising Upper.

The solitary wasp or *Sphex*.

𧈧 羸 the wasp (*Pelopæus*) which imprisons caterpillars in its cell, for feeding its young.

𧈧 蛉有子, 𧈧 羸 負之 the caterpillar has young ones, and the wasp carries them off, — as above, which has given rise to the belief that caterpillars are changed into wasps.

二豪侍側焉, 如 𧈧 羸

之與 𧈧 蛉 the two philosophers at his side looked like two wasps trying to convert a caterpillar.

𧈧³

6635

R. 𧈧

See 和

A. k'wa

Rising Lower.

A grease-pot, hung at the axles of carts.

炙 𧈧 grease-pot, — a nick-name given to 淳于髡 Ch'un-yü

K'un of the 齊 Ch'i State, in reference to his oily tongue.

𧈧³

6636

R. 𧈧

See 果

Rising Upper.

Cakes; pastry; biscuits.

茶 𧈧 店 a restaurant.

喜 𧈧 cakes sent after betrothal.

𧈧³

6637

Same as 6636.

裹³

6638

R. 𧈧

F. k'wo, k'wi, lio, lwo

See 果

A. k'wa, k'wa Rising Upper.

To wrap up; to bind; to bandage. [To be distinguished from 裏 6881.]

裹脚 or 裹角 to bind the feet, — as Chinese women do. See 6632.

裹足不前 foot-bound and unable to advance.

皆相率裹足 one and all kept away in a body.

包裹 or 裹載 to wrap up.

以馬草裹尸 to wrap a corpse in straw, — a soldier's burial.

裹肚 a band worn round the loins.

裝裹 to dress and wrap up, — as a corpse.

裹而又纏 to roll up and bind tight.

裏³

6638

裏瞞 to insert with the object of the thing so inserted escaping notice.

裏腿 boatmen's gaiters.

裏糧 provisions for travelling.

裏來的鴿子 a decoy-pigeon.

攫^{4*}

6639

R. 藥

C. fok.

H. } k'ioh

F. }

W. c'io, c'ia

N. c'ioh, h'ioh

P. ch'io, ch'ü

M. ch'io, ts'io

Y. hwak

Sz. ch'io

K. hwak, kwak

J. kaku, kiaku

A. kōk

Entering Upper.

鏹^{4*}

6640

R. 藥

See 攫

Entering Upper.

𨔵^{4*}

6641

R. 藥

See 擲

Entering Upper.

曠^{4*}

6642

R. 漾

See 曠

曠廓

A. k'wak

Sinking and

Entering

Upper.

𧈧^{1*}

6643

R. 曠

See 刮

刮括

Entering

Upper.

To seize, as a bird of prey or wild beast. Also read *huo*^{4*} and *ch'üeh*^{4*}.

攫捕 to seize; to grasp.

攫取 to seize and carry off.

鷹攫兔 the falcon seizes the hare.

A hoe; a chopper; a billhook. To cut down.

負鏹耜 carrying a hoe over his shoulder.

鏹爬城器具 climbing-irons for scaling city walls.

To draw a bow.

𨔵騎 the night body-guard of the Emperor, under the T'ang dynasty.

駕塵𨔵風, 與電爭光 riding on the dust, swift as the wind, and rivalling the lightning in brightness.

The beading or rim of the ear.

To stop up the mouth.

摺^{1*}

6643a

𨔵²

6644

闊^{4*}

6645

R. 曠

C. fut.

H. fat, fat,

F. k'o

W. k'wak

N. k'wah

P. k'wo

M. k'wo

Y. k'ouh

Sz. k'wo

K. kwal, hwal

J. kwatsz,

kwachi

A. kwat

Entering

Upper.

Original form of 6288.

隱摺 to imply; to include by implication.

See 7333.

K'UO.

Broad; wide. Liberal; indulgent; rich; well off. Distant; separated. See 1053, *ch'ieh*¹.

深闊 length and breadth, — of land measurement.

橫闊 the width across; the breadth.

闊大 or 遼闊 broad; ample; spacious.

高談闊論 to talk high and discuss broad, — to be an eloquent talker.

不消敘闊 to make a long story short.

胸襟闊 magnanimous; liberal-minded.

寬闊 wide; spacious; liberal; generous.

闊得狠 or 闊老 very well off.

闊少 (*shao*¹) rich young fellows.

闊門口兒 or 闊家主 a well-to-do family.

他也是個闊家 he also belongs to a rich family.

大闊 a great swell.

闊租賦 to remit taxes.

疏闊 or 間闊 parted; separated, as friends.

久闊 long separated.

久闊不復來 had not been there for a long time.

迂闊 foolish; muddled.

門書活字, 嫌太闊 he wrote the character 活 inside the 門 gate (of a palace he was building), meaning that he thought the gate too large, — a play upon words attributed to

曹操 Ts'ao Ts'ao.

開闊 large-minded; reasonable.

潤

6646

劇

6647

R. 藥養

See 廓廣

Entering and Rising Upper.

擴

6648

R. 藥漾

C. fók, k'wók,

H. k'ong²

F. kwók

W. k'wo

N. k'oh

P. k'wo²

M. k'wo

Y. k'wak,

k'wang

Sz. k'wo

K. kwak, v.

hwak

J. kwak

A. k'wak

Entering and

Sinking

Upper.

Same as 6645.

To cut off; to trim. To unfold; to explain. Also read *kuang*³.

To stretch; to expand.

擴充 to extend; to enlarge; to increase. Also read *kuang*⁴.

擴而充之 to develop and complete.

推擴其理 to further extend a principle.

擴眼界 to enlarge one's experience.

以備將來擴設仿製 so as to provide for future extension of the manufacture according to pattern,—of such articles.

鞞

6649

R. 藥

See 廓

Entering Upper.

郭

6650

R. 藥

See 廓

A. k'wak

Entering Upper.

廓

6651

R. 藥

C. kwók,

k'wók, fók,

W. k'o

N. k'oh

P. k'wo², k'wo²

Leather.

朱鞞 red leather, — anciently used for chariots.

虎豹之鞞 the hides of tigers and leopards, — with the hair taken off.

A ravine; a gorge.

寥廓 misty; vague; indistinct.

To cut off; to trim. Great; to enlarge; see 9984. See 7063.

廓革者也, 廓之大則大矣, 裂之道也 like tearing off a skin: if you tear

廓

6651

M. kwo, k'wo

Y. k'wak

See 擲

A. kwak, k'wak

Entering Upper.

large, the piece will be large: it's the trick of tearing it.

憎其式廓 hating all the great (States).

廓然獨居 unsupported and alone.

廓然大公 open and above board; perfectly fair.

開廓 to enlarge.

性度恢廓 of large views; liberal-minded.

金相輪廓 gold-rimmed,—of spectacles.

廓爾喀 the Gurkhas.

The clouds dispersing; snow melting.

雨止雲廓 the rain has stopped and the clouds have dispersed.

道始于虛廓 TAO began with the great void,—before the existence of matter.

霽

6652

R. 藥

See 廓

Entering Upper.

L.A.

刺

6653

R. 曷

P. ɿa

Entering Lower.

To cut; to slash. [To be distinguished from 刺 12,412.] Used with 6654.

刺下 or 刺去 to cut off.

刺開 to cut open.

刺肉 to cut meat.

刺手 to cut one's hand.

我把大拇指頭刺破了 I have cut my thumb.

刺屍 to mutilate a corpse.

乖刺 cross-grained; peevish.

刺戾 bad; wicked.

刺口子 to make an offer; to offer bribes. See 3572.

喇

6654

R. 曷

C. v. ɿa

To chatter. A final particle.

喇喇 la¹ la¹ 不休 chattering without ceasing.

喇

6654

H. v. ɿa, ɿa

F. v. ɿa

P. ɿa

M. la, ɿa

See 辣

Entering Lower.

喇嘴 to boast; to brag.

喇叭 a military brass horn or trumpet, with one or two sliding tubes by which the length is reduced when not in use. Blown to sound the finale in a Chinese theatre; see 2825, 12,050. From the Manchu *laba*.喇叭花 white stramony (*Datura alba*, Nees.).

歪嘴吹喇叭 to blow a trumpet with one's mouth aslant, —i.e. 氣不順. Said of an irritable man.

你纔曉得喇叭是銅鑄的 you have just found out that a trumpet is made of brass, —that I am in earnest.

喇嘛 Lama,—a priest of the Tibetan form of Buddhism. The word is said to mean "the higher," "the superior" (Tibetan *blama*).

擻

6655

R. 泰曷

P. v. ɿa

M. la,

See 賴辣

Sinking and Entering Lower.

To clutch; to pull; to rub; to scrape. See 9365.

擻過來 pull it over here.

擻去 to pull off,—as a finger-ring.

撥擻 to turn over; to sift, as a dust-bin.

擻子 an opportunity given; a slip; an opening; (read la² tzu) a glass bottle.Read lai⁴. To tear.

掣

6656

R. 曷

See 辣

Entering Lower.

To rub to powder; to grind, as paint.

痢

6657

R. 曷

See 辣

Entering
Lower.

Poisonous; severe; dangerous. Used for 癩 6701.

痛痢 painful,—externally or internally, as a poison.

痢痢 bald from skin-disease.

宰相頭上光痢痢, 痴

人頭上頂重髮 the Minister of State is bald, while the fool boasts a fine head of hair.

痢

6658

R. 曷

See 辣

Entering
Lower.

A squint; a cast in the eye.

辣

6659

R. 曷

C. } lat

H. } lat

F. lak

W. la

N. lah

P. la²

M. la

Y. laah

Sz. la

K. nal

J. natsz, nachi

A. lat

Entering
Lower.

Hot; biting; acrid; pungent; see 味 12,607. [Correctly written 粹.]

苦辣備嘗 I have gone through many bitters and hots, —troubles.

老辣 experienced and severe.

辣手 or 辣實 dangerous; cruel.

冷的辣實 bitterly cold.

辣子 *Evodia rutecarpa*, Benth.

苦辣 la² 子 a poor fellow.

羊辣子 a poisonous caterpillar.

拋辣子 *Evodia Danielli*, Hemsl.辣椒 pepper; the chilli (*Capsicum annuum*, L., or *C. frutescens*, Willd.).辣根 horseradish (*Cochlearia Armoracia*, L.).辣蓼 general name for *Polygonum*.旱辣蓼 *Polygonum chinense*, L.水辣蓼 *Polygonum orientale*, L.

辣嘴子 a species of grey finch, which eats Cayenne pepper.

癩

6660

Same as 6655.

糶

6661

拉

6662

R. 合

C. } lai, la

H. } lai, lap

F. } la, lak

W. } la

N. } lah, la

P. } la

M. } la

Y. } la

Sz. } la

K. nap

J. rō

A. lap

Entering
Irregular.

See 6971.

To pull; to drag; to involve; to lead; to draw a bow.

拉車 to draw a cart.

拉綽 to haul the tow-line; to tow.

把他拉過來 pull him over here.

把他拉出來了 implicated him,—as in a crime.

把他拉住了 hold it fast.

拉不動 cannot move it,—as an overloaded cart.

拉開 to pull apart or open.

把抽屜拉開 pull open the drawer.

這個弓我拉不開 I can't draw this bow.

把席子拉起來 pull up the matting.

拉拽 to drag.

拉他走 lead him away.

拉手 to seize the hand; to shake hands.

拉手的事情 an affair of mutual benefit.

拉絲 to draw out silk,—to dilly-dally.

拉屎 to stool. See 9900, 4058.

拉近 to give oneself out as a connection of an influential person.

拉屁股坐 to sit upon with a jump.

拉躺下 to drag down; to involve in ruin.

把人拉上來 to pull a person up; to implicate a person.

拉買賣 to ply for hire,—as carts.

拉短兒 to ply for short fares.

拉亂 to pull about.

拉大篇 to pull the strings,—of a peep-show.

拉壞 to spoil by pulling about.

拉主顧 to attract customers.

拉

6662

拉替身兒 to find or get hold of a substitute,—as the drowned are supposed to try to do.

拉落 (la⁴) to spill; to drop.

拉扯 to pull; to drag into; to implicate; to bring influence to bear; dealings; business relations.

拉的拉, 扯的扯 pulling and pushing,—of a struggle to get first.

拉不斷, 扯不斷的話 nagging talk.

他會拉扯 he is able to get assistance from friends.

拉鋸 to work a two-handed saw.

拉個平過 the account is squared off.

拉倒了 the matter is at an end; there is nothing more to be said.

說拉倒 to say the last word; to throw up a situation.

拉煤 to work coal.

拉司 an imitation of the English "last," a measure of capacity.

拉空 or 拉饑荒 to run into debt.

Same as 6669.

拉

6663

靈

6664

R. 合

See 熾

Entering
Lower.

攪

6665

R. 合葉

C. } lap, lap

N. } lah

P. } la, la²

See 熾

Entering
Lower.

The sound of pattering rain.

To take hold of. To break.

攪持 to grasp; to maintain.

攪破 to break.

攪攪 noise of branches breaking in the wind.

攪攪 mixed; odds and ends.

攪攪灣 the Pootung bend in the Shanghai river.

攪下 to omit; to leave behind, as in a race. [Used with 落 7329.]

攪他兩塊錢 to omit to pay him \$ 2.

皸⁴⁵

6666

R. 合

See 燭

Entering Lower.

臘⁴⁵

6667

R. 合

See 燭

Entering Lower.

Chapped skin; cracked; coarse; impolite.

手上有皸皸 my hands are chapped.

皸巴不光溜 rough; spread, as the skin.

The winter sacrifice, held three days after the solstice; a year. Dried and salted meats.

節臘 festival of the winter sacrifice; used by the Buddhists for all their festivals. Also, the course of a year in duration.

臘月 the sacrificial moon,—the 12th moon.

五臘 as follows:—

天臘 a Taoist sacrifice to Heaven at the New Year.

地臘 a Taoist sacrifice to Earth on the 5th of the 5th moon.

道德臘 7th of 7th moon.

民歲臘 12th of 10th moon.

王侯臘 the day of the winter sacrifice.

自歲時伏臘,一刺之外 besides sending in a card at the summer and winter festivals, —I do nothing.

臘先祖 to sacrifice to ancestors.

惟老母臘高 only that his mother's winter sacrifices were high,—in number, *sc.* that she was very old.

僧臘 or 法臘 the seniority of Buddhist priests.

僧臘五十 he had been a priest for fifty years.

老臘 an old priest.

夏臘 the Buddhist period of retreat in summer. Also, the age of a priest.

夏宜食乾臘 in summer, we should eat dried and preserved foods.

臘肉 salt meat.

臘鴨 dried salt ducks.

喫臘八粥 to eat congee on the 8th of the 12th moon.

臘⁴⁵

6667

蠟⁴⁵

6668

R. 合

See 燭

Entering Lower.

殘臘 the end of the 12th moon.

真臘國 Cambodia. See 589.

劍臘 a two-edged sword.

Wax. A candle.

蜜蠟 or 黃蠟 or 蜂蠟 bees'-wax.

水蠟樹 or 蠟樹 the wax tree (*Ligustrum lucidum*, Ait.).

白蠟樹 *Fraxinus chinensis*, Roxb.

白蠟 insect wax,—deposited by the *Coccus pe-la* on the above trees.

白蠟虫 *Coccus pe-la*.

白蠟竿子 ashen sticks used for spears.

油蠟樹 *Photinia serrulata*, Lindl.

蠟紙 or 蠟箋 glazed paper.

蠟石 yellow quartz.

蠟肉 smoked meat.

蠟燭 a candle.

蠟臺 or 蠟杆 a tall candlestick,—as seen on altars, etc.

蠟燈 a candlestick.

蠟油 the dripping of a candle.

蠟夾子 snuffers.

點蠟 to light a candle.

蠟餅 a wax taper in a flat coil.

味同嚼蠟 as tasteless as wax.

嚼蠟語 insipid language.

蠟書 messages wrapped in wax capsules and swallowed by the bearer.

蠟嘴 the wax-bill (*Eophona personata*).

蠟嘴禾鵲 *Coccothraustes melanura* of Canton.

蠟梅花 *Chimonanthus fragrans*, Lindl.

蠟魚 the sturgeon.

Old or badly-fitting clothes.

襪襪 dowdy; slovenly.

邁⁴⁵

6670

R. 合

H. *lap*, P. *la*

See 燭

A. *lap*, *liep*

Entering Lower.

鑛⁴⁵

6671

R. Vulgar.

P. *la*

See 燭

Entering Lower.

落

6672

磊³

6673

R. 馬

See 拉

A. *la*

Rising Upper.

歎⁴⁵

6674

R. 合

See 燭

Entering Lower.

礪¹²

6675

R. Vulgar.

See 燭

Entering Lower.

臍

6676

腊

6677

蜡

6678

To exceed; to pass by.

邁雜 mixed; in confusion.

邁邇 or 邁裡邁邇的 dirty; slovenly. See 10,521.

Hard and white tin.

白鑛 white copper; pewter.

錫鑛 see 3791 and 4157.

See 7329.

Uneven; rocky.

磊磽 useless; worthless.

磊苴 not worked smooth,—as clay should be when used for making bricks.

磊漾分蘋 the roughened waves scatter the duckweed.

Dissatisfied.

歎歎 unsatisfied,—as when still hungry.

Stony.

礪礪 the sound of things breaking.

Same as 6667.

Same as 6667. See 4108.

Same as 177 and 6668.

來²

6679

R. 灰隊

C. loi, v. slai

H. loi

F. lai, v. sli

W. le, v. li

N. le, v. nei

P. }

M. } lai

Sz. }

Y. lae

K. re, ne

J. rai

A. lai

Even and
Sinking
both Lower.

LAI.

To come, as opposed to
去 3068, and 往 12,500.
In the future; coming. Used
as a complement to verbs;
see especially 起 1070 and
出 2620. Used with 着
to give an imperfect or
pluperfect, sometimes
a perfect, tense-value to
the leading verb; see 2394.
A sheaf of corn; wheat;
see 8044.

來去 or 來往 to go and
come; backwards and forwards.
騎去又騎來 having ridden
there and back.

來來往往的 passing to
and fro.

一來一往 coming and going;
to have intercourse.

我們沒有來往 we are
not on visiting terms.

來往銀欸 a current account.

來而不往非禮也
come and not go, is a breach
of etiquette,—it is a breach of
etiquette not to return a call.

往來 to come towards.

禮尚往來 etiquette demands
a return of visits received.

來是來得多 oh yes, many
come,—but.....

來不及 cannot arrive in time;
cannot bring myself to do.

幹那些下賤營生我
是來不及的 to such base
methods I cannot condescend.

來到了 arrived.

來得早 arrived early.

來省 to come to the provincial
capital.

前來 see 1737.

子來前 come forward, my son.

回來 or 轉來 or 返來 to
come back.

來歸 to give in one's allegiance.

來²

6679

來文 despatches received; an
incoming despatch.

來信 letters received; an in-
coming letter.

來書 or 來函 your letter.

知爲尋事來者 knew
that they had come to kick up
a row.

原來 or 本來 in the begin-
ning; at the origin; going back
to the source.

原來無此理 there has
never been such a principle.

原來是來過的所在
now this was a place he had
been to before.

來使 or 來人 or 來手 a
messenger.

交於來手 hand it to the
bearer.

一來 and 二來 and 三來
firstly, secondly, and thirdly.

這麼一來 this being the
case,.....

二來來 common; second-rate.

來不來的 at every chance;
on all occasions; at the slightest
provocation.

來源 the source of; the base of
supply.

來福洋鎗 rifles.

來路 place of origin; imported.

來頭 a sign; an indication (of
what will be); a symptom (of an
illness).

來由 (see 13,407) or 來因
cause; source; origin.

問其來由 asked how it all
began.

追詢來由 to trace back to
the origin,—of any incident.

來歷 antecedents; basis; origin;
foundation.

來歷不明 antecedents not
clear,—as a man of whom one
knows nothing.

聽了這些話頭沒個
來歷 having heard all this
talk for which there was no foun-
dation.

來孫 a grandson's grandson.

來年 next year.

日來 lately; constantly.

來²

6679

來日 in days to come; to-mor-
row.

今日不學而有來日
if I don't study to-day, there are
other days to come.

來日大難 there will be much
trouble in the days to come.

來日天明 to-morrow at
dawn.

來早便行 and proceed to-
morrow morning.

來生 or 來世 in the world
to come.

上無古人,下無來者
no ancients in the past, no poster-
ity to come.

有斗來粗 about as big as
a bushel-measure,—if anything,
bigger.

客人十來個 ten or a dozen
visitors.

二十來歲 twenty and odd
years old.

二百來年 200 years and
upwards.

二百年來 for the past 200
years. See 9746 shao³.

以來 see 5462.

做不來 cannot do it, as a
piece of work; it is not to be
done; it is impossible.

辦不來 cannot manage it,—
of a business transaction.

生出病來 to get ill.

我等不來 I cannot wait.

他應不下來 he will not
undertake it.

他託我來着 he asked
me to,—e.g. that is why I am
doing so.

他去上海來着 he has
been to Shanghai,—and is now
back again.

今天誰來着 who has been
here to-day?

你是幹甚麼來着 what
have you been doing?

夜裏下雨來着 it rained
in the night.

這是誰的筆來着
whose pen is this?

必是個老來着 it must
be the character lao³ "old,"—
and not 考.

來²
6679

某年寫來 written in such and such a year.

Read lai⁴ or li^{4*}. To encourage.

職勞不來 summoned to service without reward.

徕⁴
6680R. 灰隊
See 來
Even and Sinking Lower.

To come; see 6684. To encourage; to induce to come.

天馬徕從西極 the celestial horse (see 7576) came from the extreme west.

招徕百姓 to invite the people,—e.g. to emigrate.

徕獸臭 to be laughed at; to be a butt.

徕獸先生 a poor scholar.

勑²
6681Same as 6684. Read ch'ih^{4*} 二 1943. See 1010.唻²
6682R. 佳灰
See 賴來
A. lai, le
Even Lower.

A sound in singing.

囉唻 the refrain of a song.

嶺²
6683R. 灰
See 來
Even Lower.

A peak in the province of Ssüch'uan.

徕²
6684

The old form of 6679; used with 6681; now generally written as 6680.

棗²
6685R. 灰
See 來
Even Lower.A tree (*Cornus macrophylla*, Wall.) found in Kiangsi, bearing a plum-shaped fruit called 冬青 菓 winter green fruit, with prickly bark, and leaves like those of the persimmon.涑²
6686R. 灰
See 來
Even Lower.

A river in Shantung, tributary to the Yellow River. Also a small river in Chihli which gives its name to 涑水縣 Lai-shui Hsien.

涑²
6687

Same as 6701.

瞾⁴
6688R. 隊
See 來
K. ne
Sinking Lower.

The pupil of the eye turned to one side; to look about.

眄瞾 to look sidelong at.

明眸善瞾 clear and sharp of eye.

盼瞾 to gaze fondly at.

多蒙盼瞾 I am greatly indebted to you for favours received.

稊²
6689R. 灰
See 來
Even Lower.

An old name for wheat.

策²
6690R. Vulgar.
F. lai
See 來
Even Lower.

A variety of bamboo.

萊²
6691R. 灰
See 來
Even Lower.Goosefoot (*Chenopodium album*, L.).

北山有萊 in the north there is the goosefoot.

田卒汙萊 our fields are a waste of weeds.

蒿萊迷徑 southernwood and goosefoot obliterate the path.

萊菔 *Raphanus sativus*, L.

萊州府 a Prefecture in the Shantung Promontory, said to be named after the 萊夷 aborigines.

賚⁴
6692R. 隊
See 來
K. nwe
Sinking Lower.

To give; to bestow; to reward. [To be distinguished from 賚 823.]

予其大賚汝 I will greatly reward you.

夢帝賚予良弼 I dreamt that God gave me a good assistant.

賚我思成 there is granted to us the realisation of our thoughts.

邾²
6693R. 灰
See 來
Even Lower.

Name of an ancient city in the 鄭 Chêng State.

邾邾山 a peak in Ssüch'uan.

駮²
6694R. 灰
See 來
Even Lower.

A mare seven feet in height.

在度爲駮 in the matter of dimensions it was a Lai,—a huge horse.

駮牝三千 three thousand fine mares.

宛駮 a breed of horses brought from Ferghana under the T'ang dynasty. See 12,465 yüan¹.鯨²
6695R. 灰
See 來
Even Lower.

A kind of eel.

賴⁴
6696R. 泰
C. } lai
H. }
F. }
W. la
N. le, la
P. } lai
M. }
Y. lae
Sz. lai
K. nwe
J. rai
A. lai
Sinking Lower.

To rely upon; to trust to. To throw the burden upon; to accuse. To repudiate. To take wrongful possession of. See 9523.

倚賴 or 仰賴 or 賴仗 to rely upon; to trust to.

賴有此耳 I have this to depend on.

無聊無賴 nothing to depend on,—e.g. as a means of subsistence.

無賴之徒 or 無賴子 a vagabond; a loafer; a rowdy.

賴別人 to throw the blame upon another.

瞎賴 to recklessly accuse.

賴⁴

6696

恃強賴債 to rely upon one's power and repudiate a debt.

賴債不如賴人情 repudiation of a debt is not so safe as repudiation of favours conferred.

起個賴皮心 began to entertain the idea of repudiating, —the debt.

這等話要賴我的了 then you mean to repudiate liability to me!

賴不去 can't get out of it.

便自賴道 she then began to prevaricate, saying....

賴詞 prevarication; lying.

放賴 to show temper; to get into a tantrum, as a child.

賴厚朋友 an intimate friend.

白白賴了去 to make off with (some one's property) unresisted.

是賴 thanks to, or in consequence of.

閣下是賴 thanks to you, sir.

賴⁴

6697

R. 旱泰

See 賴懶

Rising and Sinking Lower.

賴⁴

6698

R. 泰

See 賴

Sinking Lower.

賴

6699

瀨⁴

6700

R. 泰

F. lai²

See 賴

Sinking Lower.

癩⁴

6701

R. 泰

See 賴

Sinking Lower.

Skin-disease; itch; impetigo, and other varieties.

乾癩 the itch.

生(or 長)癩 to get the itch; to become leprous.

過癩 to give the itch to another.

癩瘡 sores arising from skin-disease.

癩癬 ringworm.

癩頭 scabby-headed.

癩狗 a mangy hound.

癩蛤(or 蝦)蟆 or 癩團 or 癩大蠱 the toad (*Bufo vulgaris*). See 13,322.

癩仙 a scabby fellow.

麻癩 rough-skinned.

癩歹 dirty.

籟⁴

6702

R. 泰

F. lai²

See 賴

Sinking Lower.

A musical instrument consisting of three reeds; music.

凡有孔竅作聲者俱謂之籟 all things that produce sounds from holes are included in the term *lai*.

人籟則比竹是已 the music of man consists of pipes and flutes.

地籟則衆竅是已 the music of earth consists of holes, —as in trees, etc., which sound when the wind blows.

敢問天籟 may I ask what is the music of heaven?

天籟無形而生 the music of heaven is produced without the medium of form, —i.e. by nothing out of nothing, as the harmony of the universe. Cf. the music of the spheres.

萬籟俱寂 all sounds are hushed.

竹籟 the creaking of bamboos beneath the wind.

藟⁴

6703

R. 泰

See 賴

Sinking Lower.

A fragrant labiate plant, burnt in worship.

藟蕭 or 藟蒿 *Anaphalis margaritacea*, Benth. & Hk.

三藟 or 三奈 or 三檢 or 番檢 capoor cutchery,—a root found in Fuhkien and Ssüch'uan, and powdered for making plasters. The Indian name means "root of camphor."

蔭藟 shady; umbrageous.

藪

6704

藪⁴

6705

R. 泰

See 賴

Sinking Lower.

蠶¹

6706

R. 灰

C. lai

H. lai, lai²

A. nai

Even Upper.

Insects and small reptiles with stings.

其知憐於蠶蠶之尾 that wisdom of yours is more hurtful than a hornet's tail.

The young child of an old man. Also read *nai*².膘²

6707

R. 支紙

See 累

Even and Rising Lower.

Fat; stout; gross.

膘臃 overgrown; unwieldy.

Read *lei*³. A pimple.鑊³

6708

R. 賄

See 唻

Rising Lower.

To tie a cord to a hook; to fish.

酌⁴

6709

R. 隊泰

C. lai, lü

F. loui

W. lai

P. lei

M. lai

K. nwe

J. rai

A. lwai

Sinking Lower.

To pour out a libation. To sprinkle.

酌奠 or 沃酌 to pour out libations.

酌花 to water flowers.

淋酌 to sprinkle.

闌²

6710

R. 寒

See 蘭

Even Lower.

LAN.

A door-screen; to cut off; won, as a game of *wei-ch'i*. Late. Decayed; exhausted; finished. Few; little. Reckless; abrupt.

有河山以闌之 rivers and mountains intercept the way.

歲闌 late in the year.

歲將闌 the year is drawing to a close.

月闌 the waning moon.

日闌主雨, 月闌主風 a halo round the sun means rain, a halo round the moon means wind.

更深夜闌 when the night is far spent.

酒闌 half the drinkers gone and half remaining.

酒闌人散 when the wine is finished and the guests dispersed.

興未闌 before the fun is over.

廚人夜語闌 when scullions cease to chatter,—late in the night.

闌入 to enter unauthorisedly,—without a pass.

法人餘興未闌 the French had not worked off their superabundant energy.

闌干 the socket of the eye; railings of a balcony; by ext. = horizontal. See 6715.

北斗闌干 the Northern Bushel lies athwart (the sky).

闌門 the mouth of the larger intestine.

闌單 exhausted; tired.

闌²

6711

R. 寒

C. v. lan

See 蘭

Even Lower.

欄

6712

Same as 6722.

欄²

6713

R. 寒

N. v. lah

See 蘭

Even Lower.

To hinder; to obstruct; to cut off.

欄阻 or 欄擋 or 欄住 to obstruct; to stop.

欄輿 to stop a mandarin's chair, —to present a petition.

欄街 to stop the passage of a street.

欄截 to cut off; to intercept.

欄開 to keep apart; to separate.

欄搶 to commit highway robbery.

欄路搶劫 to obstruct the thoroughfare for purposes of robbery.

無關欄 nothing to obstruct; no impediment.

欄衛 to divide off; to separate.

欄攔 to prevent from passing.

欄途 to bar the road.

欄舉 to obstruct, or stand in the way of, a scheme.

欄勸 to remonstrate with.

欄櫃 the counter of a shop.

欄江沙 the bar at the mouth of a river. See 9624.

欄腰 to seize a person round the waist from behind.

欄頭 a collector of taxes.

爛²

6714

R. 寒 刪

See 蘭

Even Lower.

Parti-coloured.

編爛 striped; brindled.

欄²

6715

R. 寒

C. } v. lan

H. } v. lah

F. v. lah

N. v. lah

See 蘭

Even Lower.

A railing; a pen for animals.

護心欄 the parapet of a wall.

欄杆 a railing to a balcony, etc.; the socket of the eye; silk ribbon. See 6710.

上無扶手欄杆 no railing to hold on to,—of a bridge.

欄杆罩 panelling.

欄杆絛子 a strip of flowered edging sewn on a hem.

錦欄袈裟 a priest's robe with an embroidered hem.

欄²

6715

扶欄 to lean against railings.

欄架 *chevaux-de-frise* of wood, used to bar entrances.

馬欄 an enclosure for horses.

下欄錢 fees to servants.

昆欄樹 a tree found in Japan (*Trochodendron aralioides*), so called from the whorls of leaves growing like a balustrade.

瀾²

6716

R. 寒

See 蘭

Even Lower.

Swelling water; waves which do not break; billows. (回者曰瀾; see 9336).

波瀾 great waves; billows; (of style) spirited; lively.

不應又生波瀾 you should not re-open a question which has been settled.

瀾漫 overflowing; an inundation.

安瀾 to check the waves,—as by damming.

爛⁴

6717

R. 翰

See 蘭

Sinking Lower.

Bright; glittering. Soft; rotten. Broken; smashed; torn; faded.

爛然 bright; brilliant.

明星有爛 the bright stars are glittering.

爛門 or 爛其盈門 a doorway illuminated, as for the reception of a bride.

魚爛 the phosphorescence of fishes.

煮爛 to boil very soft.

爛肉 meat cooked very soft.

爛芝麻 spoilt sesamum,—rotten; useless.

爛爛的 thoroughly softened.

爛紙 waste paper.

菓子爛了 the fruit is rotten.

靡爛其民 he reduced his people to a pulp,—by oppression.

路上爛來不堪 the road is insufferably muddy.

打爛 to beat to a jelly.

爛醉 dead drunk.

爛眼邊 bleary-eyed.

爛⁴
6717

爛漫 retired,—as a hermit.

爛賒惡討 to be lax in giving credit and severe in recovering payment.

爛命 an evil fate; a hard lot in life.

爛石頭 broken stones.

撕爛 or 破爛 to tear.

破破爛爛 in rags and tatters.

蛀爛 worm-eaten.

爛嘴 or 爛口 may your mouth be blistered!—if you speak ill of me.

逾時色爛 after a while its colour faded,—of a flower.

爛多 very many.

瀾⁴
6718

R. 翰

See 蘭

Sinking
Lower.

The lustre of a gem.

籜²
6719

R. 寒

See 蘭

Even Lower.

A quiver; a bow-case.

抱弩負籜 grasp your bow and put your quiver on your back.

糲⁴
6720

R. 翰

See 蘭

Sinking
Lower.

Thick rice-gruel.

蘭²
6721

R. 寒

C. } lan

H. } lan

F. } lang

W. } la

N. } laaŋ

P. } lan

M. } lan

Y. } laa

Sz. } lan

K. } nan

J. } ran

A. } lan

Even Lower.

A general term for orchidaceous plants. Used figuratively in the sense of scented, elegant, refined, feminine, numerous (as progeny), etc.

蘭花 *Cymbidium ensifolium*, Sw.

蘭花米 dried flowers of *Aglaia odorata*, Lour.

米碎蘭 or 三葉蘭 *Aglaia odorata*, Lour.

馬蘭 *Aster indicus*, L.

蘭²
6721

雞爪蘭 or 金粟蘭 or 眞珠蘭 *Chloranthus inconspicuus*, Sw.

吊蘭 and 風蘭 terms used in drawing, and referring to the position and appearance of the depicted flower.

玉蘭 *Magnolia conspicua*, Salisb.

草蘭花 *Liriope graminifolia*, Baker.

芄蘭 or 蕕芄蘭 *Metaplexis Stauntoni*, Roem. & Sch.

芝蘭氣味 the scent of the epidendrum,—a phrase used of the sweets of friendship.

入芝蘭之室 like going into a room full of epidendrums,—is acquaintance with good men. See 8706.

蘭當爲 *wei*⁴ 王者香 the epidendrum should be the perfume for a king,—and here I find it in a wild valley among common flowers. Said by Confucius in reference to his own ill success among the princes of his day.

蘭形棘心 an epidendrum without, a thorn within,—of a hypocrite.

蘭心 a refined nature.

蘭膏 an odorous unguent.

蘭麝 a delicious aroma; fascinations, as of beauty.

芳氣勝蘭 her breath is sweeter than the epidendrum.

蘭閨 the women's apartments; women; girls.

涕泣流兮萑蘭 tears rolled in all directions,—like a creeping plant.

蘭質蕙心 beautiful in body and mind.

蘭秋 the seventh moon.

蘭兄 a sworn brother.

蘭姐 a sworn sister.

金蘭會 the Gold-and-Orchid Society,—a secret society of women, who bind themselves not to marry.

結拜金蘭 to join the Gold-and-Orchid Society; to swear eternal friendship.

金蘭友 a bosom friend.

蘭²
6721

蘭孫 numerous grandchildren.

蘭桂騰芳 the springing perfumes of orchid and cassia,—sons and grandsons rising in the world.

同心之言,其臭如蘭 words from sympathetic hearts smell sweet as the epidendrum. See 2032.

蘭臺 the Censorate; the left nostril.

蘭臺令史 a subordinate in the Censorate of the Han dynasty, and also in the office of Historiography.

蘭臺清話 a name for Peking.

蘭若 (*jo*³) a place for meditation; a hermit's cell. [Sanskrit: *layana* repose; place of rest.]

Also, elliptical for 蘭香桂 若 orchid and cassia, acc. to comm., but probably = "orchid" only.

屋蘭縣 an old name for 張掖縣 Chang-yeh Hsien in Kansuh.

阿蘭 the lark.

鳳頭阿蘭 the crested lark (*Alauda cristata*, Linn.).

襴²
6722

R. 寒

See 蘭

Even Lower.

A graduate's gown, called 襴衫.

譌²
6723

R. 寒

See 蘭

Even Lower.

To accuse falsely.

譌誣 to bring a false charge.

譌辭曰囚等畏死見

誣耳 he falsely declared that he had been slandered by his fellow-prisoners who feared death.

躡²
6724

R. 寒

C. v. } lan

See 蘭

Even Lower.

To step over; to pass.

躡踰 to pass over.

躡藤 creeping plants.

躡地 to run over the ground,—as melons, etc.

鑠⁴

6725

R. 翰

See 蘭

Sinking
Lower.

The lustre of burnished metal.

光鑠 brilliant.

慳⁴

6726

R. 覃 勘

See 藍

Even and
Sinking
Lower.

Greedy; covetous.

貪慳 greedy; grasping.

擘

6727

Same as 6736.

濫⁴

6728

R. 勘 賺

See 攪

Sinking
Lower.

To overflow. To go to excess; to commit an error.

濫溢 or 濫出來 to overflow.
急流泛濫 a rush of water overflowing the banks.

不僭不濫 no partiality (in rewarding), no excess (in punishing).

濫刑 excessive punishment,—as giving more than the prescribed number of blows, etc.

濫取 to take too much.

濫用 to use extravagantly, or to excess.

濫費 or 濫支 extravagant expenditure.

濫錢 reckless waste of money.

濫開數目 to put down a larger number than actually supplied.

濫保 to go security recklessly; to improperly recommend.

濫奏 to recklessly memorialise the Throne.

冒濫軍功 to lay a false claim to rewards for military services.

濫淫 debauchery.

濫疎 inexact.

濫委 fond of transferring,—one's duties to others.

謂皆係冗濫 said all of them were idle and inclined to shirk.

濫⁴

6728

濫寫 to write at random; to scribble.

濫交 to make friends at random,—without regard to their desirability as such.

以免枉濫 in order to avoid vainly straying from the path.

處 *ch'u*³ 士濫竽 the scholar who pretended to play on the *yü* (13,544),—alluding to a scholar who joined the band of a prince of the 齊 *Ch'i* State, his inability to play escaping notice, until the prince's son, who only cared for *solos*, came to the throne, when the scholar precipitately fled.

濫竽赴考 to enter at the public examination without being properly qualified.

濫竽充數 to act as a stop-gap,—from the above.

吾亦濫與焉 I shall also be among the party,—though undeserving.

何以濫取 why have you wrongly brought,—A. instead of B.?

熾³

6729

R. 覃 勘

See 藍

Even and
Sinking
Lower.

To heat; to scorch; to singe.

熾熱 to heat,—over a fire.

熾去茸毛 to singe off the down.

竈³

6730

R. 覃 勘

See 藍

Even and
Sinking
Lower.

Irregular; full of holes.

慾壑竈深 the seat of the passions is a deep cave.

籃²

6731

R. 覃

See 攪

Even Lower.

A square basket, with cover.

籃筐 baskets of all kinds.

花籃 baskets made of artificial flowers threaded upon wire.

食隔籃 a picnic basket,—divided into trays.

考籃 or 場籃 the basket used to take in to the great competitive examinations.

籃²

6731

籃輿 a basket suspended from a bamboo carried by 2 coolies, used as a "palky."

籃帽 the cage-top to a beacon.

籃心 the middle of a cage or basket.

兒籃 a child's cradle.

藍²

6732

R. 覃

See 攪

Even Lower.

Indigo. Blue. Name of a bird like a quail, and of a mountain. To test.

藍靛 or 藍澱 indigo. See below.

馬藍 or 藍草 or 大藍 the indigo plant (*Indigofera tinctoria*, L. and *I. anil*, L.); dark blue.

終朝采藍 all the morning I gather the indigo plant.

洋藍 foreign indigo.

藍菜 or 甘藍 *Brassica campestris*, L.小藍 or 蓼藍 *Polygonum tinctorium*, Lour.; light blue.野藍枝子 *Indigofera Bungeana*, Walp., and *I. tinctoria*, L.二月藍 *Moricandia sonchifolia*, Hook. f.

藍色 blue colour.

竊藍 pale blue; the name of a kind of bird like a quail.

藍蔚 the azure of sea and sky.

老藍 blue-black; invisible blue.

淺藍 light blue.

頭藍 dark blue.

三藍 or 二藍 shades of blue.

藍青 indigo blue.

青出于藍而勝于藍 azure springs from blue, but is bluer still. See 冰 9277.

槐藍 the greenish blue produced by locust (*Sophora*) flowers.

翠藍 kingfisher blue.

藍翎 the Blue Plume,—a Crow Feather conferred as a reward for services upon officials below the 6th degree of rank.

藍翎侍衛 a subaltern of the Imperial Guard, wearing the plain blue feather.

藍光 a blue light.

藍²

6732

藍白色旗 the rendez-vous flag (Marryat's Code).

藍花 coarse Kiukiang china-ware.

藍花荳 broad beans.

藍花手巾 blue figured handkerchiefs.

藍衫 blue shirt,—a 秀才 *hsiu ts'ai*.

藍不藍, 綠不綠 half green half blue,—blue green.

景泰藍 or 藍貨 *cloisonné* enamel ware.

藍寶石 the sapphire.

藍田種玉結親 marriage from gems sown in the indigo field,—referring to a traveller who in return for a draught gave some stones, which when sown would produce a crop of gems, enabling their owner (Yang Yung-po) to procure a wife.

藍田日暖 her size daily increased,—of pregnancy.

藍田縣 a District in Shensi.

藍本 a book taken as model for one's own style.

出藍 to excel one's model.

實出於藍 he certainly excelled his model.

僧伽藍 a Buddhist monastery or nunnery. Sanskrit: *samghā-rāma*.藍點頰 the red-spot blue-throat (*Cyanecula caerulecula*).藍青缸兒 *Cyanoptila cyano-melana*.

藍甲 the personal rations of the 藍侍衛, allowed to a Bannerman, apart from what his family is entitled to.

藍²

6733

Mean or ragged clothes.

藍縷 shabby; dowdy. [Sometimes written 縷.]

藍²

6734

R. 覃勘

See 藍

Even and Sinking Lower.

覽³

6735

R. 感

H. lam²

See 攬

Rising Lower.

攬³

6736

R. 感

C. { lam

H. { lam

F. lang

W. la

N. laa^ñ

P. { lan

M. { lan

Y. laa

Sz. lan

K. nam

J. ran

A. lam

Rising Lower.

Long, unkempt hair.

藍髮 slovenly; unkempt; careless.

To look at; to inspect.

覽視 or 覽觀 to look at; to witness.

覽觀今古 to view modern times and antiquity,—used of wide reading.

博覽 a wide view,—of literature; used of a great scholar.

一覽盡知 to understand the whole at a glance.

覽悉 to look at and become acquainted with,—as the details of a letter.

恭呈御覽 to reverently submit for the inspection of the Emperor,—as a Memorial.

台覽 for your Excellency's inspection,—a phrase used at the end of petitions, etc.

週覽 to make a round of inspection.

To grasp; to seize; to monopolise.

攬取 or 攬采 or 攬撲 to grasp; to grab.

承攬 to undertake.

包攬 to arrange or contract for the entire management; to monopolise; to farm, as a tax.

攬貨 to buy up merchandise; to engross.

批攬 to stipulate for the purchase of; to purchase, as by signing in an order book.

一攬 an armful.

二喬雙攬 possessed himself of both the beauties.

攬得過 able to pick up in, or surround with, the arms.

攬稻 to reap grain.

小船攬風 the little boat keeps close to the wind.

攬³

6736

攬³

6737

R. 感

See 攬

Rising Lower.

攬³

6738

攬⁴

6739

R. 勘

W. lang

See 攬

Sinking

Lower.

捰²

6740

R. 覃

See 婪

Even Lower.

捰²

6741

R. 覃

See 婪

Even Lower.

攬契 a cargo receipt, given by the junk owner to the shipper and ensuring him against loss.

攬涕 to check or wipe away tears.

The Chinese olive, brought by 武帝 of the Han dynasty, 2nd cent. B.C., from Cochin China.

橄欖子 the olive.

白欖 the large olive (*Canarium album*, Räusch.). See 6627.烏欖 the sweet olive (*Canarium pimela*, Koenig.).

鹹欖 salted olives.

欖糖 a resinous exudation from the olive tree.

喉欖 "Adam's apple." See 6633.

彫欖核 a carved olive-stone.

欖仁 olive seeds.

Same as 6729.

A rope; a cable; a hawser.

大纜 a hawser.

篾纜 a bamboo cable.

鐵纜 wire rope.

解纜 to let go.

鬆纜 to slack off; also, to let go.

帶纜 to run a line out.

纜索 cordage; rigging.

纜船 to make a boat fast.

纜路 a tow-path.

Greedy.

Greedy; covetous.

Read *lin*². Cold.

捰慄 chilly.

R. 覃

H. v. lang

See 攬

Even Lower.

婪²

6742

R. 覃

W. lō

See 攪

Even Lower.

婪³

6743

R. 感

See 攪

Rising Lower.

霖³

6744

R. 覃

See 婪

Even Lower.

鑾

6745

鸞

6746

乱

6747

亂

6748

嵐

6749

R. 覃

W. la, lō

See 攪

Even Lower.

躡

6750

R. 覃

C. v. nam²

See 攪

Even Lower.

Covetous; avaricious.

貪婪 (see 10,689) or 賊婪
greedy; grasping.婪索 to squeeze money out of
the people.To pickle fruits. To
divine by dropping water
through a tortoiseshell.

Rain falling.

雨水淋漓 the rain poured
incessantly.

See 7456.

See 7457.

Same as 7461.

See 7461.

Vapour; mist. Name of
a mountain in Shansi.

山嵐 mountain mist.

烟嵐 or 嵐氣 mist; vapour.

嵐縣 name of a District in
Shansi, so called from the 嵐
river, a tributary of the 汾河.

To stride; to step across.

懶³

6751

R. 旱

C. } lan

H. } lan

F. lang

W. la

N. laa^ñ

P. } lan

M. } lan

Y. laa

Sz. lan

K. nan

J. ran

A. lai

Rising Lower.

Lazy; wanting in energy;
disinclined or reluctant to.
[Now used for 懶.]人性最懶 constitutionally
very lazy.

發懶 to feel lazy or languid.

懶惰 or 慵懶 lazy; idle.

懶散 or 懶怠 careless;
remiss.懶怠動彈 too lazy to move
a finger.好 hao⁴ 喫懶作, 不是
東西 ready to eat but not
to work, the good-for-nothing
fellow!偷懶 or 躲懶 or 好 hao⁴ 懶
or 耍懶 to idle.一身懶骨 a mass of idle
bones,—hopelessly idle.

大食懶 a lazy glutton.

懶懶的 leisurely.

懶喫懶喝 without appetite
to eat or drink.伸懶腰 to stretch one's limbs,
—as on waking.花叢懶回頭 once among
the flowers (of dissipation) one
is disinclined to leave them.

懶走 disinclined to walk.

Disappointed; repulsed.

坎壞 to fail; to miss one's aim.

二十多年坎壞未歷
you have not gone through over
twenty years of misfortune.

To toast; to roast.

燂黃 to brown.

燂焦 to toast black; to burn.

燂脆 to toast crisp.

A spring net for fishing.

肺⁴

6755

R. 支

See 而

Even Lower.

喂¹

6756

R. 漾陽

C. v. ²longH. v. ²long

See 亮郎

Sinking and
Even Lower.垠⁴

6757

R. 漾

F. laung

See 耶

Sinking
Lower.窠²

6758

R. 陽養

See 耶凉

Even and
Rising Lower.嶺²

6759

R. 陽

See 耶

Even Lower.

眼⁴

6760

R. 養

See 耶

Rising Lower.

椏²

6761

R. 陽

See 耶

Even Lower.

Over-cooked. [Correctly
read êrh²; wrongly used
for 爛 6717.]宰夫肺熊蹯不熟殺
之 because his cook had not
done some bears' paws thorough-
ly, he put him to death.

LANG.

The inarticulate crying
of infants. Also read lang²
and liang⁴.

A wild; waste land.

墳垠 a desert; a steppe.

The framework of a
house.Read lang^{3,4}. Empty, as
a deserted house. See 5909.Name of a hill, the 峻
嶺, behind which the sun
goes down at the winter
solstice.To expose to the air to
dry. Clear; bright.A species of palm, the
pith of which furnishes a
sago flour.枕椏 *Caryota ochlandra*, Hance,
—a palm which furnishes the
coir of south China. See 7522.

根²
6761

枸根 a tree found in Kuangtung.
鳴根 a rattle used to drive fish into nets.
桑根 the dragon-fly.

浪⁴
6762

R. 漾陽
F. laung
See 郎
Sinking
Lower.

Waves; billows. Unrestrained; extravagant.
波浪 or 風浪 waves; breakers.
狂浪既倒 when the wild wave has once broken,—it can never be restored to its former shape; irretrievable.
浪如山倒 waves like toppling mountains.
麥浪 corn waves,—the undulations of growing grain caused by the wind.
無風無浪 no wind, no waves,—no smoke without a fire.
躍浪翻波 jumping about in the waves,—as girls bathing.
浪頭 a wave; the crest of a wave.
浪浪 flowing along.
浪蕩 unrestrained; dissipated; profligate.
浪費 wasteful expenditure; extravagant.
浪用 to use extravagantly.
浪子 a spendthrift.
猛浪 rude; unmannerly.

烺³
6763

R. 養
See 郎
Rising Lower.

Fire; blaze; light.

狼²
6764

R. 陽
See 郎
Even Lower.

The wolf. Fierce; cruel; poisonous. See 豺 265 and 狼 8796.
狼跋其胡 the wolf springs forward on his dewlap,—of futile efforts to escape.
養狼當犬, 看 k'an¹ 家難 if you rear a wolf to take the place of the dog, you will hardly get your house guarded.
白眼狼, 坑人的賊 a white-eyed wolf, a scoundrel who sets pitfalls for others.

狼²
6764

正離狼窩, 反逢虎口 just out of the wolf's den when into the tiger's mouth,—out of the frying-pan into the fire.
前門拒虎, 後門進狼 while you keep a tiger from the front door, a wolf runs in at the back.
狼心 or 狼毒 cruel; truculent; merciless.
發狼 to be savagely angry.
狼人 to swindle a person.
過樹狼 a venomous snake found in Kuangtung.
黃鼠狼 the weasel.
狼藉 or 狼戾 profusion; disorder; the appearance of a table after a meal. See 1537 chi⁴.
粒米狼戾 grain in profusion.
狼狽數步 went reluctantly a few paces.
天狼 Sirius.
狼烟 wolf-smoke,—from wolf-dung burnt in the beacons scattered all over China, and used to give warning of any popular rising, etc.

琅²
6765

R. 陽
See 郎
Even Lower.

A kind of white cornealian.
琅璫 pendent ornaments; jingles which are hung up to swing and tinkle in the wind.
琅玕 some kind of precious stone like jade; red jade.
琅玕樹 a tree of red jade, said to grow on the K'un-lun peak, sc. in fairy-land.
琅琊郡 the old name of the eastern part of Shantung, now 青州府 Ch'ing-chou Fu.
琅嶠 the Formosa coast.

礧²
6766

R. 陽
See 郎
Even Lower.

The rumbling of stones; the roll of a drum.
礧礧礧礧 the crashing of rocks.
礧礧 the roll of drums.

稂²
6767

R. 陽
See 郎
Even Lower.

Grass; weeds; panic grass.
稂莠不除, 必害嘉禾 if you do not root out the weeds, they will injure the good grain,—used of bad characters.
不稂不莠 no grass, no weeds,—to injure the growing corn.
馬餽不過稂莠 a horse's reward is but grass and weeds,—worthless.
浸彼苞稂 overflowing the bushy grass,—as a stream.

簍²
6768

R. 陽
See 郎
Even Lower.

Young bamboos. A basket. A screen for carriages.
蒼簍竹 green bamboo-shoots.
筍簍山 a range of mountains in Ssüch'uan.

葦²
6769

R. 陽
See 郎
Even Lower.

A species of reed or marsh grass. A kind of dye-stuff.
藏葦 a plant used as fodder for cattle.
薯葦 a dye-stuff, the "false gambier" of Annam, made from the juice of a plant and used at Canton to dye silk brown.

Read lang⁴.

莨菪 henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*, L.). See 10,742.

諍³
6770

R. 養
See 郎
Rising Lower.

To quibble; to play upon words.

跟²
6771

See 7020.

軀²
6772

R. 陽
See 郎
Even Lower.

Tall.
軀軀 of coarse and heavy build.

銀²

6773

R. 陽

See 郎

Even Lower.

A gem; an ornament.

金銀鐺 a golden tinkler. See 6765.

閬⁴

6774

R. 陽

F. *loung, laung*

See 郎

Even and Sinking Lower.

A high door. Vacant; desert.

高閬 a lofty portal.

土閬 a desert; a wild.

閬閬 boundless wastes.

閬苑 a park, generally with a collection of wild animals; a name for Peking; "fairy-land."

閬苑奇才 very wonderful talents,—said of a Han-lin.

登閬風而縶馬 to tether one's horse on Lang-fêng,—a peak in the K'un-lun range; to travel far and wide.

閬中縣 name of a District in Ssüch'uan.

胞有重閬, 心有天遊 man has for himself a spacious domain: his mind may roam to heaven.

朗³

6775

R. 養

See 郎

Rising Lower.

Clear, as light or sound; bright.

光朗 bright; clear; luminous.

清朗 clear; transparent; limpid.

月朗 bright moonlight.

求其朗照 to beg a person to shed his light upon one,—a phrase used in letters.

朗烈 clear; perspicuous.

朗朗晴天 a beautifully fine day; perfectly clear weather.

朗聲 a clear loud voice.

朗誦一遍 read it out in a clear voice.

朗朗誦經 to recite the liturgy in a clear voice.

朗鑒 a conventional phrase for the clear intelligence of a superior or friend.

塋³

6776

R. Vulgar.

C. *long*

See 郎

Rising Lower.

A raised bank or mud wall.

郎²

6777

R. 陽

C. *long*

H. *long*

F. *loung*

W. *loa*

N. *loŋg*

P. *lang*

M. *lang*

Y. *lang*

Sz. *lang*

K. *lang*

J. *rō*

A. *lang*

Even Lower.

A term of respect; a gentleman. [Used only to young men: 年小故稱郎.]

郎君 or 才郎 a husband.

令郎 your son.

小郎 my husband's younger brother or uncle.

新郎 a bridegroom.

回避新郎君 make way for the new graduates!

男郎 a gentleman.

郎子 a young gentleman.

無如此郎者 there is none equal to this gentleman.

花郎 a beggar.

硬郎 hale; vigorous.

郎中 senior secretary to one of the Six Boards. [First used under the 秦 Ch'ins.] Also (since the Sung dynasty) a doctor. Vulgar term for the penis.

正郎 literary designation of the above.

員外郎 second-class secretary to a Board.

副郎 or 計郎 literary designation of the above.

司文郎 secretary to a Board under the T'ang dynasty.

白頭郎 a kind of bulbul (*Pycnonotus occipitalis*).

郎頭郎脚 dear head, dear feet,—to a corpse.

A verandah; a corridor.

廊子 or 廊房 or 廊廡 verandahs; corridors; passages.

暗廊 a covered way.

明廊 an open verandah.

遊廊 passages; corridors.

廊廟 the palace; the Court.

榔²

6779

R. 陽

C. *long*

H. *long*

F. *loung*

W. *loa*

N. *loŋg*

P. *lang*

M. *lang*

Y. *lang*

Sz. *lang*

K. *lang*

J. *rō*

A. *lang*

Even Lower.

The name of various species of trees, among others *Ulmus parvifolia*, Jacq.

檳榔 betel-nut,—an imitation of the Malay *pinang*.

檳榔膏 pale catechu or gambier,—so called because generally eaten with betel-nut.

檳榔嶼 the island of Penang.

蠹榔 and 蚊榔樹 two kinds of trees, found in Honan, which produce great numbers of flies from galls.

Same as 6765.

A dung-beetle; see 蜣 1267. A mantis; see 螳 10,762.

鬪螳點水 the dragon-fly sips up the water.

Same as 6756.

砲聲响噤 the report of a cannon.

LAO.

老³

6783

R. 皓

C. *lou*

H. *lau*

F. *loa, lau*

W. *lōe*

N. *loa*

P. *lau*

M. *lau*

Sz. *lau*

Y. *loa*

K. *ro, no*

J. *rō*

A. *lau*

Rising Lower.

Aged; old, of things and of people. For a long time. Accustomed to; skilled in. Very. Radical 125. See 4363, 5017.

老少 (*shao*) or 老幼 old and young.

老頭 an old man; the old man of the house.

老頭子 or 老人家 or 老翁 an old person.

老先生 venerable sir,—a polite form of address.

孤老 a forlorn old man.

老邁了 old; aged.

半老年紀 middle-aged.

請老 or 告老 to ask to be allowed to resign on account of old age.

廊²

6778

R. 陽

See 郎

Even Lower.

老³
6783

見老 to look old; to age.
 却老 to ward off old age,—by drugs.
 老來也得所靠 so as to have a support in old age.
 老家 the old home.
 老家兒 the elders of a family.
 老家子 the sparrow.
 鄉老 village elders.
 三老 a title of village elders appointed for their virtues by the founder of the Han dynasty to act as unpaid justices of the peace.
 老夫 I; me.
 老拙 old and worthless,—a self-depreciatory phrase.
 你可是真老糊塗了 you are silly from old age,—an old fool.
 天老兒 an albino.
 老宮 a eunuch.
 老公 an old man; a husband. Also, the Chinese carrion crow.
 老公祖 the title given to a Prefect by those under his control.
 老老 to behave to the old as the old should be behaved to; a maternal grandmother (*see* 7040). Also, a midwife.
 劉老老 old Mrs. Liu; Goody Liu.
 畏老,老轉逼 the more you fear old age, the more it presses on you.
 老爺 old gentleman,—an official title, as of the District Magistrate, in use since the Yüan dynasty. Also, the master of a house; a father; *see* 4334. Also, a maternal grandfather. [The *yeh*² is here enclitic; read *lao*³ *yeh*.]
 我們老爺出去了 the master has gone out.
 老爺兒 the sun.
 老爺廟 a temple to Kuan Ti. *See* 6368.
 老天爺 God.
 老子 (*lao*³ *tzü*) a father. *See* below, and 娘 8241.
 老兒的 or 老的兒 one's parents.

老³
6783

老媽 an old woman; a nurse.
 老娘 a mother; an old lady; a midwife.
 老娘婆 old ladies in general. Also, midwives.
 老婆 an old woman; a wife.
 小老婆 a concubine. Also, a female scandal-monger.
 老伯 or 老伯父 a term of respect used to a friend's father or to a father's friend.
 老太 an old woman; an old lady (Nanking).
 老太太 a term of respect applied to old ladies. When used to friends = your mother.
 老旦 the "old woman" in theatricals.
 老姑娘 an old maid; the youngest daughter.
 老生子 the youngest son; to have a son in one's old age.
 老忌多思 the old should avoid anxieties.
 不知老之將至 he did not know that old age was at hand,—of Confucius.
 老鈍無準 worn out and inaccurate,—as an old weighing-machine.
 老手 an old hand; experienced.
 老於行旅 accustomed to travelling.
 爾徒老於年未老於事 you people are old in years but not in experience.
 老江湖 an old traveller,—a man of wide experience.
 老行 *hang*² 長 *chang*³ an old customer.
 老練 practised in; skilled in.
 老早的 very early.
 老長 very long.
 老沒見過 have not seen him for a long time.
 他老不聽 he won't hear me.
 我老是不要 for a long time I would not have it.
 他老不來 he seems to be never coming.
 你老愛喫魚麼 have you always been fond of fish?

老³
6783

老實 or (intensively) 老老實實 genuine; honest; (satirically) stupid; (of animals) good-tempered.
 只得下老實,扯個大謊 so he was obliged to sink the truth and bring out a big lie.
 老實是無用別名 honesty is another name for incapacity.
 老成 or 老到 honest; respectable.
 幾個老成婦女 several respectable women.
 雖少年老成 although he had been well-behaved as a young man,....
 老虎 a tiger.
 老虎花 *Rhododendron* (*Azalea*) *sinense*, Sw.
 老鴿 or 老鴉 a crow; a rook.
 老鼠 the common brown rat.
 老鼠刺 holly (*Ilex cornuta*, Lindl.). Also, *Itea ilicifolia*, Oliver.
 老色 deep in colour.
 老斗 sodomites.
 國老 men of rank and virtue,—in olden times.
 老君 or 老子 (*lao* *tzü*³, *see* above) the philosopher known as Lao Tzū, who is said to have flourished in the 6th cent. B.C., and on whom has been fathered the authorship of the 道德經 *Tao-Té-Ching*. His identity as an historical personage is, however, by no means certain. *See* 1340, 10,780.
 好 *hao*⁴ 老易 fond of (reading) Lao Tzū and the Canon of Changes.
 通老莊 well read in Lao Tzū and Chuang Tzū.
 黃老 (the system of) the Yellow Emperor and of Lao Tzū; Taoism. [Wang Ch'ung, who died A.D. 97, says 黃者黃帝也老者老子也.]
 老道廟 a Taoist temple.
 老部台 my dear Mr. Minister!
 老大 a *lowdah* or skipper; my dear old fellow! Also, ever so big.

老³
6783

家有老是個寶 a family that has an old person in it, has a jewel.

樹老半心空 old trees are half empty.

人老事事通 old men see all things clearly.

將何理老病 what shall I take to cure old age?

薑桂之性, 愈老愈辣 the older ginger and cinnamon are, the more pungent they are.

元老 Chief of the 閣老 Grand Secretaries.

老兎 the horned owl.

老鵠鷹 the kite (*Milvus govinda*).

公道老 *Sambucus racemosa*, L.

老官屯 Kaugtôn, in Burmah.

佬³
6784

R. 蕭
C. v. *lou*
H. v. *lau*
F. v. *lau*², *la*²
N. *slia*
J. *riō*
A. *lieu*
Even Lower.

Large; great. Used at Canton in the sense of "a person."

番鬼佬 a foreign devil.

剃頭佬 a barber.

佬³
6785

R. 皓
See 老
Rising Lower.

A sound; a noise.

佬³
6786

Same as 8068. Also used with 6783 and 7040.

佬³
6787

R. 皓
See 老
Rising Lower.

Confused; disturbed.

惛佬 perturbed in mind.

佬³
6788

R. 皓
See 老
Rising Lower.

A basket; a hamper.
See 5968 and 5969a.

佬³
6789

R. 皓
See 老
Rising Lower.

佬³
6790

R. 皓
See 老
Rising Lower.

佬³
6791

佬³
6792

R. 灰皓
C. v. *lau*
H. v. *lau*
F. *slau*, v. *lau*
W. *slau*
See 蒟
J. *hai, bai*
A. *slau*
Even and
Rising Lower
Irregular.

勞²
6793

R. 豪號
See 牢
Even and
Sinking
Lower.

The name of certain savage tribes, known as Laos, still found in Kueichou.

The itch.

生癢 to have the itch.

Same as 6788.

The *sirih* (*Piper betle*, L.) leaf, eaten with betelnut. Used for 藪 10,244.

To toil; to labour. To give trouble to (see 2162).
See 功 6554, 服 3727.

勞神 to weary oneself; to wear out one's energy.

勞苦 severe toil; toil and misery; fatigue.

勞困 or 勞乏 worn out; wearied.

勞力 or 勞碌 bodily labour; fatigue.

勞勞碌碌 wearied; fatigued.

勞心 or 憂勞 anxious; harassed.

勞心過度 to overwork oneself.

勞心者治人 those who work with the brain govern others.

勞力者治於人 those who work with the hands are governed by others. Cf. Those who think must govern those who toil.

明德有勞 of illustrious virtue and hard-working.

勞²
6793

不無微勞可錄 not without some slight services worthy of record.

先勞而後祿 work first, and reward afterwards.

一勞永逸 to make one effort and be for ever at ease.

可擇似而不勞者 what we like doing, does not weary us.

勤勞 very diligent.

徒勞 labour in vain.

勞金 or 酌勞 wages; recompense; fee.

勞者弗息 there is no rest for those who toil.

賺得手皮勞 I have gained some hand-skin trouble,—I have only had my trouble for my pains.

勞逸不均 unequal division of labour.

勞駕 I have troubled your chariot,—I have put you to the trouble of coming to see me, or of going somewhere on my behalf, etc., etc.

勞駕得狠 or 有勞有勞 many thanks for your trouble!

勞你明日去回他一聲 I'll trouble you to go tomorrow and tell him.

勞你心 or 勞動你 I am troubling you on my behalf.

勞乏了 or 多勞了 much obliged for the trouble you have taken.

勞唇乏舌 to waste one's words.

重勞 to trouble one to.....

Read *lao*⁴. To reward; to encourage.

賞勞 to reward for services.

勤苦者勞之 reward the diligent toiler.

勞之來 *lai*⁴ 之 encourage them! lead them on!

勞兵 (or 軍) to reward soldiers.

君勞則拜 when the king praised him, he made obeisance.

君先敬勞 let the prince be the first to respect and encourage the people.

撈⁴

6794

R. 號

See 牢

Sinking
Lower.

To be sorry for; to regret.

撈²

6795

R. 豪

C. v. *lòu, lán*

H. *lau*

F. *loa*

W. *lòe, v. lau*

N. *loa*

P. *lau, slau*

Sz. *lau, slau*

Y. *slao*

K. *ro*

J. *rō*

A. *lau*

Even
Irregular.

To fish up; to drag out of water.

撈起 or 打撈起來 or 撈上來 to pull out of water.

打撈去了 he has gone to pull him out,—of the water.

撈取 to salve.

撈屍 to recover a corpse from water.

撈獲 to recover,—as drowned bodies.

撈回來 to get back; to recover.

撈摸 to feel about in water; to drag.

撈魚 to scoop up fish,—as with a landing-net.

水底 (or 中) 撈月 to fish the moon out of the water,—used of any vain attempt.

海底撈針 to fish up a needle from the bottom of the sea,—to look for a needle in a bundle of hay.

心癢難撈 the itches of the heart are difficult to scratch.

撈⁴

6796

R. 號 豪

See 牢

Sinking
Lower.

A torrent; a flood; waves.
See 6803.

癆²

6797

R. 豪

See 牢

Even Lower.

Wasting away from toil or anxiety. Injurious.

癆病 or 癆瘵 or 癆症 consumption; phthisis.

癆傷 to injure oneself by over-exertion.

癆人之物 injurious things,—such as wine, women, etc.

勞⁴

6798

R. 豪 號

See 牢

Even and
Sinking
Lower.

To weed.

Read *lao*². Name of a plant.

勞莖 *Rhynchosia volubilis*, Lour.

螺²

6799

R. 豪

See 牢

Even Lower.

A univalve shell-fish.

蜩螺 a small whitish cicada.

螭螺 a spotted spider.

嫖⁴

6800

R. 號

See 牢

Sinking
Lower.

To dote on; lustful; lecherous.

戀嫖 love-sick.

嫖嫖 a paramour.

嫖毒 the supposed eunuch who was the paramour of the mother of the first Emperor, and by whom she had two children.

醪²

6801

R. 豪

See 牢

A. *lau, gian*

Even Lower.

The lees of wine or spirits; wine.

浮醪 floating lees,—as when wine is shaken.

醇醪 generous wine.

香醪 fragrant wine; wine with a bouquet. See 9497.

濁醪 thick (not clear) wine.

棹²

6802

R. 皓 蕭

See 老 遼

Rising and
Even Lower.

Short rafters, as of a verandah.

棹椽 short rafters.

雕棹以爨 to have one's firewood carved before burning it,—of extravagant luxury.

潦⁴

6803

R. 皓 號

C. *lau, lou*

H. *sliau*

F. *slao*

W. *slòe*

N. *sliao*

P. *lau*

M. *lau*

Y. *loa*

Sz. *lau*

A flood; to overflow; to sink in water.

旱潦 drought and flood.

潦漫 flood; inundation.

水潦 puddles; pools.

于彼行潦 in those pools left by the floods.

潦壞了 ruined by an inundation.

潦⁴

6803

K. *ro, no*

J. *rō*

A. *slau*

Rising and
Sinking
Irregular.

潦死了 drowned.

潦倒半生 unlucky in life; never getting a chance.

虜使已酣, 武人亦潦

倒 the Lu envoy was already drunk, and the military man half-seas over.

潦倒場屋 to fail at the examination.

Read *liao*². Negligent. Name of a river in Honan.

潦草了事 to transact business in a careless manner.

湖面潦闊 the lake is very broad. Used for 7058.

獠⁴

6804

See 7049.

獠⁴

6805

See 7057.

牢²

6806

R. 豪

C. *lou*

H. *lau*

F. *loa*

W. *lòe*

N. *loa*

P. *lau*

M. *lau*

Sz. *lau*

Y. *loa*

K. *ro*

J. *rō*

A. *lau*

Even Lower.

A pen for oxen and horses; a permanent fold (see 2527). A gaol. Firm; secure; sacrificial animals.

亡羊補牢 when the sheep has gone, to mend the fold,—to shut the stable-door, etc.

[Some add 尚未為晚 is still not too late; i.e. 'tis never too late to mend.]

執豕于牢 he took a pig out of the sty.

獄牢 or 監牢 or 牢籠 a prison.

牢籠人心 to enthrall men's minds.

牢頭 a turnkey.

牢頭犯 a long-sentence man, or one who has been long in prison.

天牢 quarters in the Board of Punishments for official prisoners.

坐牢 to be in prison.

劫牢 to rescue prisoners.

牢固 strong; secure.

牢不可破 strong and not to be broken into; not to be got rid of, as a bad habit; inexpugnable; unassailable.

牢²

6806

牢作 to make a thing strong.

牢記 to have a strong recollection.

牢靠之至 most firm; most trustworthy.

繩繫未牢 the rope had not been made fast.

牢不可拔 (the knife stuck) so firmly that it could not be pulled out.

少牢 a sheep.

太牢 an ox, — sacrificed to Confucius.

如享太牢 as on the day of the great sacrificial worship.

牢²

6807

R. 豪

See 牢

Even Lower.

烙⁴³

6808

R. 藥

C. lok.
H. lok.
N. loh, loa²
P. lo², lau²

See 駱

Entering
Irregular.

To burn; to brand; to iron.

烙紅了 red-hot.

烙焦了 or 烙到焦 or 烙糊了 burnt; dried up.

烙餅 a kind of thick hard pancake.

烙印 or 打烙印 to brand; to burn a mark.

烙鐵印 a branding iron.

烙鐵 an iron.

烙衣裳 to iron clothes.

絡

6809

酪

6810

落

6811

聊²

6812

R. 豪

See 牢

Even Lower.

A great noise.

聊嘈 a hubbub; a din.

芳⁴⁶

6813

R. 職

C. lik, lek
F. laik
N. lah
K. nik
J. roku
A. lakEntering
Lower.

Thorny; prickly.

羅芳. *Ocimum basilicum*, L., sweet basil.老鼠芳 a grass (*Spinifex squarrosus*, L.), the prickly heads of which are used to stuff rat-holes. Also applied to *Argemone mexicana*, L., and to *Acanthus ilicifolius*, L.Read *chi*⁴³. Name of a spinous tree found in Annam.

See 7316.

勒

6814

泐⁴³

6815

R. 職

C. lek
H. lit
F. laik
W. le
N. lah
P. le
M. le
Y. leh
Sz. le
K. ryök, nik
J. roku
A. lakEntering
Lower.

To split, as rocks. To clarify. To indite; to write.

石有時而泐 rocks sometimes split asunder.

石泐 the cleavage of rocks.

泐達 to inform by letter.

泐覆 to write in reply.

泐此奉覆 I write this in reply.

名另泐 my name is separately written,—on a card enclosed with a letter.

知名恕泐 as you know my name, excuse my writing it,—as where secrecy is desirable.

王陽敬泐 respectfully indited by Wang Yang.

素感大恩, 銘泐無似 I have received many and great kindnesses from you, which I shall ever remember as quite unparalleled.

See 7328.

洛

6816

樂

6817

See 7331.

呬⁴³

6818

R. 月

C. v. lut,
J. rotsz
A. lout,
Entering
Upper.鈔⁴³

6819

R. 屑

See 將
Entering
Lower.

A sound; a note on a musical instrument.

An ancient weight; see 鏹 5070.

LEI.

累³

6820

R. 支紙
寘C. löü
H. lui
F. 'lui, loui²
W. lai
N. lei, v. li
P. } lei
Y. lui, lwei
Sz. lei
K. yu, nu
J. rui, ri
A. luiEven, Rising
and Sinking
Lower.

To tie together; to bind; to accumulate. See 11,375.

繫累 to tie together; to unite.

累日 for days together.

累夕達那 that very evening he reached the province.

累月經年 months and years go by.

累次 or 累累 often; repeatedly.

累仁 to accumulate goodness,—by virtuous acts.

累官至 he advanced in his official career to the rank of....

Read *lei*⁴. To involve; to implicate in; to embarrass; to trouble.

帶累 or 連累 or 拖累 to involve; to implicate.

受累 to be involved; to suffer hardships.

累及人 to implicate others.

惟恐累及 fearing to be implicated.

因此被累 because of this he had got into trouble.

累人物 something that hinders one,—a wife and family; a "hostage to fortune."

懼累弱作 fearing the encumbrance of a family.

累肯您納 much obliged to you.

累³

6820

累墮 harassing; worrying.

無掛累 no anxieties; nothing to keep one back from any course of action.

家計累 in embarrassed circumstances.

累事 troublesome matters.

累 (or *lei*²) 贅 troublesome; embarrassing; tiresome; a nuisance.

賠累 loss and trouble,—into the bargain.

累心 troublesome.

累了 hard-worked.

累得慌 very embarrassing or fatiguing.

狠覺着累得慌 was feeling very tired.

累病了 ill from over-fatigue.

累步 to put to the trouble of accompanying one.

明天再累你來一輪
I must trouble you to call again to morrow.

累你遠勞 I have troubled you to come to a great distance on my behalf.

標³

6821

R. 紙

See 累

Rising Lower.

A box with partitions, for fruits, etc. Iron-spiked shoes for mountain work.

山乘標 to climb mountains with iron-spiked shoes,—one of the 四載 four modes of transport. See 574, 2446, 2874.

標

6822

Same as 6841.

縲²

6823

R. 支

See 累

Even Lower.

To bind with ropes. See 6843. [Read *lei*³ in Peking.]

縲紲之中 in bonds; bound, as a prisoner.

雷²

6824

R. 灰

C. löü

H. lui

F. lui, v. lai

W. lai

Thunder. [Often to be translated by "lightning."] See 2563.

雷曹 see 11,636.

雷公 or 雷神 the God of Thunder,—who is believed to

雷²

6824

N. *lei*
P. *lei*
M. *lei*
Y. *lei*
Sz. *lei*
K. *nwe*
J. *rei, re*
A. *loui*

Even Lower.

strike wicked people with his bolts. He is accompanied by a Goddess, who by means of a mirror flashes light on to the intended victims.

雷鞭 the Thunder-God's whip,—a streak of lightning.

雷電 thunder and lightning.

轟雷閃電的 peals of thunder and flashes of lightning.

雷也不鳴 neither did it thunder. See 11,201.

打雷 or 行雷 to thunder.

打得雷大, 落得雨小
great thunder and little rain,—great cry and little wool.

忽然打了個霹靂 suddenly there was a loud clap of thunder. See 9027.

無雲打旱雷 thunder without clouds,—anger without a cause; much ado about nothing, etc.

炸雷 a clap of thunder.

犯雷 or 雷厄 or 雷劈 or 雷擊 to be struck by lightning.

天雷打死 may thunder strike you!

保祐雷打死你 blast you!

雷打天補 what lightning destroys, God makes good.

雷打眼前報 to be struck by lightning is an immediate retribution,—instead of the usual one after death.

心正不怕雷打 the upright heart does not fear the thunderbolt.

雷厲 terrible as thunder.

一雷破九貽 once it thunders, all danger of a typhoon is over.

雷火 name of the sixth Diagram.

立春未到雷先發, 四十九日不成天
thunder before the "beginning of spring" means forty-nine days of bad weather.

雷同 as like as one clap of thunder to another; to re-echo (figuratively); to plagiarise; to copy. Also, tautology.

雷²

6824

毋雷同 don't be a mere clap of thunder,—a mere imitator.

雷同前人 to follow in the beaten track of one's predecessors,—in literature, etc.

姑與之爲雷同 made himself the other's echo,—agreed with all he said.

所以不見雷同 there is thus no sense of tautology,—although the same character was used 3 times, so skilfully was it introduced.

君子見青天而懼, 聞

雷霆而不驚 the perfect man sees the blue sky above him, and fears: he hears the roll of the thunder, but is not afraid.

請息雷霆之怒 pray abate your great wrath.

疾雷不及掩耳 the clap came so quickly there was no time to stop one's ears.

平地一聲雷 a clap of thunder from a clear sky,—a sudden surprise.

八月十五一聲雷, 普天之下全是賊 if thunder is heard on the 15th of the 8th moon, every one in the empire will turn thief (or rebel).

雷封 thunder domain,—a name applied to a District Magistrate, because he ruled over about the same area (100 li) as that over which the noise of thunder can be heard.

雷 *lei*⁴ 鼓 to beat a drum; see 6825; (read *lei*²) a drum with eight sides.

水雷 a torpedo.

放水雷 to fire torpedoes.

魚雷管六具 (fitted with) six tubes for torpedoes.

堵口不如埋雷 blocking up the river is not so good as laying mines.

雷 *lei*³ or *lei*¹ 石 to roll down stones on an enemy; (read *lei*²) a stinkpot, or jar charged with combustibles, used for setting fire to vessels.雷丸 a kind of truffle (*Mylitta lapidescens*, Horan.) found in western China.

陰陽以回薄而成雷 the rushing together of the Yin and the Yang produces thunder.

雷²
6824

不准過雷池一步 it is not permitted to put one foot over Lei-ch'ih,—i.e. over this boundary; from an allusion to the lake in Anhui.

雷州府 a Prefecture in Kuangtung.

搗²
6825

R. 灰隊

C. löü

H. lui

F. löui, löui

W. lai

N.

P.

M. } lei

Y.

Sz.

K. nwe

J. rai, re

A. löui

Even and

Sinking

Lower.

樁²
6826

R. 灰

See 雷

Even Lower.

瘡³
6827

R. 賄

See 雷

Rising Lower.

蕾³
6828

R. 賄

See 雷

A. löui

Rising Lower.

蜆²
6829

R. Vulgar.

C. löü

Even Lower.

鐺²
6830

R. 灰

See 雷

Even Lower.

To rub; to pound. Used with 6834.

搗研 to rub Chinese ink on the slab.

搗顏料 to grind paints.

搗鎚 a pestle.

Read lei⁴. To roll down stones. Used with 6826, 6837.

搗鼓 to beat a drum.

打搗台 to arrange for a boxing-match.

Name of a tree.

Read lei⁴. To roll down stones on an enemy. See 6825.

Pimples; small blisters.

癩瘡 prickly heat; nettle rash.

The bud of a flower.

An edible salt-water clam.

A pot or jar. Small copper coins.

漢鐺 a bronze jar of the Han dynasty.

鐺柚 a pumelo.

畛²
6831

R. 灰

See 雷

Even Lower.

偶³
6832

R. 賄

C. lui

F. löui, löui

v. löü

W. lai

N.

P.

M. } lei

Y.

Sz.

K. nwe

J. rai, re

A. lui

Rising Lower.

壘³
6833

R. 紙

See 累

Rising Lower.

Fields divided by dykes.

To injure; to destroy. See 6495.

敗偶 to be routed.

兩軍對偶 the two armies fell upon one another.

自偶其身 he injured himself.

A wall; a rampart. To pile up. Vigorous.

軍壘 an entrenchment.

深塹高壘 a deep ditch and a high rampart.

對壘 opposing ramparts; to have a battle; to play at *wei-ch'i*.

壘卵之危 the peril of piled eggs,—used of any imminent danger.

壘肩 to pile up shoulders,—crowded together.

一壘石 a heap of stones.

壘石山 artificial rockwork.

壘字 multiplex characters,—such as 多, 品, 晶.

荒墳壘壘 a wide vista of old graves.

澆壘塊 to "soak one's clay."

魁壘之士 a brave soldier; a hero.

與之對壘 belong to the same class; are equal to him.

壘壁陣 a collection of stars including parts of Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces.

Read löü⁴. See 茶 12, 114.

搗⁴
6834

R. 灰隊

F. löui, löui

See 搗

Even and

Sinking

Lower.

樁³
6835

樁⁴
6836

樁⁴
6837

R. 紙隊

賄

See 磊

K. nwe

A. löui

Rising and

Sinking

Lower.

壘²
6838

R. 灰

F. löui

See 雷

K. nwe

A. löui

Even Lower.

臃³
6839

R. 賄

See 磊

Rising Lower.

藟³
6840

R. 紙

W. löai

See 累

Rising Lower.

To beat a drum.

Read lei³. To rub. Used with 6825.

Same as 6838.

Same as 6841.

To roll stones down a hill; stones piled up. Used with 6825 and 6826.

Read lei³.

礪礪 a boulder.

A vase; a jar; an ornamental drinking-cup, made of wood and carved to represent clouds.

甔之罄矣, 維壘之恥 when the pitcher is exhausted, it is the shame of the jar,—from which latter the former is kept supplied. Used of the relation between a son and his parents.

To swell; to bulge.

背有臃脰 on its back are protuberances,—of a turtle.

A creeper; a species of *Cissus* (*Ampelidæ*).

葛藟 or 千歲藟 *Vitis flexuosa*, Thunbg.

葛藟之 with the wild vine creepers clinging to them.

蓬藟 a wild bramble, probably *Rubus Lambertianus*, Ser.

鷗³

6841

R. 支紙

See 累

Even and Rising Lower.

藥

6842

A general term for flying squirrels, flying foxes, etc.

Same as 6840.

纍²

6843

R. 支寘

See 累

Even and Sinking Lower.

To bind; to join. A large rope. Distressed in appearance; without an aim. Name of a god. Used with 6823.

纍囚之人 a man in prison.

以纍臣釁鼓 to take me his prisoner, and smear his drums,—with my blood.

甘瓠纍之 the sweet gourds cling to them.

以劍斫絕纍 with his sword he cut through the rope.

串珠纍纍 like a string of pearls. See 3428.

纍纍若喪家之狗 purposeless, like a dog which has lost its home.

僂⁴

6844

R. 隊

See 累

Sinking Lower.

Lazy; wearied; sickly.

僂懈 weakly; delicate.

藟³

6845

R. 紙

See 累

A. lui, lwa Rising Lower.

A bramble. A basket for carrying earth.

歸反藟耜 went home and came back with their baskets and shovels.

羸²

6846

R. 支

F. lui

See 累

K. nwe

J. rui

A. lui

Even Lower.

Lean; thin.

羸瘦 thin; emaciated.

老羸 old and thin.

羸疾 the wasting disease; consumption.

羸其角 bound round the horns; caught by the horns, and unable to move backwards or forwards.

羸其瓶 to upset a bottle.

耒³

6847

R. 隊

C. } loi

H. } loi

F. lui

W. le

N. lei

P. } lei

M. } lei

Sz. } lei

Y. nui, nwei

K. nwe

A. lui, lwai

Sinking Lower.

誄³

6848

R. 紙

C. loi²

H. loi

F. lui

W. lai

N. lei

P. } lei

M. } lei

Sz. } lei

Y. nui, nwei

K. nwe

J. rui

A. lui, lui

Rising Lower.

A plough. Name of one of the headwaters of the river 湘 Hsiang. Radical 127.

負耒耜 carrying their plough-handles and shares on their backs.

To pronounce a eulogy over the dead; to deliver a funeral oration. To confer a posthumous honorary title.

孔丘卒, 公誄之曰 when Confucius died, the duke delivered his funeral oration, as follows:—

賤不誄貴, 幼不誄長, 禮也 that the lowly shall not eulogise the great, nor the young eulogise the old, is the rule,—of funeral orations.

誄文 eulogies on the dead, burnt at the grave.

誄功 to enumerate a man's merits.

誄述 to write a biography.

誄曰 the Book of Prayers (for the dead) says,.....

A heap of stones.

磊落不群 superior to the general run.

磊磊落落 eminent; superior; (?) toiling and moiling.

磊落奇才 of markedly superior talents.

磊磊堆堆的 a stupid man.

以寫其磊塊 in order to vent his spleen,—as by a lampoon on an examiner who has rejected an essay of the writer's.

See 5215.

肋⁴

6851

R. 職

C. lèk

H. lèk

F. leik, lèk

W. le

N. lah

P. lei²

M. lè

Y. lèh

Sz. le

K. nìk

J. roku

A. lak

Entering Lower.

The ribs. Also read lè^{4*}.

脅肋 or 肋條 the ribs.

左右肋骨, 男子各十二條, 八條長四條短, 婦人各十四條 of ribs on the right and left sides, men have twelve, eight long and four short; women have fourteen.

軟肋 the floating ribs.

短肋 the short ribs; the false ribs.

肋傍 or 肋門 the side.

Read chin¹. Used with 筋 2025.

See 7316.

勒²

6852

類⁴

6853

R. 寘

F. lui

W. lü, lüü

See 累

K. yu

J. rui

A. lwai

Sinking Lower.

A class; a kind; a sort; a race; a category; things; objective existences. To offer a special sacrifice. A kind of wild cat, the flesh of which is believed to be a cure for jealousy. See 4956, 10,877.

自爲一類 forms a class, or is in a category or section, by itself.

同類 of the same class or species. See 4956.

類同 or 類似 resembling; like in general characteristics.

不相類 not of the same species.

與.....正相類 precisely the same kind as.....

類所謂夜叉者 like what is called a yakcha (demon).

各從其類 each follows its own species.

方以類聚 to classify by assembling groups; to classify according to affinity,—birds of a feather flock together.

人類 human beings.

人之類滅久矣 (in that case) the race of man would have become extinct long ago.

類⁴

6853

生子不類 to have a son unlike the ordinary, *q.d.* a monstrosity.

威儀不類 not alike in their notions of dignity and ceremonial.

自底不類 to make oneself unworthy.

貪人敗類 covetous and mean.

善類 good people.

畜類 brutes.

等類 and similar kinds, — to those before enumerated.

不可比類 not to be classified together; not to be compared one with the other.

其形類鷺 in form like the egret.

人參狀類人形 ginseng is in appearance like a man.

不類殺人者 not like a murderer. See 4288.

類我 be one of us, — as the solitary wasp says to the caterpillar it takes for its young. See 6634.

君子諱傷其類 the superior man avoids injuring his own species; see 12,779.

類推 to reason by analogy.

類此 in this manner; thus.

以此類推 analogously; by parity of reasoning.

類書 books of reference arranged by division of the subjects under 類 categories, such as 天 heaven for astronomy, 地 earth for geography, 歲 year for the seasons, etc., etc.

自類其文 he himself arranged his writings under various headings.

類見 the son of a deceased feudal prince appearing at Court to take the oath of allegiance as his father's successor. Also used in the sense of familiar, as something one has often seen.

觸類如故 to strike against objective existences as before, — to be back in the world of reality after absence as in a dream.

類于上帝 I have offered a special sacrifice to God.

類

6854

類⁴

6855

R. 隊

F. *loui*, v. *loui*

See 累

K. *nwe*J. *rai*, *re*A. *loui*, *lwai*

Sinking

Lower.

淚⁴

6856

R. 寘

F. *loui*N. *lei*, v. *li*

See 累

K. *yui*, *yu*J. *rai*A. *lui*

Sinking

Lower.

Same as 6853.

A knot; a flaw; imperfect.

忿類無期 quarrelsome and perverse beyond measure.

明月之珠不能無類 the bright-as-the-moon Pearl (name of a famous gem) is not without defects, — there are spots on the sun.

鉏類夷荒 to put an end to the evils of bad government and pacify disturbances.

Tears; drops. See 11,485, and 5497.

眼淚 or 淚珠 tears.

流眼淚 or 泣淚 or 下淚 or 淚汪 or 洒淚 to weep.

淚汪汪 to weep bitterly.

收淚 to stop crying; to dry one's tears.

含淚 to restrain one's tears.

拂淚 or 拭淚 or 拭淚 to wipe away tears.

揮淚而別 they brushed away their tears and parted.

以眼淚洗面 bathed her face with tears.

淚和墨下 tears fall and mix with the ink (I write with).

一字一淚 every word (of this letter) cost me a tear.

淚如雨 her tears came like rain.

淚如湧泉 her tears flowed like a fountain.

淚沾襟 tears soaked his coat. Cf. *δάκρυον ἔμαρ' ἔφρυον*.

淚痕 traces of tears.

淚盈顙 tears stream down his cheeks.

燭淚 the drip of a candle.

玉燭滴乾風裏淚 the candle has guttered away in the wind.

Read *li*⁴. Water flowing rapidly.

淒淚 bleak; cold.

泪

6857

酹

6858

𥝌³

6859

R. 紙

See 累

Rising Lower.

倭⁴

6860

R. 蒸

See 陵

Even Lower.

凌

6861

峻²

6862

R. 蒸

See 陵

Even Lower.

棱²

6863

R. 蒸

P. *lêng*, *lêng*²J. *nō*

See 陵

Even Lower.

Same as 6856.

See 6709.

A weight equal to 10 millet seeds. See 銖 10,038.

LÉNG.

Tired; fatigued. Used with 6864.

倭僮 worn out; exhausted.

See 7228.

Hilly; uneven country.

峻嶒 mountainous.

峯峻 a lofty peak.

Rafters; square beams. An edge. Used with 6866.

栱 (or 觚) 棱 the peaks on a Chinese roof.

剛棱 unyielding; resolute; obstinate.

棱角 edge and corner; a projection.

有棱角 well considered; to be resolute; determined. See 6866.

棱棱角角的 rough; unpolished.

棱頭情 pig-headed.

棱棱 cold and haughty.

有棱有棱 (of written characters) boldly formed.

模棱子 to vacillate; to halt between two opinions; to take either side indiscriminately.

模棱語 ambiguous language.

棱杵子 thoughtless; stupid.

殘⁴

6864

R. 蒸
See 陵
Even Lower.

Exhausted; dying. Used with 6860.

殘瘥 exhausted by sickness.

瞠⁴

6865

R. 蒸
See 稱陵
cf. 瞪 and 瞳
A. lǎng
Even Upper.

To look straight ahead, —vacantly. Also, brusque; bluff. See 5242.

瞠瞪 or 瞠睜 to stare at.

打瞠瞪 to give a start,—in fear.

瞠着眼睛 gazing vacantly.

你別瞠着 don't stand staring there!

瞠頭磕腦的神兒 with staring eyes and a blundering head,—like a blundering oaf.

瞠兒 an oaf; a lout.

稜²

6866

R. 蒸
C. ling, v. leng²
W. ling, lang
P. lêng
M. lin, lén
J. rō
See 陵
Even Lower.

An edge; a corner; used with 6863. A numerative of fields.

雙目有紫稜 both his eyes were red at the edges.

三稜草 a three-cornered sedge (*Cyperus*), used for making rain-cloaks.

他處產者刺僅四稜 the tentacles (of the *bêche de mer*) produced at other places have only four corners,—whereas those of Chefoo have five.

稜稜 bumpy; lumpy; protuberant.

有稜角 eccentric; peculiar. See 6863.

烏稜 a kind of rice.

威稜 dignified and determined.

稜²

6867

R. 蒸
See 稜
Even Lower.

The old name for spinach 菠薐菜, said to have been introduced from Nepal by a priest under the T'ang dynasty.

楞²

6868

R. 蒸
H. liam²
J. rō
Even Lower.

Formerly the same as 6863. Now chiefly used in Buddhist phraseology. See 3970.

你別楞着了 don't vacillate.

楞伽 Langkā,—a mountain in Ceylon; Ceylon.

楞伽阿波多羅經 the Lang-kâvatâra Sûtra.

楞嚴經 name of a famous sūtra, translated A.D. 1312, and generally regarded by the literati as a masterpiece. It argues the unreality of objective existences.

冷³

6869

R. 梗
C. lang
H. lang, ²lang
F. lêng
W. lae
N. lêng, lañg
P. lêng
M. lén
Y. nêng
Sz. lêng
K. reng
J. rei, rō
A. laing
Rising Lower.

Cold, in a lesser degree than 寒 3825 (*q.v.*). See 6580.

天氣冷 the weather is cold.

冷冰冰的 cold as ice.

發冷 to be cold; to feel cold, as with ague.

免得吃冷 so as to avoid feeling cold.

一冷一熱 hot and cold by turns.

冷瘡 chilblains.

冷汗 a cold sweat.

冷笑 to smile sardonically.

冷心 malicious.

冷眼 a cold eye,—one which sees for the first time; a fresh or unprejudiced eye, *e.g.* likely to detect an error. Also, to take a furtive glance.

冷眼熱心 affected indifference; disinterested motives.

心下漸漸冷了 his enthusiasm has gradually cooled.

相見念頭已冷 the hope of meeting had already died away.

因之心灰意冷 in consequence of which he had given up all hope,—of a son.

不要冷了場 don't let the place get cold,—strike while the iron is hot.

冷子 sleet.

冷書 a rare book.

冷³

6869

冷字 words rarely met with; unfamiliar characters.

抽冷子 to avail of an opportunity; to seize a favourable moment; all of a sudden.

冷不防的 without a word of warning.

給他一個冷不防 gave him one he did not expect,—of a blow.

冷孤丁的 suddenly; unexpectedly; by chance.

冷箭 an arrow shot from an ambush. See 1617.

冷清 or 冷落 quiet; lonesome.

冷冷清清 quiet; deserted; still.

把我冷落了多時 has left me out in the cold for a long time past.

冷淡 (of friends) cool; distant; (of trade) dull.

冷債 unsaleable goods; see 10,011.

冷言冷語 rude, unmannerly language,—as when "talking at" people.

冷河 the cold river,—the headwaters of the Yellow River.

冷化器 or 冷水櫃 a condensing-machine.

人情冷暖 men's feelings are cold and warm,—variable.

春冷凍死牛 the cold in spring will freeze an ox.

從來胖人多耐冷 fat people have always been most able to bear cold.

冷呵呵的 shivering with cold.

冷氣 sulkiness; moroseness.

冷痺 paralysis.

冷飯頭 a piece of cold meat.

冷葷 cold meat dishes.

冷卿 a nickname given to the 宗正 Vice Presidents of the Imperial Clan Court, because they have nothing to do.

冷官 officials who hold posts at which there is nothing to do.

里³

6870

R. 紙

C. lei

H. } ʒli, ʒli

F. }

W. }

N. }

P. }

M. }

V. }

Sz. }

K. }

J. }

A. ʔ

Rising Lower.

A place of residence; a neighbourhood; a village of (1) twenty-five or (2) fifty families; a "hundred;" sometimes the group above 甲 a tithing (1167), and sometimes synonymous with it; a street in a town with a gate at each end. A measure of length, reckoned at 360 步 paces or 1800 尺 feet = 1894.12 ft. English. To be sorrowful. Radical 166.

鄰里 or 宅里 a neighbourhood.

戚里 a street or village inhabited by members of the same clan.

里居 to live in a village,—in retirement.

悠悠我里 distant far is my village.

鄉里 or 梓里 one's home; native place.

歸故里 to return to the old home.

里長 a village elder; a headborough.

里中 or 里正 the beadle or *ti-pao*.

百家爲里 a hundred families make a *li*.

里巷小人 small side-street people,—the masses.

里邑人 country bumpkins.

里俗 uneducated; vulgar.

大聲不入里耳 great truths cannot penetrate rustic ears.

里社 a village altar.

蒿里 a tomb.

平康里 a brothel.

古者步百爲畝,三百

畝爲里 in ancient times 100 paces made one *mou*, 300 *mou* made a *li*.

一里路 one *li* distant. See 6881.

里³

6870

里所 distance.

每點鐘行二十五海

里 with a speed of 25 knots an hour.

千里馬 a thousand-*li* horse,—one that will travel 1,000 *li* in a single day; a courier.

千里馬還要千里人 to fill a great position it is necessary to have great abilities.

千里鏡 a thousand-*li* mirror,—a telescope.

千里眼 thousand-*li* eyes,—said of a long-sighted man, named 楊逸 Yang I. Used in the north for a telescope, but not in the south, as being the name of one of 媽祖 Ma Tsu's

two generals, 千里眼 and 順風耳, mentioned in the

西游記 as in attendance upon 玉皇上帝.

千里光 *Senecio scandens*, Ham.

云如何里 why am I plunged in this great sorrow?

Rude; unpolished; vulgar.

鄙俚 or 俚俗 vulgar; rude; rustic.

俚言 vulgar expressions.

俚歌 rustic ditties.

無所俚賴 nothing to depend upon; without resources; destitute.

Same as 6939.

俚³

6871

R. 紙

H. ʒli, ʒli

F. v. ʒla

See 里

Rising Lower.

厘

6872

哩³

6873

R. 眞紙

See 吏里

Sinking and Rising Lower.

婁³

6874

R. 紙

See 里

Rising Lower.

A brother's wife; a sister-in-law.

妯娌 the wives of brothers. See 2464.

𦵏³

6875

R. 紙

See 里

Rising Lower.

𦵏³

6876

R. 灰紙

See 談

Even Lower.

𦵏³

6877

R. 支

See 狸

Even Lower.

狸²

6878

R. 支

F. li

See 離

Even Lower.

A mat sail.

駛盡𦵏 to crack on all sail.

To pity. Afflicted; sad.

Read *k'uei*¹. To ridicule; to jest.

A basket for carrying earth; a shovel. See 6845.

The wild cat. A general name for the various small species of *felidae*.

野狸 a wild cat,—the Siberian wild cat (*Felis manul*) of the north; the Asiatic wild cat (*F. viverrina*) of the south.

狐狸 a fox. See 4956.

玄狸 the silver fox.

家狸 the house-fox,—the cat.

子獨不見狸狌乎 have you never seen a wild cat, sir?

香狸 or 靈狸 the civet cat.

狸子 a spotted wild cat, found in Kiangsi.

風狸 a loris(?).

菓子狸 a kind of badger.

理³

6879

R. 紙

See 里

Rising Lower.

Abstract right (see 情 2187); the eternal fitness of things; principle; *rationale*; rule. To arrange; to attend to; to settle up; to heed; to manage, in which senses also read *li*³. Streaks; veins, as in minerals; the grain of wood; the lines of the hand. See 成 762.

天下之物莫不有理 there is not a single thing in

理³

6879

the world which is without its *li*,—its essential principle which makes it what it is.

無理無法 unfitting; irregular; wrong.

理合 or 理應 or 理當 in accordance with right; in duty bound.

理合備文 I have therefore the honour to indite this despatch.

以爲理之當然 regarded it as quite in accordance with right.

與物理有不當然者 not in accordance with the eternal fitness of things.

理所當爲 what is fitting to be done.

理之所無 contrary to all principle; unreasonable.

理須有別 the principle involved is necessarily different.

此理之正也 or 常理也 this is the rule,—as opp. to the exception.

人異于物常理也 that man is distinct from beasts, is the rule,—but there are exceptions.

有其理,不必有其事 a principle may exist without there being necessarily a fact,—in illustration of it.

有理,有理 you are right, you are right!

此亦理也 this too is reasonable.

豈有此理 how can this be right? most unreasonable!

理較無理 would not listen to reason.

理宜 natural; reasonable.

三個人挑不過理 three men cannot walk off with abstract right,—nothing can be said or done to interfere with the operation of the abstract principle which determines a right.

強辭奪理 to override all argument by sheer violence.

理氣 cosmogonical evolution.

理直氣壯 my cause is good and my determination is firm.

講理 to argue the rights and wrongs of a case.

理³

6879

空理 a theory.

道理 *see* 10,780.

天卽理也 "God" means abstract right.

天理 eternal principles; divine justice; natural sense of justice.

傷天理 to violate eternal principles,—the worst form of wrongdoing.

天理報應 divine retribution; Nemesis.

俗理 everyday principles; average ideas.

理學 philosophy; metaphysics.

天文地理 astronomy and geography.

看地理 to inspect sites,—as a geomancer.

他的理短 (or 偏 or 虧) he is in the wrong.

我的理長 (or 正) I am in the right.

理論 to discuss.

理信 argument; value of an argument.

生理 means of living; a calling; a trade.

調理 to manage; to arrange.

聞而不理 to hear of a matter but to take no steps.

那三個人不理 the three men did not heed,—what was said.

不恤不理 without pity or consideration for.

理屈 or 理枉 to see to a wrong.

上表理恭 presented a memorial rehabilitating (Wang) Kung.

上疏自理 presented a memorial in his own defence.

理還 or 理償 to arrange for the payment of.....

理楚 to settle up in full.

理索 to settle with (some one) and receive what is due.

理之奇 out of the course of nature; supernatural.

理亂 order and anarchy.

理勸 to reason with; to arrange with.

理³

6879

理結 or 理妥 or 理明 or 理處 (*ch'u*³) or 料理 to arrange; to settle.

理頭兒 something worth noticing; of some account.

理問 Law Secretary.

理民 a title used by an independent Sub-Prefect.

理家 to manage a family.

理事 to transact business; to manage an affair. Adopted by the Chinese government as the title of Chinese Consuls, instead of 領事 as used by all foreign nations.

理事同知 the civil commissary of a Manchu garrison.

辦理 to transact. *See* 8610.

修理 to mend.

理髮 to dress the hair.

理會 to attend to; to notice.

必理會這一句 you should note this expression.

他總理會不來 he pays no attention whatever,—to anything I may say.

大不理於口 I by no means depend upon the mouths of men,—to speak well of me.

紋理 the streaks in stone, grain in wood (*see* 8077), etc.

玉堅而有理 jade is hard and streaked (or veined).

理書 to go over what one has learnt.

理船廳 a harbour-master.

代理 to act for,—of a junior for a senior, for not more than 3 months.

署理 same as above, but for a longer period; also, of officials of equal rank.

兼理 to act for,—one official combining another's functions with his own.

獲理 = (a) 藩台 acting as

撫台

(b) 副將 " "

提台

(c) 參將 " "

總兵

裡

6880

裏

6881

R. 紙

C. lei

H.

F.

W.

N.

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K.

J.

A. li²

Rising Lower.

Same as 6881.

Inside, as opposed to 表 9114 and 外 12,442; lining; within; inner; the "near" side in driving. See 6906. [To be distinguished from 裏 6638.]

裏子 lining.

裏面 or 裏頭 inside; within. The latter refers in Peking to the Palace.

進到裏頭 to send into the Palace,—as a present.

衆物之表裏精粗無不到 the qualities of all things, external or internal, subtle or coarse, will all be apprehended.

裏外受敵 opposition within and without.

裏勾外連 collusion between inside and outside,—treachery.

裏九 the inner nine,—gates of the 內城 Tartar city, Peking.

在家裏 he is at home.

出外一里,不如家裏 one li abroad is not equal to being at home,—a play on the sound li.

不在心裏,卻在意裏 if not in mind, it is in my thoughts,—I can't help thinking about it.

忙裏偷閒 to steal a little leisure from the rush of business.

頭裏 before; formerly.

狸

6882

鯉

6883

R. 紙

See 里

Rising Lower.

Same as 6878.

The carp (*Carpio vulgaris*, *Cyprinus obesus*, *C. chinensis*).

鯉魚 the carp; the "messenger fish," from the legend of a man who found a letter from a friend in the belly of a carp. Hence letters came to be folded in ancient times to resemble a carp.

鯉

6883

遺我雙鯉魚,中有尺

素書 he sent me two carp, in which was a foot-long piece of silk, *q.d.* a letter.

金鯉 the yellow carp.

火鯉 the red carp (*Cyprinus flammeus*).

綠鯉 the green carp (*Cyprinus viridi-violaceus*).

塘鯉 the pond carp (*Cyprinus rubro-fuscus*).

展鯉 the clog carp (*Cyprinus sculponeatus*).

黑鯉 the black carp (*Cyprinus atrovirens*).

木鯉 the wooden carp,—a hollow piece of wood used as a night-rattle in Buddhist monasteries. It is shaped like a fish, and is typical of wakefulness, because a fish never closes its eyes.

鯉化龍 or 鯉魚跳龍

門 the carp has changed into a dragon, or the carp has jumped the dragon gate,—used of success at the public examinations; referring to the belief that the carp of the Yellow River make an ascent of the stream in the third moon of each year, and that those which succeed in passing the rapids of 龍門 Lung-mên in Honan become changed into dragons.

孔鯉 the name of Confucius' son.

李

6884

R. 紙

C. lei

H.

F.

W.

N.

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K. ngi

J. ri

A. li

Rising Lower.

The plum (*Prunus communis*, Huds.). See 張 416, 冠 6373, and 桃 10,807. [To be distinguished from 季 944.]

李樹 a plum-tree.

李花 plum-blossoms.

李子 plums.

郁李 *Prunus japonica*, Thbg.

鼠李 *Rhamnus davuricus*, Pall.

鑽李核 to bore into the stones of plums,—as Wang Jung did, to prevent others from growing a rare variety he possessed; *q.d.* selfishness.

桃李爭春 the peach and the plum struggle over their spring,

李

6884

—each strives to be first out with its blossoms.

薦士如桃李 to recommend a man is like recommending a peach or a plum,—you cannot say how they will turn out.

李艷桃嬌 the loveliness of the plum-blossom and the grace of the peach.

李子樹下埋死人 many graves are found beneath plum-trees,—many people die of eating too many plums.

李下不整冠 do not straighten your hat under a plum-tree,—avoid suspicion. See 3039.

行李 luggage; baggage. [Occurs in the 左傳. Said to have referred originally to plums conveyed as presents. Also said to be a corruption of 使理.]

司李 (for 司理) judicial officers.

利

6885

R. 賓

C. lei, v. lai

H. li

F. lei, v. lei²

W.

N.

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K. ni, ngi

J. ri

A. lōi, li

Sinking Lower.

Sharp; cutting; clever; witty. Profit; advantage; gain; interest on money.

磨利 to grind sharp.

快利 or 鋒利 sharp.

利器 edged tools; knives; cutlery.

利槍 arms of precision.

其利斷金 sharp enough to cut metal.

二人同心,其利斷金 if two men are of the same mind, their sharpness can divide metal,—they can accomplish anything.

利喙 a sharp snout.

利口 sharp mouth,—quick at repartee.

利嘴花牙 plausible of speech.

說話爽利 pointed or witty of speech.

利害 injurious; dangerous; severe.

那個人利害得狠 he is a very dangerous man.

冷得利害 it is terribly cold.

人爲利死,鳥爲食亡 man dies for gain as a bird for its food.

利⁴
6885

利令智昏 blinded by greed.

天下熙熙皆爲利來
of the crowds of people who
come, all are for gain.

天下攘攘皆爲利往
of the myriads who go, all are
for gain.

利路 means of making money.

名利兩途 fame and wealth
are reached by different paths.

利名心重 anxious both for
profit and a good reputation.

小人以身殉利 the mean
man will die for gain.

爭利者未嘗不窮 there
is no end to those who fight
for gain.

爭利涉 or 貪利涉 to
press onwards,—from the phrase

利涉大川 in the Canon of
Changes.

以風水之利,乘夜以
涉湘 to avail oneself of favour-
able wind and tide to cross over
the river Hsiang by night.

利益 advantageous; profitable.

利薄 the profit is small.

於中取利 to make a profit
out of it.

亦何利之有 and what pro-
fit is there in that?—referring
to what has just been stated.

無利可得 no profit to be
made out of it.

戰不利 an unsuccessful battle.

於民不利 not for the advant-
age of the people.

無不順利 everything pros-
pers.

利濟往來 for the benefit of
passers to and fro,—as a bridge,
or a free ferry.

不乘人於利 don't take a
mean advantage.

輪船鐵路之利 the facili-
ties offered by steamers and rail-
ways.

利用 excelling in the use of;
suited to a place or people.

媼利其有 the old woman
was attracted by the reward.

而利其餘 and appropriated
the rest (of the money) to him-
self.

利⁴
6885

利便 convenient; handy; tidy.

利相交者,利盡而疎
those whose bond is interest part
when their interests cease.

利市 see 4689, 9905.

利息 or 利錢 or 利銀
interest.

放利債 to lend money at
interest.

放重利息錢 to lend money
at heavy interest.

利上滾利 compound in-
terest.

本小利窄 small capital and
slender profits or interest.

連本連利 interest and prin-
cipal together.

利過了本了 the interest
paid has exceeded the capital.

納利 or 開利錢 to pay
interest.

每月二分起利 interest
at the rate of two per cent per
month.

每月加一利 ten per cent
per month.

官利 a guaranteed or fixed
minimum rate of interest.

長(or按)年官利一分
interest at one per cent per
month, the year being reckoned
at ten months, = ten per cent
per annum.

營什一之利 to do business
at ten per cent (per month).

餘利 extra interest,—payable if
the business is prosperous; a
bonus.

還利不爲欠 as long as the
interest is paid there is no in-
debtedness.

失利 to fail; to be defeated in
battle; to make no money on a
transaction.

軍嘗失利 on one occasion,
when his troops had been de-
feated....

水利 water facilities; water
supply; a 同知 sub-Prefect
who looks after the freedom of
waterways.

木利 timber supply.

俐⁴
6886

R. 寅

See 利

Sinking
Lower.

Clever; sharp.

伶俐 clever; quick; active.
See 7200.

畫得伶俐 very cleverly
drawn.

俐儻 tidy; handy; easy in
movement, etc.

拿東西不俐儻 he can't
take hold of things very firmly.

說話不俐儻 he doesn't
speak very plainly.

走道不俐儻 he doesn't
walk very easily.

唌⁴
6887

R. 寅

See 利

A. li, le, löi
Sinking
Lower.

梨²
6888

R. 齊支

C. lei

F. li, lai

See 離

J. ri

A. le

Even Lower.

The Chinese pear (*Pyrus
sinensis*, Ldl.), the wood of
which is used for cutting
book-blocks (see 11,623,
12,356). See 6941a.

梨菓 or 梨子 pears.

梨樹 a pear-tree.

梨下不整(正 in original)

冠 do not straighten your cap
under a pear-tree,—lest people
suspect you of stealing pears.
See 3039.

梨花 pear-blossoms.

融四歲能讓梨 Jung at
four years old was able to leave
the largest pears,—for his elder
brothers.

年甫讓梨 just four years old.

不過橫災梨棗而已

I am merely a spoiler of pear
and date wood,—of which print-
ing-blocks are made; a deprecia-
tory phrase used of themselves
by authors.

是書乙丑災梨,丁卯

竣事 this book was block-cut
in the year I-ch'ou and finished
in the year Ting-mao.

災梨以自誇詡 to print a
book for self-glorification.

凍梨 a frost-bitten pear. Used
of an old man's face; *ratatiné*.

梨²
6888

梨園子弟 youths of the pear-garden,—actors; so called from that portion of the palace of the Emperor known as 明皇 Ming Huang of the T'ang dynasty, set apart for theatrical performances.

鴨兒梨 or 雪梨 a russet pear.

白梨 the small white pear of Peking.

廣梨 a rough-skinned juicy pear.

沙梨 (at Canton) *Pyrus communis*, L.; (in the north) *Pyrus sinensis*, Ldl.

棠梨 a small coarse pear (*Pyrus betulaefolia*, Bge.).

金鈎梨 the fruit of *Hovenia dulcis*, Thunbg.

胡梨 a small species of dragon-fly.

梨膏片 pear-jam dried in slices.

梨籐 rattans from Bangar,—in the Straits of Malacca. See 10,888.

花梨木 Chinese rosewood,—from a tree not yet determined.

犁²
6889

R. 齊
C. { lai
H. }

See 藜
Even Lower.

A plough; to plough.
See 6941b.

犁頭 or 一把犁 or 一張犁 a plough.

犁頭迎胸而過胸爲洞穿 the ploughshare hit him on the breast and went right through him.

犁頭尖 *Viola Patrinii*, D.C., *V. variegata*, Fisch., & *V. canina*, L.

犁刀 or 犁鏵 a ploughshare.

犁杖 or 犁柄 the handle of a plough.

耕犁 or 扶犁 or 犁田 to plough.

踏犁 a plough worked by men instead of oxen.

負犁人 a ploughman.

一犁春雨 with the first ploughing come the spring rains.

播棄犁老 he has cast away the time-worn sires.

犁牛之子 the calf of a brindled cow,—the worthy son of a bad father. See 8346.

犁²
6889

犁庭掃宅 to plough up court-yards and sweep away buildings,—to raze to the ground.

犁韃 a name for Ta-ch'in.

犁旦 the dusk before dawn.

痢⁴
6890

R. 寘
See 利

Sinking Lower.

莉⁴
6891

R. 支 寘
See 遲 利

A. tri, li
Even and Sinking Lower.

蜆⁴
6892

R. 寘 支
F. sli
See 利

A. li
Sinking Lower.

颶⁴
6893

R. 寘 質
See 利 慄

A. li
Sinking and Entering Lower.

鬲⁴
6894

R. 陌 錫
See 隔 櫪

Entering Upper.

离²
6895

R. 支
See 離

Even Lower.

Catarrh of the bowels.

白痢 or 瀉痢 diarrhoea.

紅痢 or 血痢 dysentery.

The white jasmine (*Jasminum Sambac*, Ait.).
See 茉莉 8006.

A species of clam (*Venus*)
蛤蜊 with a thick white shell and reddish edges, pickled for food.

Driving wind and rain.

A large iron caldron.
Radical 193.

Read ko⁴. An earthen pot.

A bogy; uncanny.
Bright; elegant. To scatter; to oppose.

攬²
6896

R. 支

See 離

Even Upper and Lower.

攬²
6897

R. 支

See 離

Even Lower.

漓²
6898

R. 支

See 離

Even Lower.

璃²
6899

R. 支 齊

C. li, lai

H. li

F. lie, lae

W. } li

N. }

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. ngi

J. ri

A. li

Even Lower.

禱²
6900

R. 支

See 離

Even Lower.

簞²
6901

R. 支

See 離

Even Lower.

To stretch; to spread; to display.

攬筆 to wield a pen.

攬藻如春華 his compositions are as flowery as the spring.

Wild pears (*Pyrus sinensis*, Ldl.), as opposed to 梨 6888.

Water dripping.

淋漓 dripping,—as rain.

筆勢淋漓 his pen seems to drip,—so rapidly does he compose.

漓溜囉唆 verbose; prosy.

A vitreous translucent substance. See 琉 7244 and 玻 9333.

Good omens; lucky auspices.

A ladle or scoop used by cooks.

簞簞 an open wire or bamboo scoop; the muzzle put on a mule.

縹²

6902

R. 支

See 離

Even Lower.

A bride's sash.
 親結其縹 their mothers
 have tied their sashes,—for their
 weddings.
 結縹年餘 already married
 for more than a year.

Read *ch'i*¹. Sharp; cut-
 ting, as cold wind.

縹

6903

謔²

6904

R. 支

See 離

Even Lower.

To jest; to chaff.
 謔謔 to make fun of; to ridicule.

醜²

6905

R. 支

See 離

Even Lower.

Poor wine; dregs.

離²

6906

R. 支 霽

C. *lei*
 H. *li*
 F. *lie*², *lie*
 W. }
 N. } *li*
 P. }
 M. }
 Y. }
 Sz. }
 K. *ni*
 J. *ri*
 A. *li*

Even Lower.

To separate, as opposed
 to 合 3947 and 聚 3061
 (*q.v.*); to be dispersed; to
 leave. To meet with; to
 fall into. Drooping. The
 3rd Diagram. Used for
 6940. See 卽 878, 附
 3690, 流 7248, and 此
 9044.

離合 partings and meetings.

離憂 the sorrow of parting; see
 3062.

離此不遠 not far from here.

不近 (or 卽) 不離 not near
 and not far,—about; more or less.

離開 to separate; to put apart;
 to go farther off.

把他們離開一點 put
 them a little apart.

離開坐位 to leave one's seat.

他同他父母要離開
 he wants to separate from his
 father and mother.

離不開手 never out of one's
 hand.

離²

6906

不離手 never taking away the
 hand,—continually.

離別 to separate; to part.

近日離, 遠日別 *li* refers
 to short distances, *pieh* to long
 ones.

生離果勝死別 it is at
 any rate better to be separated
 in life than divided by death.

離水 to keep out the wet,—as
 a rain-coat.

離散 dispersed; scattered.

亂離 disorder and dispersion.

離心離德 divided in heart
 and divided in practice,—as
 ministers who do not work to-
 gether; irreconcilable.

馬不離鞍 the horse not
 separated from the saddle,—as
 cavalry prepared for emergen-
 cies, etc.

離書 a deed of separation
 between husband and wife.

出離輪廻 to escape from
 the circle of re-births,—as do
 those who lead eminently vir-
 tuous lives.

離逃爾土 banishing you far
 from your country.

離任 to leave one's post.

離門離戶 far from house
 and home.

離山寫遠 far apart.

離緒 the bond of love between
 absent persons.

離經 wayward; froward.

不大離經 (or 形) not so
 far off; near the mark; not bad.
 See 6029.

離乎理 incorrect; improper.

離恨天 the grief-less heaven,—
 one of the thirty-three Buddhist
 heavens.

離人 an absent husband; a
 "Ulysses." See 思 10,271.

離家 to leave home.

離居 to leave one's home.

離席 or 離檯 to leave the
 table,—as after a meal.

用離間 *chien*³ 計 to sow dis-
 sessions.

離孫 sons of a sister's sons.

陳離 to spread out.

離²

6906

不離于裏 did I not dwell
 in the womb of my mother?
 See 7679.

魚網之設, 鴻則離之
 it was a fish-net that was set,
 and a wild swan has fallen into
 it. Used in the sense of rogues
 escaping while good men get
 implicated.

故離此患 hence these mis-
 fortunes.

離騷 see 9581.

載離寒暑 I have passed
 through heat and cold.

離離 without effort; unconsci-
 ously.

其實離離 their fruit hangs
 down unconsciously (as it were).

離坐離立 sitting and stand-
 ing in pairs.

離奇 warped; twisted.

Read *ling*⁴.

離枝 Ling-chih (place-name).

離²

6907

R. 支

See 離

Even Lower.

A kind of white hat, the
 接離, adorned with egret
 feathers.

累離 a wrapper or yashmak,
 worn in ancient times by ladies
 of the palace when going abroad.

籬²

6908

R. 支

See 離

Even Lower.

A bamboo or wattle
 fence.

沒有不透風的籬笆
 there is no fence which won't let
 the wind through,—walls have
 ears.

籬牢狗不入 if the fence
 is strong, the dogs can't enter.

寄人籬下 to sit under
 another man's fence,—to be
 dependent.

籬竹 bamboos suitable for
 fences.

藩籬 palings and fences.

村墟籬落 villages and farm-
 steads.

荳籬 a trellis for peas to climb
 up.

東籬佳色 a name for the
 China aster.

羅
6909

羅²
6910

R. 支
See 離
Even Lower.

麗⁴
6911

R. 支
See 麗
C. lei, lai

See 麗
K. ngi, yé, ryé,
ri, rei, rai
A. le
Even and
Sinking
Lower.

Same as 6907.

Grass; weeds.

被以江離 wearing a coat
of grass.

Read lo².

江離 a fragrant plant, used in
the *Li Sao* to signify minor
officials.

謫去詠江離 dismissed,
you hum the *Chiang lo*,—mean-
ing the *Li Sao*, written by Ch'ü
P'ing after dismissal.

Beautiful; elegant. To
pass into. Number. To
depend on; to be connected
with. Used for 鹿 *lu* a deer.

麗人 a beauty.

美麗 beautiful.

華麗 ornamental.

秀麗 elegant,—as a fine com-
position.

麗辭 elegant phraseology.

麗以則 beautiful according to
rule,—as artificial poetry. See
13,246.

艷麗 dressed up; got up,—of a
lady's appearance.

麗服 well dressed.

麗都 magnificent; beautiful.

壯麗 grand; imposing,—as
buildings.

麗于衣食 fastidious in food
and dress.

奢麗 extravagance and display.

魚麗于罾 the fish pass into
the basket.

其麗不億 in number more
than hundreds of thousands,—
were the descendants of the
Shangs.

不克開于民之麗 he
would not promote the means
of the people's support.

獄之麗 the circumstances of
penal cases.

麗刑 to be exposed to punish-
ment.

麗澤 mutual assistance of
friends.

麗⁴
6911

附麗 joined; attached; ap-
pended.

麗江府 a Prefecture in Yün-
nan.

高麗 or 高句麗 Korea.
See 478.

儷⁴
6912

R. 麗
See 麗
Sinking
Lower.

A pair; a couple.

伉儷 a married couple. See
5918.

失儷 to lose one's wife.

束帛儷皮 a roll of silk
and a couple of skins,—ancient
betrothal presents.

嬀²
6913

R. 支
See 離
Even Lower.

Name of a daughter 嬀
姬 of a chieftain of the
西戎 western barbarians,
who was captured by 晉
獻公 Duke Hsien of Chin,
B.C. 672, and became the
mother of several ill-fated
pretenders to the father's
throne.

麗²
6914

R. 麗
C. v. lai²
See 麗
J. shi
A. ti, li
Rising Upper.

To stare at; to glare at.

穰²
6915

R. 支
See 離
Even Lower.

Grain growing in rows.

綠野嘉禾排穰穰
beautiful grain in the green fields
spreads out in many a row.

纆²
6916

R. 支
C. 'sai, 'sz
H. 'sai, 'ti²
F. 'sai, 'sü, 'sae
See 麗
K. ngi, 'sä
J. ri, 'shi
A. le, 'ti
Even and
Rising Lower
and Upper.

To bind; a rope. Also
read hsi³. See 8310.

紼纆維之 fastened by a
rope,—as a boat.

冠纆 the strings of a cap.

Read shih³. Long;
dangling.

颯纆 dangling and flapping.
See 3385.

邇³
6917

R. 紙
See 離
Rising Lower.

To walk along in crowds.

鄺⁴
6918

R. 錫
See 離
often read
as 麗
Even and
Entering
Lower.

Name of a place in the
魯 Lu State. A marqu-
sate, under the Han dyn-
asty, in Honan.

馬²
6919

R. 支
See 離
Even Lower.

A black horse.

四驪濟濟 her four black
horses are beautiful.

盜驪 the name of one of 穆王
Mu Wang's eight famous horses.

驪駒 a gallant steed.

驪駕 a pair of horses.

喜驪之睡 rejoiced to find his
dragon (wife) asleep,—to catch
her napping.

驪城 an old name for 撫寧
府 Fu-ning Fu in Chihli.

Read ch'ih².

驪軒 a District in Kansuh,
under the Han dynasty.

鱖²
6920

R. 齊
See 離
Even Lower.

The fresh-water eel,
called 鰻鱺.

鰻腸 *Eclipta alba*, Hassk., the
expressed juice of which is used
to dye the hair black.

鸚²
6921

R. 齊
See 離
Even Lower.

The oriole, known as
黃鸝 or 鸝子. See 6003.

秣⁴
6922

R. 錫
See 歷
Entering
Lower.

Rare; seldom met with.

曆⁴²

6923

R. 錫

H. *let, lak*

See 歷

Entering
Lower.歷⁴²

6924

R. 錫

H. *lit, let, lak*

See 力

J. *reki, riaku*
A. *lik*Entering
Lower.

The original form of 歷 6924, altered to avoid the use of the personal name of the Emperor 乾隆 Ch'ien Lung.

To calculate. Of or belonging to the calendar; see 4547. To pass through; to hold, as a post; in order; successive. [Was Ch'ien Lung's pers. name, altered to 曆, now written 歷; see 5217. The Emp. wished 林 to be substituted for 禾 in all characters where it appears.] See 6923, 1538.

歷象日月星辰 to calculate and delineate the movements, etc., of the sun, moon, and stars.

歷數 to enumerate; the calendaric calculations; destiny.

天之歷數在汝躬 the divinely-ordered succession (to the throne) is vested in you.

陽歷 the calendar, inclusive of the extra half day of each lunation, as opposed to 陰歷 computation, from which the half day is excluded.

歷書 an almanac.

皇歷 the Imperial or official almanac, issued annually by the Imperial astronomers in Peking.

歷法 astronomy.

西歷 the foreign calendar.

歷家 astronomers.

閱歷 or 經歷 to pass through; to experience.

歷經 have (or have been) successively.

歷閱 to have experienced all kinds or conditions.

歷盡淒涼境 I have been through all kinds of miseries.

歷二縣五郡 he had twice held the post of Dist. Magistrate, and five times that of Prefect.

不歷位而相與言 not to change places to speak to one another,—a rule at Court.

歷⁴²

6924

歷人 harbourers of criminals.

歷世 to pass through the world.

歷飲而退 to drink in turn and depart.

歷練 experienced; to train.

歷安無異 has hitherto been uniformly satisfactory.

歷禁 long-standing prohibition.

歷年 year after year; for years past.

貴國歷年幾何 what year is it according to your national calendar?

歷今年久 for many years past up till now.

歷久 for a long time past.

歷日 successive days; a diary.

歷朝 *ch'ao*² or 歷代 successive dynasties.

歷來 hitherto.

來歷 antecedents. See 6679.

說知來歷 to inform as to one's antecedents.

歷歷可考 each detail is capable of verification.

歷情 to set forth details in order.

歷陳 to narrate in order.

歷階 progressive steps.

歷節 according to rule.

歷亂 in confusion.

歷山 name of a hill in Shansi, where Shun ploughed.

歷示 to submit (something) to the inspection of.

歷英 see 1135, 7957.

剝⁴²

6925

R. 錫

See 歷

Entering
Lower.噓⁴²

6926

R. 錫

See 歷

Entering
Lower.

To cut open, as an animal.

Noise of splitting, cracking, crashing, etc.

櫪⁴²

6927

R. 錫

H. *lit*

See 歷

Entering
Lower.

A species of oak. A stable.

馬櫪 a stable.

老驥伏櫪, 志在千里 the old horse is in the stable, but in spirit he is still the horse of 1,000 *li* a day.

櫪槓 an instrument for squeezing the fingers to extort evidence, —not allowed under the present dynasty.

蠶櫪 frames on which silkworms spin cocoons.

漚⁴²

6928

R. 錫

C. *lik, lek*

See 櫪

Entering
Lower.

A drop; to drip; to strain. Used with 6924.

飲盡餘漚 to drink to the last drop.

漚血 to drip blood.

非漚血之好, 此醜不可揚也 had you not been the close friend you are, I would not have told you of this disgrace.

淚漚漚下 tears trickled down.

竹漚 bamboo sap.

漚青 gum, resin, etc.

漚情稟求 I earnestly implore.

漚懇 to earnestly importune.

漚冤 to pour forth one's sorrows.

漚陳 or 漚申 to represent in detail.

癰⁴²

6929

R. 錫

C. *lik, lek*H. *lak*F. *lik, leik*

See 歷

Entering
Lower.

Lumps; swellings.

蚊咬生癰 the mosquito-bite has swelled into a lump.

筋癰 a swelling of the glands.

羴⁴²

6930

R. 錫

See 歷

Entering
Lower.

A black goat.

蔴⁴²

6931

R. 錫

See 樞

Entering
Lower.

輾⁴²

6932

R. 錫

See 樞

Entering
Lower.

震⁴²

6933

R. 錫

N. v. *lei*²

See 歷

Entering
Lower.

𪗇²

6934

R. 支

See 離

Even Lower.

嫠²

6935

R. 支

See 離

Even Lower.

𪗇²

6936

R. 支豪

See 離

Even Lower.

𪗇²

6937

R. 支

See 離

Even Lower.

A plant like mustard.
See 葶 11,281.

The track or rut of a wheel. To crush under a wheel.

吳人輾輾欺我如此
confound this man of Wu, for humbugging me like this.

A clap of thunder.

霹靂響 the splitting noise of thunder.

To split; to rive; to crack; to chap.

A widow.

嫠婦 a widow.

恤嫠 to relieve the widowed.

嫠也何害 she is a widow, what harm is there?—in her surname not being different from that of her intended husband.

嫠不恤其緯 the widow does not pay attention to her woof,—but is anxious only about herself.

A tuft of hair; a tail.

牛𪗇 a fly-brush or whisk, made from the tail of the yak.

毛𪗇 a carpet made of hair.

Spittle; mucus; the slime on fishes.

犛²

6938

R. 支肴

See 離

Even Lower.

釐²

6939

R. 支

See 離

P. *li*, *shi*, *hsi*
M. *li*, *hsi*

cf. 禧

Even Lower
and Upper.

The "grunting ox" or yak of Tibet (*Bos grunniens*).

Happiness. To regulate. To give. The third place after the decimal point; the thousandth part of a 兩 tael (see 3873); a cash; small; minute.

鴻釐 (*li*² or *hsi*¹) great happiness.

釐制 or 釐定 to regulate; to arrange.

允釐百工 to regulate the various officers.

釐降二女 he sent down his two daughters,—to be the wives of Shun.

命畢公保釐東郊 ordered the duke of Pi to protect and regulate the eastern frontier.

釐爾女士 there is given to you an heroic wife. See 6434.

王釐爾成 the king has given you perfect rules.

釐分 minute; scanty; few.

釐分之間 between a cash and a candareen,—trifling.

毫釐不錯 not a ten thousandth nor a thousandth wrong.

差之一釐,失之千里 an error of a *li*² means an error of 1000 *li*³. (*Si paulum summo*, etc.).

清釐 to pay to the last cash.

無釐用 not the least use.

釐革 to exterminate.

釐金 or 釐捐 *likin* or *lekin*, —a tax, originally of one cash per tael on all sales, voluntarily imposed upon themselves by the people, with a view of making up the deficiency in the land-tax of China caused by the T'ai-p'ing rebellion, etc. Often called the "war tax."

釐稅 *likin* and ordinary duties.

釐捐總局 or 捐釐總局 or 釐務總局 a central office for the collection of *likin*.

釐²

6939

釐捐局 a *likin* branch office.

釐卡 a *likin* barrier.

釐照 a *likin* certificate.

地釐 physical geography.

釐孳 twins.

罹²

6940

R. 支

F. *li*²

See 離

Even Lower.

Sorrow; troubles. To fall into; to incur; used with 6906. See 9565.

逢此百罹 we are meeting with all these evils.

無父母詒罹 to cause no sorrow to their parents.

我獨于罹 only I am full of misery.

罹其凶害 to be a victim of his malice.

自罹重咎 to incur severe punishment.

鵙²

6941

R. 齊支

See 犁犁

Even Lower.

A dark sallow colour.

鵙黃 the oriole (*Oriolus chinensis*).

黎²

6941a

Correct form of 6888.

犁²

6941b

Correct form of 6889.

黎²

6942

R. 齊

H. *lai*, *li*

See 藜

Even Lower.

Black; black-haired. Light, as soil.

黎民 or 羣黎 or 黎衆 the black-haired people,—the Chinese.

黎人或黎母 the aborigines of Hainan.

黎巢其中,民環其外 aborigines hold the middle, Chinese occupy the sea-coast,—of Hainan.

民靡有黎 there were no black-haired men left among the people,—only grey-headed men.

萬邦黎獻 the black-haired worthies of the various States,—i.e. all the wise men of the black-haired race.

黎明 early dawn; day-break.

黎²

6942

黎豆 a small black bean, found in Kiangnan, a decoction of which is drunk to remove night-sweats.

厥土青黎 the soil was greenish and light.

黎城縣 a District in Shansi.

黎平府 a Prefecture in Kueichou.

黎鷄兒 the black drongo (*Dicrurus cathacus*).

黎²

6943

R. 支

See 梨

Even Lower.

黎

6944

Same as 6899.

黎²

6945

R. 齊

C. lai

H. li

F. lae

W. }

N. }

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. yü, yê

J. rei, rai

A. le

Even Lower.

A weed common in N. China (*Chenopodium album*, L.). A kind of bramble. A vegetable; see 5332. Name of a kind of jade.

黎蘆 hellebore (*Veratrum nigrum*, L., and *V. album*, L.).

黎杖 an old man's staff.

燃黎圖 picture of lighting the staff,—alluding to the story of

劉向 Liu Hsiang, who, when engaged upon a recension of the Classics, was visited at night by an old man, calling himself

太乙, and received from him, by the light of his lighted staff, the whole of the work required, together with a copy of the Great Plan.

配黎四施 separating in all directions,—as a mountain torrent.

梁有懸黎 in the Liang State there was a precious kind of jade.

礼

6946

豐³

6947

R. 齊

See 禮

Rising Lower.

A vessel used in sacrificing.

禮³

6948

R. 齊

See 禮

Rising Lower.

禮³

6949

R. 齊

C. lai

H. li

F. lae

W. li

N. }

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. ye

J. rei, rai

A. le

Rising Lower.

Name of an independent Department, and also of a river in Hunan, one of the affluents of the Tung-t'ing lake.

Ceremony (see 2260); etiquette; politeness. Presents; offerings. Worship. See 8284, 13,781.

禮者所以情貌 ceremony is the outward expression of inward feeling.

失禮 to be wanting in ceremony or politeness.

禮失則昏 a breach of etiquette betrays mental confusion. See 6679.

熟不拘禮 intimate friends do not stand on ceremony.

不要拘禮 don't stand on ceremony.

莫善於禮 there is nothing like politeness,—for gaining ends.

禮不可以治兵也 you can't handle soldiers by ceremony.

禮節 or 禮數 (see 6089) etiquette; a ceremony; a formality.

纂訂禮節 to compile a handbook of ceremonial observances.

多愆禮度 always committing breaches of ceremonial or etiquette.

殊禮 with every mark of ceremony.

禮義 civilisation.

禮宜 ordinary courtesy or good feeling.

禮從宜, 使從俗 to follow the usages suited to a (given) position, and practise the customs of the country visited.

無禮不通 brutal ignorance; boorishness.

再休無禮 do not be rude again.

不通禮 to be wanting in courtesy.

禮意 a courteous feeling.

禮文 courteous,—in demeanour.

禮儀 ceremonial.

禮³

6949

禮儀廉恥 politeness, decorum, integrity, and sense of shame,—the four principles of morals.

禮儀卒度 all the ceremonies according to regulation.

禮貌 politeness.

父坐子立, 禮貌整齊 for the father to sit and the son to stand is the proper etiquette.

能禮貌乎 does he know how to behave?

禮法 rules of society; etiquette.

禮生 the master of the ceremonies at the worship of Confucius.

禮之用和爲貴 in practising rules of propriety, a natural ease is to be prized.

家無常禮 no ceremony in private life.

禮不到 wanting in politeness.

禮樂 yó** (the Canons of) Rites and Music; ceremonial music, as at a wedding; the observances of civilisation.

禮讓 complaisant; yielding.

禮部 the Board of Rites at Peking, which directs ceremonial observances, literary distinctions, etc.

禮房 the department in a provincial *yamén* which deals with such matters as are dealt with, on a larger scale, by the Board of Rites.

禮記 the *Book of Rites*,—one of the canonical books of Confucianism, containing a number of rules for the performance of ceremonies and the guidance of individual conduct under a great variety of conditions and circumstances.

六禮 the six classes of Rites,—

冠 capping, 昏 marriage, 喪 mourning, 祭 sacrificial worship, 饗 banquets, and 相見 meetings or visits.

禮多不怪 no one is offended by too much politeness.

禮多人必詐 a man who is over-polite is treacherous.

有禮服得君王道 politeness gains the confidence of princes.

禮³

6949

有禮走遍天下 with politeness, one can travel to the ends of the earth.

無禮寸步難行 without politeness, it is difficult to go a step.

行禮 to perform ceremonial; to salute, as when introduced to a stranger, etc.

作此官,行此禮 follow the ceremonial of the rank to which you belong.

還禮 to return a salute.

服禮 or 陪禮服罪 to apologise.

禮體 propriety; decorum.

越禮 to commit a breach of etiquette.

非禮勿言 without politeness, do not speak.

送禮 to send presents.

官不打送禮的 officials do not bamboo present-bearers.

禮物 presents.

遠近禮贄一切斷之

as to ceremonial presents from far and near, he altogether abolished them,—of the Emp. Yüan Ti, A.D. 318.

禮單 or 禮帖 an inventory of presents sent; the second is also an acknowledgment of wedding presents.

謝禮 a fee; a present for work done.

以錯爲謝禮 to give (Ch'ao) Ts'ao as a sop to his enemies.

水禮 water presents,—fruit; eatables.

乾禮 dry presents,—bullion.

禮錢 cash used for presents to priests, etc.

得禮還禮,總不過意 though a present is returned for the present received, one is still not satisfied,—there is the good intention of the original sender which remains unrequited.

禮輕人意重 the present is trifling but the intention is good.

過山禮 the contributions of a District Magistrate and a Prefect to a passing 學台 Literary Chancellor, are so called.

禮書 documents sent by the parties arranging a marriage on

禮³

6949

the 納徵 "sending of proof," and on the 納幣 "sending of silks."

聘禮 or 定禮 or 金禮 betrothal presents.

禮燭 marriage candles.

禮事銀 betrothal money.

後月餘就禮於 about a month afterwards, he was married to....

禮拜 to worship; to make obeisance,—a native term, first used of Buddhist worship, and adopted by foreigners.

禮拜冰雪顏 I worshipped the icy countenance,—of a jade Buddha.

衆猴即拱服禮拜 thereupon all the monkeys did homage to him.

禮拜日 Sunday.

禮拜三 Wednesday.

禮拜堂 a church; a chapel; a cathedral.

禮拜寺 a mosque.

禮籤 the Buddhist Scriptures.

禮縣 a District in Kansuh.

醴³

6950

R. 齊

H. 齊

See 禮

Rising Lower.

A non-alcoholic or very slightly alcoholic drink, not clarified (see 2260); wine made overnight; sweet wine.

且以酌醴 along with a cup of non-alcoholic wine.

酒醴 alcoholic and non-alcoholic wines.

醴酒不設 not to set out non-alcoholic wine,—to treat guests negligently, as 楚戊王 behaved to the learned 穆生.

甘醴 sweet wine.

醴泉 pure fountain-water,—a name for good wine.

醴泉縣 a District in Shensi.

鱧³

6951

R. 齊

See 禮

Rising Lower.

A mullet with seven spots on its body, from which it has been called the 七星魚.

鱧魚 the snake-fish (*Ophioccephalus argus*). See 6953.

履³

6952

R. 紙

C. lei

H. li²

F. li

W. li

N. li

P. li

M. li

Y. li

Sz. li

K. ngi

J. ri

A. li

Rising Lower.

A shoe. To tread; to walk. Ceremonies (=禮), because ceremonies are performed by footsteps. Also read li³. See 6281.

鞋履 or 履爲 shoes.

履爲交錯 shoes crossing,—a hurrying to and fro.

草菅履 straw sandals worn in mourning.

編履 to make sandals.

身服朝衣而足綦讌

履 dressed in uniform with carpet-slippers on.

履底 the sole of a shoe.

截指而適其履 to cut off one's toes to make one's shoes fit.

劍履上殿 to go into the palace with sword and shoes on,—cont. to etiquette.

履盈戶 shoes filled his door,—crowds of people came.

上階脫雙履 on going up the steps (of the shrine), I took off my shoes.

跡履之所出而跡豈

履哉 footprints are made by shoes; they are not the shoes themselves.

珠履三千客 three thousand retainers with pearl-embroidered shoes,—had 春申 Ch'un Shên in the feudal times.

牛羊勿踐履 let not the cattle and sheep trample them.

不敢煩尊駕動履 I would not venture to trouble you to come.

履歷 pedigree; ancestry.

履歷手本 particulars of age and antecedents,—of an official.

履任 to enter on one's post.

履新 to take up a new appointment.

履端 a name for the first day in the year,—from the following sentence in the 左傳:—

履端於始 begin with uprightness.

履我發夸 she treads in my footsteps and hastens away.

履³

6952

如履薄冰 (be cautious), as though treading on thin ice.

可以履霜 one can walk on the hoar-frost.

步履艱難 to walk with difficulty.

率履不越 to follow in the (right) track, without transgression.

履行 to walk; to proceed.

履德 to walk in the path of virtue.

福履綏之 may she repose in her happiness and dignity!

蠡³

6953

R. 支齊

齊

See 離麗

K. ngi, nyé
A. le, lai

Even and Rising Lower.

A wood-boring insect.

彭蠡 an old name for the 鄱

陽 P'o-yang lake in Kiangsi.

蠡魚 the snake-fish (*Ophioccephalus argus*).Read *li*². A gourd; a calabash.

以蠡測海 to measure out the sea with a ladle,—of an impossible task. [In this instance, the word is said to refer to the large scallop-shell often used as a water-ladle].

蠡蠡 in rows; the appearance of plots of vegetable gardens viewed from a height.

Read *li*⁴. To cut off; to partition.

參蠡 to divide,—an old term used in the 楚 Ch'u State.

Read *lo*². A shell-fish; a mussel.

蠡蚌閉戶 the mussel and the oyster close their doors,—so the wise man will retire within himself.

立^{4*}

6954

R. 緝

C. lap

H. lip

F. lik

W. li

N. lih

P. li²

M. li

Y. lik

Sz. li

To stand up (*see* 10,343); to make to stand; to set up; to fix; to establish; to draw up; to execute, as a deed. Immediately; on the spot; forthwith. Radical 117.

立在當路 to stand in the middle of the road.

立^{4*}

6954

K. rip, ngip

J. riü, ritsz

A. lîp

Entering

Lower.

旁立着 standing at the side.

立櫃 a wardrobe.

赤立 to stand naked,—to be in great distress.

三十而立 at thirty, I stood firm,—said by Confucius.

而立 thirty years of age,—taken from the above.

方當而立 now 30 years of age.

理慾不並立 principle and passion cannot stand together.

孤立無助 alone and unaided.

立住脚問道 jumped up and asked, saying.....

自立 *see* 12,365.

自覺立脚不住 felt he could not stand up.

立定脚 to fix the feet firmly.

立限 to fix a limit.

立國 to found a kingdom.

立言 established truths; dicta.

立家 to establish a family.

立業 to found a patrimony; to establish an institution or method.

立壇 to set up an altar.

立名 to establish one's reputation.

立功 to establish one's merit,—as by some great action.

不學禮無以立 if you do not learn the rules of propriety, you cannot have your character established.

立妾 to take a concubine.

立嗣 or 立繼 to adopt an heir.

立室 to marry a wife.

立品 or 立人品 to be a respectable member of society,—as opposed to a rake, spendthrift, etc.

立春 the beginning of spring,—one of the 24 solar terms. [立 is similarly used with summer, autumn, and winter.]

立志 or 立心 or 立意 to fix one's resolution; to make up one's mind.

立^{4*}

6954

立生意 or 立事 to start a business.

立案 to institute proceedings; to begin a case; to record a case, that it may serve as a precedent.

立約 to conclude a Treaty.

立合同 to make a contract; to execute an agreement.

立據 or 立憑單 to draw up a document in witness of any transaction.

立婚書 to execute a marriage contract.

立此專條 to draw up this special rule.

立規條 to draw up rules or by-laws.

立具 to execute,—as an agreement.

立法 to make a law; a legal institution or measure.

立憲 a political constitution; *see* 9345.

立墳 to make a cemetery.

立刻 or 立然 or 立即 or

立速 or 立日 or 立時

or 立等 or 立而 or 立行

immediately; instantly; forthwith.

立即下馬 he immediately got down from his horse.

立打立死 directly he was beaten, he died.

豈^{4*}

6955

R. 緝

See 立

Entering Lower.

Hilly; mountainous.

豈岌 mountainous.

砒^{4*}

6956

R. 緝

See 立

Entering Lower.

A mineral used as an antidote to poisons. The sound of stones crashing together.

笠^{4*}

6957

R. 緝

C. lîp

H. lit

F. lik

A wide conical hat of bamboo-splints, chiefly worn by agricultural labourers to protect them from sun and rain (*see* 5651). A basket. *See* 2270, 10,200.

笠⁴⁵

6957

W. *li*₅
N. *li*₅
P. *li*³
M. *li*
Y. *lik*
Sz. *li*
K. *nip*
J. *riü*
A. *lap, liep*
Entering
Lower
Irregular.

一頂笠 or 一頂斗笠 a wide splint hat.

一笠一瓢, 此生之事業畢矣 a hat and a gourd (sc. food and shelter) make up the sum total of man's wants.

東坡笠屨圖 portrait of [Su Tung-p'o] in labourer's hat and clogs.

葦笠 a coarse conical straw hat.

戴笠 to be a servant.

炭一笠 one basket of charcoal.

秧笠 baskets for carrying rice-shoots when transplanting.

粒⁴⁵

6958

R. 緝
C. *nêp*₅
H. *lip*₅
F. *lak*₅
W. *lô*₅
N. *lih*
P. *li*³
M. *li*
Y. *lik*
Sz. *li*
K. *ngip, yip*
J. *riü*
A. *lap, liep*₅
Entering
Lower.

A single grain; a kernel. Numerative of beads, buttons, etc. See 6096.

一個粒兒 a grain.

一粒荳 a bean.

一粒米 a grain of rice.

飯米粒兒 grains of cooked rice.

不粒食 not a morsel to eat. See 9971.

絕粒 to be without food; to leave off food,—as when practising the Taoist system, with a view to immortal life.

烝民乃粒 all the people had grain to eat.

笠⁴²

6959

R. 緝
C. *lep*₅
H. *lap*₅
F. *lik*
W. *li*
N. *lih*
P. *li*³
M. *li*
Y. *lik*
Sz. *li*
K. *nip*
J. *riü*
A. *lep*
Entering
Upper.

A basket for carrying pigs; a pig-sty.

猪笠 a pig-basket.

既入其笠 it is already in the sty.

白笠 *Bletia hyacinthina*, R.Br.

颯

6960

See 9529.

鵙⁴⁵

6961

R. 緝
See 立

Entering
Lower.

莅⁴

6962

R. 寘
A. *li, le*

See 利
Sinking
Lower.

A small species of kingfisher (*Alcedo bengalensis*), known as 鵙虎, with a red bill and a white breast.

To manage; to transact; to exercise functions.

莅治 to rule; to govern.

莅事惟煩 your management of affairs will be full of trouble.

臨莅百事 to transact business of all kinds.

方叔莅止, 其車三千 when Fang Shu came to take the command, his chariots were three thousand.

莅任 or 莅位 to come into office.

莅民 to govern the people.

莅莅下瀨 rushing noisily down,—as a torrent.

Same as 6962.

Same as 6962.

洩

6963

蒞

6964

癘⁴

6965

R. 霽
See 勵
Sinking
Lower.

A dangerous disease; swellings and sores from varnish-poisoning. To kill.

疥癘 ulcers; sores.

疫癘 a plague of boils.

不癘雛鷺 do not kill fledglings.

厲⁴

6966

R. 霽
See 勵
Sinking
Lower.

A whetstone; see 6970. Severe; dangerous. Oppressive; cruel. Disorder.

厲疾 grievous illness.

遭厲虐疾 he is suffering from a severe and dangerous sickness.

予罔厲殺人 I will on no account with oppression put men to death.

今茲之正, 胡然厲矣 the government of the present time, how oppressive it is!

厲⁴

6966

誰生厲階 who is responsible for the present evils?

降此大厲 (God) sends down these great calamities.

嚴厲 severe; strict.

厲民 to oppress the people.

厲聲而言 to speak in a harsh tone of voice.

厲禁 stringent interdict.

厲色 to become grave.

厲壇 an altar to the spirits of the dead, who are supposed to be malevolent and have to be appeased three times a year.

厲鬼 a malicious spirit.

厲風 a violent wind; a cruel custom.

厲兵 to sharpen weapons; brave troops.

深則厲 if the water is deep, I will cross in my clothes.

垂帶而厲 their girdles hanging elegantly down.

To encourage; to incite.

獎勵 or 勉勵 or 鼓勵 to encourage; to rouse to effort.

勵民 to encourage the people.

勵志 or 勵精 to strengthen one's determination.

勵精圖治 to do one's utmost to govern well.

用勵相國家 to exert oneself to help the country.

To fear.

Read *la*⁴⁵. Vicious; bad.

惡慝 wicked; cruel.

勵⁴

6967

R. 霽
C. *lai*
H. *li*
F. *lae*
W. }
N. } *li*
P. }
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *yê, ryê*
J. *rei, rai*
A. *lei*
Sinking
Lower.

慄⁴

6968

R. 霽
See 辣厲
A. *lak*
Sinking and
Entering
Lower.

漚⁴

6969

R. 霽
See 勵
Sinking
Lower.

To cross a stream on stepping-stones.

礪⁴

6970

R. 霽

See 勵

Sinking
Lower.

A whetstone; to grind.
A kind of sandstone.

磨礪 to grind; to sharpen; to polish.

互相砥礪 applying the grindstone to each other,—of the mutual admonitions of friends.

礪山帶河 a whetstone hill and a girdle river,—words used in the oath of allegiance administered by the Emperor Kao Tsu of the Han dynasty to deserving subjects whom he ennobled:—"Until the Yellow River diminishes to the size of a girdle, and Mt. T'ai to that of a whetstone (*sc.* for ever)."

爲海水礪礪 rubbed smooth by the sea-water.

礪石 sandstone.

周礪石爲牆 blocks of sandstone formed the outside wall.

牡礪 carbonate of lime; chalk-stone; mussel-rock.

糲⁴

6971

R. 霽泰

P. *li*, v. *la*
M. *li*, v. *lai*Sinking
Lower.

Coarse grain.

粗糲 bad grain; hence, coarse; of poor quality.

精糲 fine and coarse.

糲食 coarse food.

蠣⁴

6972

R. 霽

F. *lae*, v. *tie*

See 厲

Sinking
Lower.

Rock oysters, as distinguished from the agglomerated kind.

牡蠣 male oysters,—rock oysters, believed to be all males.

蠣殼 oyster-shells.

乾蠣 dried oysters.

房蠣 oysters in their shells.

栗^{4*}

6973

R. 質

C. *lut*H. *lit*, *lut*F. *leik*, v. *lik*W. *li*N. *lih*P. *li*²M. *li*Sz. *li*Y. *lik*K. *yul*

The chestnut-tree; a chestnut. Used for 6976, and with 6974. [To be distinguished from 栗 10,340.] See 2526.

栗子 or 板栗 or 茅栗 or

風栗 *Castanea vulgaris*, Lam. The first is also, a chestnut.

東門之栗 the chestnut-trees at the east gate.

栗^{4*}

6973

J. *ritsz*A. *lét*Entering
Lower.

栗菓 chestnuts.

水栗 the fruit of *Trapa*.

栗色 or 栗殼色 chestnut colour,—used of horses, and also of the colour of visiting-cards when in mourning.

周人以栗 the man of Chou (Wên Wang) used the chestnut-tree,—to plant round the altars to the spirits of the land.

使民戰栗 (as though 慄) to cause the people to be afraid.

石栗 *Aleurites triloba*, Forst., and *Quercus cornea*, Lour.

天師栗 the horse-chestnut (*Aesculus chinensis*, Bge.), called

七葉樹 by the Japanese.

錐栗 *Castanopsis sinensis*, Hance.

斬行栗 they cut down the chestnut trees along the route,—which appear to have been used as finger-posts.

麻栗木 teak wood.

二之日栗烈 in the days of the second moon, the air is cold.

實穎實栗 it hung down, every grain complete.

積之栗栗 (the sheaves) are set up solidly.

寬而栗 gentle and yet dignified.

栗背 on the back of the ancestral tablet.

Ancestral tablets, made of chestnut-wood on account of its durability.

Cold; chilly.

凜冽 cold; chilly.

北風慘凜 the north wind pierces me through.

乍炎乍凜 now hot, now cold.

慄^{4*}

6976

R. 質

F. *leik*

See 栗

Entering
Lower.

Afraid; terrified.

戰慄 quaking with fear. See 6973.

悚慄 afraid; terrified at.

慄慄危懼 I am fearful and trembling.

慄慄 awe-struck; terror-stricken.

不寒而慄 shivering but not from cold.

標^{4*}

6977

R. 質

See 慄

Entering
Lower.

To smooth by drawing through the hands.

標紗線 to smooth a skein of thread.

漂^{4*}

6978

R. 質

See 慄

Entering
Lower.

A small stream in Kiangsu.

漂水縣 and 漂陽縣 two Districts in Kiangsu.

漂洲 an island in the Yang-tsze, near Wuhu.

策^{4*}

6979

R. 質

See 慄

Entering
Lower.

Bamboos used for spears, punt-poles, etc. A kind of horn or pipe (see 9013) used to call horses together.

力^{4*}

6980

R. 職

C. *lik*H. *lit*F. *lik*W. *li*N. *lih*P. *li*²M. *li*Y. *lik*Sz. *li*K. *yök*J. *riki*, *rioku*A. *lik*Entering
Lower.

Physical effort; strength; power; force; energy. Used as a measure of the strength of bows, one 力 being equal to 10 catties. See 6566. Radical 19. [To be distinguished from 刀 10,783.]

力氣 or 力量 or 力分 (*fén*⁴) physical strength; vigour.

出力 or 用力 to put forth strength; to exert oneself.

勞力 to labour with the strength,—the sweat of the brow.

食力 to live by manual labour.

自食其力 he kept himself by manual labour.

量力而行 estimate your strength before acting.

慄^{4*}

6974

R. 質

See 栗

Entering
Lower.凜^{4*}

6975

R. 質

See 慄

Entering
Lower.

力^{4c}
6980

事不量力 a wrong estimate of one's strength,—as when 夸父 K'ua Fu chased the sun.

事常成於力之久 things are often accomplished by persevering efforts.

費力不討好 to make a great effort and yet not succeed.

力不從心 or 心有餘力不足也 strength not equal to the will,—the spirit willing, but the flesh weak.

甚爲省力 very labour-saving.

不得力 not up to his work.

爲力 to assist,—as one person another.

得力 to be effectual.

方能得力 thus only can [something] be effectual.

得力全在只今唯有

四字 the whole strength (of the verse) lies in the four words "yet to-day naught remains."

吾力足以舉百鈞,而

不足以舉一羽 my strength is sufficient to lift three thousand catties and yet not sufficient to raise a single feather,—the allusion being, in the first case, to physical, in the second, to moral force.

百斤力,分 fén⁴之內

者也 100 lb is a weight within your strength,—for carrying, etc.

貧富皆與有力 rich and poor gave according to their means.

凡物好 hao⁴之而有力

則無不致也 whatever you want, you can get if you have the power (sc. money).

物力 the potentialities of things,—what they are good for, what can be got out of them.

不知物力 to be ignorant of the potentialities of things,—how far they will go, etc.

生之有時而用之亡

度則物力必屈 if things produced in due season are used without limit, their potentialities will be contracted.

目力 or 眼力 power of eye; eyesight.

力^{4c}
6980

盡力 or 竭力 with all one's might.

盡心力而爲之 do it with your whole heart.

力役 personal service.

窮日之力 to exert strength a whole day.

聚力則強 union is strength; united we stand. See 勢 9991.

力壯 or 力强 or 力健 robust; strong.

力倦 tired; worn out.

力衰 strength exhausted; worn out.

力薄 deficient in strength; weak.

力學 to learn assiduously.

力辯 to argue strenuously.

力難挽回 it is not in my power to bring him (or it) back.

力難以勝 I could hardly vanquish him.

力征經營 to set earnestly to work; to bestir oneself vigorously; to see to it.

力疾 to do it in spite of illness.

力守 to labour to observe; to confine oneself strictly to.

此事我力爲爾辦 I am doing my utmost for you in this matter.

力舉 to strive to advance,—a person.

力圖 to earnestly strive.

力顧 to earnestly regard.

力作 to do manual work; to do earnestly.

力行 to practise earnestly.

力求 to earnestly strive or pray.

力索 to demand energetically.

力田 to till the fields; to farm.

筆力 vigour of handwriting.

力金 money given to the actual bearers of presents.

財力 the power of wealth.

助一臂之力 to lend a helping hand.

此弓幾個力 how strong is this bow?

力^{4c}
6980

分力 the resolution of forces,—in mechanics.

並力 the composition of forces.

五力 the five powers,—of faith, energy, memory, meditation, and wisdom, which are negative moral agents preventing the growth of evil. Sanskrit: *bala* or *panchabalāni*.

捕盜不力 to be slack in efforts to arrest robbers.

男^{4c}
6981

R. 職

See 力

Entering Lower.

笏^{4c}
6982

R. 職

See 勒

Entering Lower.

泐^{4c}
6983

R. 職

See 力

Entering Lower.

籐^{4c}
6984

荔^{4c}
6985

R. 眞 霽

C. lai

H. *lai*, *lai*

F. *lie*², v. *lie*

W.)

N.)

P.)

M.)

Y.)

Sz.)

K. *ye*, *ngi*

J. *ri*

A. *le*

Sinking Lower.

A high range of mountains.

A small coarse variety of bamboo. Thorns.

笏林 bramble-bushes.

笏竹 thorny bamboos.

Water dripping.

Same as 6982.

The lichee (*Nephelium litchi*, Camb.). [Correctly written 荔.]

荔枝 the lichee,—of which there are many varieties.

假荔枝 the false lichee (*Stauntonia chinensis*, D.C.).

番荔枝 the foreign lichee,—the custard-apple (*Anona squamosa*, L.).

荔枝核 lichee kernels,—used as medicine.

荔枝核色 the colour of lichee stones,—a rich brown.

無人知道荔枝來 ere any one knew it, the lichees had arrived. See 3482.

荔⁴

6985

薛荔 perhaps *Ficus foveolata*, Wall. See 8960.
帶荔 girdled with ivy.

栲

6986

Same as 6985.

戾⁴

6987

R. 霽
C. löü
H. lui
F. lae
W. lai
N. li
P. li, lei
M. }
Y. } li
Sz. }
K. yê, ryê
Sinking
Lower.

Tribulations; calamity; miseries. To transgress. To do violence. To come to; to stop; to settle. Perverse; wicked; rebellious.

兩己相戾 two 己, back to back,—make up the symbol 𠄎; see 3702.

天降戾于周邦 God is sending down calamities upon Chou.

降此大戾 sending down these great miseries.

未知獲戾于上下 I know not but that I shall offend the powers above and below.

哲人之愚,亦維斯戾 the stupidity of the wise man is from his doing violence to his natural character.

無遠用戾 there is no distance from which (people) will not come to you,—if you govern well.

鳶飛戾天 soaring to the heavens.

靡所戾止 there is no means of settling,—the troubles.

未戾厥心 they have not stilled their minds.

暴戾 vicious; cruel; savage.

乖戾 perverse; insubordinate.

戾愆 sin; crime.

罪戾 a punishable offence.

風戾以食之 to dry in the open air.

唳⁴

6988

The cry of a heron, wild goose, etc.

唳天 to call out in the sky,—as a passing crane.

風聲鶴唳草木皆兵 the whistling of the wind, the cry of a crane, trees and plants,

唳⁴

6988

all are soldiers,—to the nervous. Cf. Each bush an officer.

各寺僧風聲鶴唳 nervous attitude of priests at the various temples,—as to what is going to happen to them.

愴⁴

6989

Sad; distressed.

R. 霽

See 戾

Sinking
Lower.振⁴

6990

R. 霽

See 戾

K. yöl, ryöl

J. rei, rai, retsz

A. le

Sinking and
Entering
Lower.

A plectrum for playing on stringed instruments. To strike, as the strings of a guitar. See 6991.

振三絃 to play the guitar. See 4483.

振了一振 drew (a knife) across,—as if to cut.

Read *lieh*⁴. To snap; to tear. Obstinate. To guide. To whirl around.

振舵 to steer.

振手翻羹 he jerked his hand round and upset the soup.

槩

6991

Used with 6990.

關槩 or 機槩 some kind of mechanism.

置機槩于腹中 he put a mechanism into the belly,—of a wooden bird.

淚

6992

緇⁴

6993

R. 霽

See 戾

Sinking
Lower.蓐⁴

6994

R. 霽

See 戾

Sinking
Lower.

A kind of stiff grass, the spike of which turns red, and the leaves of which are used for making sandals. Used for 6993.

蜮⁴

6995

R. 霽

See 戾

Sinking
Lower.

A water-spout, believed to be a black dragon-snake, and called 黑蜮 and 陰蜮.

黑蜮躍於重淵 the black dragon-snake sports over the deep abyss.

擲⁴

6996

R. 錫

See 擲

Entering
Lower.櫟⁴

6997

R. 錫

C. lik

See 櫟

Entering
Lower.

Chestnut-leaved oaks (*Quercus serrata*, Thunbg. and *Q. chinensis*, Bge.).

見櫟社樹,其大蔽牛 he saw a scrub oak, big enough to hide an ox behind it, which had become the earth-god.

[社 = 土神; see 9803.]

櫟 or 白反櫟 *Quercus aliena*, Bl.

小白反櫟 *Quercus fabri*, Hance.

花櫟 or 厚殼櫟 the "chestnut oak" (*Quercus chinensis*, Bge.), the acorn-cups of which are used for dyeing.

Read *yüeh*⁴.

櫟陽 a District in Shensi under the T'ang dynasty; now a market-town.

璫⁴

6998

R. 錫

See 璫

Entering
Lower.

The lustre of pearls.

均璫 brightness; brilliancy, as of jewels.

的璫 bright; shining.

礫

6999

礫⁴

7000

R. 錫

See 礫

Entering
Lower.

Same as 6998.

Small stones; gravel; shingle.

丹礫 an ore of quicksilver like cinnabar.

瓦礫 potsherds; broken tiles; rubble.

躒⁴

7001

R. 錫藥

C. *lik, lok*.

See 藥

Entering
Lower.

A step; a pace. To advance.

騏驎一躒不能千步even Bucephalus himself (see 1041) cannot go a thousand paces at one bound,—ceremonies must be taken in order and not be disposed of *per saltum*.Read *lo*⁴. Surpassing; eminent.**英才卓躒** a man of extraordinary talents.**輳**⁴

7002

R. 錫

See 藥

Entering
Lower.

The rut of a wheel. See 7234.

狂車踐輳 the furious chariots rushed over the course.**麟輳** to trample down; to dishonour.**詈**⁴

7003

R. 寘

F. *lie*²

See 利

K. *ngi*J. *ri*A. *le, li*Sinking
Lower.

To revile; to curse.

小人怨汝詈汝 the people murmur against you and revile you.**覆背善詈** when backs are turned, they are good at reviling,—of hypocrites.**詈罵** to curse.**怒不至詈** though angry, he did not curse.**君子絕交不出詈言** the superior man, when breaking off a friendship, utters no word of abuse.**詈辱** to revile; to abuse.**詈謗** to slander.**吏**⁴

7004

R. 寘

C. *lei*H. *li*F. *lei*

W.

N.

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K. *ngi*J. *ri*A. *lai*Sinking
Lower.

A government servant; an official. A gaol.

無敵於天下者天吏**也** (the sovereign) who has no enemy is the minister of God.**天吏逸德烈于猛火**

if the sovereign exceeds his duty, the consequences are fiercer than raging fire.

汚吏 an oppressive minister.**天子使吏治其國** the Emperor appointed an officer to administer the State.**孔子嘗爲委吏矣** Confucius was once keeper of stores.**吏**⁴

7004

吏部 the Board of Civil Office, —which manages the civil service of the empire.**作吏** to be an official.**書吏** a clerk.**循吏** an active official.**然於吏事不廢** however he did not let it interfere with his official duties,—of a hobby.**滿吏** at the expiration of his term of office.**吏員** officials who have gained admission into the public service, by examination, from among the ranks of clerks in the Government Boards, Peking.**吏目** head constable and keeper of the gaol.**光棍難逃滑吏手** rowdies have difficulty in escaping the grip of the sharp constable.**吏治** administrative rules or details.**下吏自殺** being thrown into gaol, he committed suicide.

To be attached to, as subordinates; minor officials; menials. To be under the control of. See 431. [Commonly written 隸.]

僕隸 servants; retainers.**隸卒** or **皂隸** lictors; official servants. See 431.**隸人** a criminal; a convict.**各有配隸** each (general) had subordinates responsible to him, —who in turn had subordinates responsible to them. Alluding to the military arrangements of **馮異** Fêng I of the Han dynasty.**不隸管轄** not under his jurisdiction.**直隸** see 1846.**向隸某帥麾下** has served hitherto under General X.**隸書** the official writing,—a style introduced by **程邈** Ch'êng Mo about B.C. 200 to replace the cumbrous Lesser Seal, and itself replaced about A.D. 400 by the modern "clerkly" style now in use.**隸**⁴

7005

隸草 a modification of the *li shu*, introduced by **索靖** So Ching.**隸業甚精** he wrote the *li* script beautifully.**例**⁴

7006

R. 霽

C. *lai*H. *li*F. *lie*W. *lie, li*

N.

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K. *ye*J. *rei*A. *le*Sinking
Lower.

A law; see 律 7548. A by-law; a rule; a custom; a usage; a precedent.

開例 to make a new law; to establish a precedent.**成例** to have become law, or custom; an established precedent.**例條** administrative rules; laws.**違例** to transgress the law; contrary to law.**照例** according to law.**例禁** forbidden by law.**下不爲例** not to be made into a precedent.**援以爲例** to make into a precedent.**不可以彼例此** you cannot make that the precedent for this.**例案** recorded decisions; precedents.**則例** rules; regulations.**不合事例** not in accordance with usage.**額例** or **定例** established custom; fixed usage.**不符定例** not in accordance with regulation.**年例** an annual custom.**例應完稅之貨** merchandise subject to duty.**音不偕例** not in tune.**凡例** or **發凡** directions to the reader, printed at the beginning of a book, generally containing explanation of the system adopted, definitions of terms used, etc., etc.**例簿** a register of officials, showing their seniority, etc.**砵**

7007

Same as 6969.

𣎵⁴
7008

R. 霽

See 戾

K. yê, ryê

J. rei, rai

A. le

Sinking
Lower.

倆

7009

兩³

7010

R. 養

C. lōng, lōng

H. liōng, liōng

F. liōng

W. lac, liae

N. liāng

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K. riang

J. riō

A. lōng

Rising Lower.

Violent; outrageous. A
green dye; *see* 6993.

𣎵夫 an unreasonable man.

賊𣎵 an audacious villain.

LIA.

See 7011.

LIANG.

Two; both; a couple; a pair (*see* 864). An ounce, sixteen of which go to the pound (*see* 2019); a tael or ounce of silver; the unit of money values. A body of 25 soldiers.

兩個 two; both.

兩人 or 兩個人 two men; both men.

兩大 the two great things,—Heaven and Earth.

兩親 one's parents.

兩口子 husband and wife.

兩面有光 both sides bright; both parties coming off creditably.

兩有裨益 advantageous to both.

兩不相照 the two take no notice of each other.

三才而兩之故六 the Three Forces taken two together make six.

兩可 ambiguous; alternative; optional.

兩可之間 in between two possibilities; having two courses open.

兩造 the parties to a case; prosecutor and accused; plaintiff and defendant.

兩歧 double-eared,—as cereals, the appearance of which is regarded as auspicious. *See* 1105.

兩³

7010

以免兩歧 so as to avoid proceeding in different directions,—instead of both keeping to the same course.

千古無兩 all history provides no match,—to this essay.

兩歧辦法 two different modes of procedure.

兩樣 both kinds; different.

兩手兩刀 a sword for each hand,—as the Japanese swordsmen.

兩下裏 on both sides; in both points.

兩相 mutually.

兩全 complete or suitable in both respects.

兩全之道 doubly advantageous.

以爲兩全 so as to gain both ends.

兩便 a double advantage; doubly advantageous.

事歸兩便 the matter is beneficial to both.

兩便罷 let us drop ceremony.

兩小無猜 both of them young and innocent.

兩理 dissimilar; not analogous.

兩免了 save us both the necessity; less trouble to us both.

兩願成交 both parties are willing to complete the transfer.

兩渾 no names mentioned on either side,—put at the end of letters where it is not desired to give either the name of the writer or that of the addressee.

兩院 the Governor General and the Governor.

一兩 an ounce; a tael of silver.

半兩 half an ounce; the name of an ancient coin, round with a square hole, probably of later date than the 圓法 issue,

which is round with a round hole.

元狩五年罷半兩錢,

行五銖錢 in B.C. 118 the *pan liang* was abolished and the *wu shu* put into circulation.

八兩半斤, 一般大 like eight ounces and half a pound: six of one and half-a-dozen of the other.

兩³

7010

孝親十六兩, 子孫還一斤 sixteen ounces of filial piety towards parents will be repaid by a pound of the same from sons and grandsons.

半斤四兩的不高興 a half-pound-and-four-ounces state of down-in-the-mouthness,—dissatisfied with either eight ounces or four, *sc.* with everything.

十六兩五的運氣 sixteen ounces and a half of luck,—*i.e.* more even than the full pound.

二十五兩 twenty-five ounces,—equal to 半封 half a packet of bullion, *sc.* 半瘋 half cracked.

十兩銀子 ten taels.

Skill; cleverness.

有何伎倆 what are you skilled in? how clever he is! *See* 861.

Read *lia*³. Two, of persons. *See* 12,977.

咱們倆 we two.

三大倆 two for three big cash!

A pair of shoes; a string for tying shoes.

Two wheels. Numerative of chairs, carts, wheelbarrows, etc.

三輛車 three carts.

A sprite; a spirit. *See* 12,518.

倆

7011

R. 養

P. v. lia

See 兩

Rising Lower.

兩

7012

R. 養

See 兩

Rising Lower.

輛

7013

R. 漾

See 涼

Sinking

Lower.

魘

7014

R. 養

See 兩

Rising Lower.

量²

7015

R. 陽漾

See 凉

Even and
Sinking
Lower.

To measure; to calculate the capacity of. To consider.

量度 to consider; to estimate.

量地 to measure land.

丈量 to measure the area of.

量船執照 a certificate of measurement for a ship.

量糧食 to measure grain.

商量 to consult; to deliberate together.

量加 to consider about adding, —as new clauses to an agreement.

量減 to consider about diminishing, —as a tax.

量行 to consider as to doing.

量見 to measure; found on measurement to be.

量移 to partly pardon, —referring to the transfer of a banished official to a post nearer the capital.

Read *liang*⁴. A measure of capacity; a limit. See 物 12,777, 雅 12,807.

非量名也 it is not the name of a measure of capacity, —but of weight.

同律度量衡 he made uniform the tubes (see 7548), the measures of length and of capacity, and the steelyards.

以私量貸公量 he substituted his private (large) measure for the official (small) measure, —of 田成子 T'ien Ch'êng-tzū.

權量 weights and measures.

惟酒無量, 不及亂 in wine, he laid down no limit, but he did not allow himself to be confused by it, —of Confucius.

酒量 capacity for drinking wine, —without getting drunk.

鼠量已窮 my rat's (i.e. small) capacity is exhausted, —I can drink no more.

勿飲過量之酒 do not drink more wine than you can carry.

盡着量兒喝 to drink as much as one can possibly stand.

量²

7015

器量 one's moral capacity, —as for enduring affronts without resenting them, etc.

大量 liberal-minded; magnanimous.

局量大方 of commanding presence and abilities.

限量多少 how long is the limit allowed?

月以爲量 a month to be the limit.

多見其不知量也 he only shows that he does not know his own capacity.

各宜自量 each one should calculate his own powers.

打量 to calculate; to guess; to reckon.

Grain; taxes in kind; food; rations. See 13,215.

糧道 or 督糧道 or 糧儲道 Grain Intendant, —chief

comptroller of the provincial revenue from the grain-tax, whether collected in money or in kind.

糧儲豐足 an abundant supply of grain.

錢糧 or 稅糧 taxes in money and grain; popular names for

田賦 or 糧賦 the land-tax proper.

上糧 to pay taxes in grain. See 9729.

運糧 to transport grain, —to Peking, for Imperial use.

驗糧 to examine the grain, —as at 通州 T'ung Chou, to see if it is of proper quality and weight.

錢糧身子 a soldier.

錢糧子兒 buckshot; small shot.

打錢糧 to shoot with shot.

關錢糧 to draw pay, as a soldier.

納 (or 完) 錢糧 to pay the land-tax.

食糧 to eat grain; to be a soldier, alluding to the monthly rations of rice.

糧食 grain; food; provisions.

糧²

7016

打糧食 to harvest.

今年打了多少糧食 how much grain have you got in this year?

家有三石糧, 不作孩子王 if you have three hundred-weight of corn at home, do not be a ruler of boys, —an usher.

適千里者, 三月聚糧 he who travels a thousand $\frac{1}{2}$ from home, must have provisions for three months.

糧米 government rations.

糧船 a grain-junk.

糧餉 (*shang*⁴) commissariat supplies; taxes, both in kind and in money.

口糧 victuals.

劫糧 to forage.

白糧 rice.

乾糧 bread or cake; *grains grillés*; provisions for a journey.

糧草 grain and fuel; fodder.

糧冊 the land-tax registers in the District Magistracy.

Good, as opposed to 莠 13,433 and 歹 10,541; virtuous; excellent; docile; freeborn. Very; in a high degree. See 5873.

良莠不齊 good and bad mixed up together.

良家子 of respectable family, —not a wizard, doctor, trader, or artisan, by extraction.

良善 good; virtuous.

良心 a good moral disposition.

沒有良心 he has no conscience; he is ungrateful, etc. etc.

懷心不良 or 蓄意不良 to harbour evil designs.

昧良 ingratitude.

良民 law-abiding, loyal people.

良田 fertile land.

良法 a good method; a capital way of doing anything.

良馬 a quiet horse.

良方 an excellent prescription.

糧²

7016

R. 陽

See 凉

Even Lower.

良²

7017

R. 陽

See 凉

Even Lower.

良²
7017

良藥苦口利于病 effi-
cacious medicine is bitter to
the taste, but it is good for the
disease.

良言 wholesome advice.

從良 see 12,028.

良友 a good friend.

良時 or 良辰 an auspicious
hour.

良晤 an interview with you, or
some honoured person.

良美 virtues,—as of law, pract-
ice, etc.

良工 a good workman; a master
of his craft.

良夜 or 良宵 a beautiful
night. The first is also "late at
night."

良人 my goodman,—of a hus-
band.

陡起不良 he suddenly con-
ceived evil designs.

天良 one's natural goodness of
disposition which is the birth-
right of all Confucianists.

天良發現 his natural good-
ness asserted itself.

良賤不滿三十人 his
freemen and villeins did not
amount to thirty in all.

良長 strong points; points in
which one excels.

吾身泯焉弗良及也
I myself will die and not survive
until the occurrence,—of the
calamity.

良將 (*chiang*⁴) a good general.

不學而能者,其良能
也 not to learn and yet to be
able to do things, is innate
ability.

良知 intuitive knowledge.

良薑 or 良姜 galangal,—
ginger from 高州 (formerly
高良) 府 Kao-chou Fu in
Kuangtung.

良久 for a long time.

良多 very many.

良深 very deeply; very much.

良用 may well cause.

良有之 very much so; he did
so,—in answer to a query.

良²
7017

良有以也 for a very good
reason.

古人秉燭夜遊,良有
以也 that the ancients took
a light when out at night was
for a very good reason.

良是赴告 and accordingly
went and told.....

良以 or 良由 in consequence
of; owing to.

良以其不善也 because
he was not good.

良鄉酒 wine made in Liang-
hsiang Hsien in the province of
Chihli.

Same as 7016.

Same as 6781.

To jump.

跳跟 to hop and skip about.

Read *lang*².

跟踉 hurriedly.

跟踉踉踉 rolling from side
to side, as a drunken man.

A level bridge (said to
have been originally a dike
or bank left by water drying
up; see 1398. First men-
tioned in *Odes*). A handle
to a kettle, etc.; see 12,970.
A beam; a ridge. Name
of a dynasty. A name
for Honan (see 9205). See
11,003.

橋梁 bridges.

造舟爲梁 to make a bridge
of boats.

鼻梁 the bridge of the nose.

跳梁 robbers; burglars.

東西跳梁 jumping right and
left, from bough to bough,—of
a wild cat.

小醜跳梁 the elusive move-
ments of banditti.

梁²
7021

梁頭 a cross-beam; a ridge-pole;
a thwart.

大梁 the ridge-pole of a house.

梁木 timber; beams.

梁檁 beams and cross-beams.

梁柱 beams and pillars.

天天看着房梁 passing
the time in gazing at the ceiling,
—instead of setting to work.

梁上君子 gentlemen of the
beam,—burglars, so called from
their skill in utilising the open
beam-work of Chinese houses.

頭懸梁 to tie one's head to
a beam,—by the hair, as was
done by 孫敬 Sun Ching of
the 晉 Chin dynasty, to keep
himself from falling asleep when
studying at night.

雕梁 carved beams,—used to
indicate the wealth of a family.

鞋梁 the projecting leather seam
on the top of Chinese shoes.

澤梁無禁 no prohibitions
respecting the ponds and weirs.

魚梁 a dam put up to stop fish.

強梁世界 to set the world
at defiance; to behave in a law-
less and aggressive way. See 死
10,280.

繞梁 the prolonged vibration
of sound.

梁州 one of the Nine Provinces
into which the empire was
divided by the Great Yü.

梁朝 the Liang dynasty, A.D.
502—556, the capital of which
was Nanking.

上梁大吉 may great joy
come on raising the beam!—
a phrase written on red paper
and stuck on the main beam of
a new house, previous to raising
it into position, in connection
with which certain religious cere-
monies are usually performed.

脊梁 (*niang*²) the back.

朝梁暮晉 the Liang dynasty
in the morning, the Chin dynasty
in the evening,—revolutionary.

Same as 7021.

梁²
7022

糧²
7018

娘²
7019

跟²
7020

R. 陽

See 郎凉
Even Lower.

梁²
7021

R. 陽

C. *lōng*
H. } *liōng*
F. }
W. *liac*
N. *liāng*
P. }
M. } *liang*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *nyang*
J. *riō*
A. *lōng*
Even Lower.

梁²

7023

R. 陽

See 凉

Even Lower.

The common spiked millet or canary-seed (*Setaria italica*, Kunth.).

高粱 Barbadoes millet (*Sorghum vulgare*, Pers.).

高粱紅 crabs found in millet-fields.

高粱酒 spirit distilled from millet.

高粱頭 the eastern starling (*Sturnus cineraceus*).

高粱子 or 梁米 millet-seed.

膏梁之體 a body of grease and grain,—a glutton.

童梁 a kind of useless grass, resembling millet.

黄梁夢悟 the Yellow Millet Dream and the Awakening,—alluding to the famous dream of

呂洞賓 Lü Tung-pin who went to sleep as a pot of millet was put on the fire, dreamt that he became Emperor, lived out his life as such, and waked to find that the millet was still uncooked. Lü Tung-pin then went into retirement, and became one of the Eight Immortals. See 仙 4449. This story is also told of Lu Shêng; see Biog. Dict.

凉⁴

7024

R. 敬漾

See 競諒

Sinking Lower.

凉²

7025

R. 陽

C. lōng

H. liōng

F. liōng

W. liae

N. liañg

P. } liang

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. ryang,

nyang

J. riō

A. lōng

Even Lower.

Cool; cold, as opposed to 熱 5649. To assist. To pretend; hypocritical.

凉風 a cool breeze.

北風其凉 cold blows the north wind.

凉水 cold water.

凉酒 cold wine.

凉快 or 凉爽 cool,—of weather.

着 潮² 凉 to catch cold.

秋凉 autumnal chill. See 349.

風凉風凉 to cool oneself in a place where there is some air.

凉²

7025

凉一凉 to cool,—as hot tea.

發凉 to feel or become cold.

冰凉 cold as ice.

凉汗 a cold sweat.

凉棚 an awning.

心定自然凉 if the mind is quiet, one is naturally cool.

乘凉 or 納凉 or 招凉 to avail oneself of coolness; to make for coolness; to enjoy coolness.

怕熱乘凉 fearing the heat, we make for coolness.

凉薄看待 to treat coldly and with scant respect.

凉德 a poor show of virtue.

荒凉 devastated; laid waste; desert.

凉傘 a sunshade; a parasol.

過凉帳 the awning of a cart,—it extends over the mule's back.

世態炎凉 the behaviour of the world is hot and cold,—according to circumstances.

凉彼武王 assisting Wu Wang.

民之罔極, 職凉善背 the unlimited disorder of the people is owing to those hypocrites, skilful to prevaricate.

凉州府 name of a Prefecture in Kansuh, once famous for grape-wine. See 9372.

凉州即漢月氏國 Liang-chou was known under the Han dynasty as the Yüeh-chih country. See 13,768.

一滴凉州不許賒 not a drop of Liang-chou (wine) to be had on credit.

To grieve.

悽凉景况 a melancholy and sad state of affairs.

何事傷凉 what are you grieving about?

See 7566.

凉²

7026

R. 陽

See 凉

Even Lower.

凉

7027

晾⁴

7028

R. 漾

C. lōng

H. liōng, long

F. liōng

W. loa

N. lōng

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. ryang,

nyang

J. ryō

A. lōng

Sinking

Lower.

晾

7029

凉

7030

綰²

7031

R. 陽

See 凉

Even Lower.

諒⁴

7032

R. 漾

See 亮

Sinking

Lower.

To dry in the wind.

花梢蝶晾衣 the butterfly suns its wings on the flowery spray.

脫下濕衣裳晾一晾 to take off wet clothes and dry them.

晾開 to spread out to air.

晾乾 to dry thoroughly.

陰晾 to dry in the shade.

晒晾 to dry in the sun.

晾冷 to cool.

Same as 6685.

Same as 7025.

The strings for fastening an official cap.

Sincere; faithful. To trust; to believe; to consider. To excuse.

友諒 to be friends with the sincere.

匹婦之爲諒也 the fidelity of a common woman,—who will commit suicide at the slightest provocation.

君子貞而不諒 the superior man is firm but not obstinate.

豈乏忠諒 what dearth is there of true and loyal men?

不諒人只 why will you not trust me?

諒不我怪 I trust you will not think me rude.

諒不我知 if indeed you do not understand me.

諒情 to consider or bear in mind the circumstances.

約諒 to consider; to estimate.

諒必如此 I think it must necessarily be thus.

諒⁴

7032

諒來必是 I feel sure that.....; I presume it must.

諒無此理 surely there is no such principle.

原諒 or 體諒 to make allowances for; to excuse.

望祈見諒 I pray you excuse me.

祈諸君曲爲諒之 I beg you gentlemen to make allowances.

閱者諒之 I hope my readers will excuse it.

佐諒 to assist.

自不知諒 not to make a right estimate of one's own value or powers.

諒陰 or 諒闇 period of mourning.

輦²

7033

R. 陽
See 涼

Even Lower.

颼²

7034

R. 陽
See 涼

Even Lower.

亮⁴

7035

R. 漾
C. lōng
H. liang
F. liang
W. liae
N. liāng, niañg
P. }
M. } liang
Y. }
Sz. }
K. ryang,
nyang
J. riō
A. lōng
Sinking
Lower.

Clear; bright; transparent, as opposed to 暗 57; see 1341. Enlightened.

天亮 dawn; daylight.

大天亮 broad daylight.

見了亮兒 when he saw daylight,—as of a person in a darkened room.

月亮 moonlight.

光亮 bright; luminous.

亮景景 shining bright.

發亮 to shine; to look lustrous.

漫亮 very bright.

亮一亮 to air; to put in the sun.

亮鐘 morning bells.

亮藍 transparent blue,—of buttons.

亮⁴

7035

亮白 transparent white,—of buttons.

亮陰 See 7032.

亮火 by firelight. See 7946.

亮察 for your perusal.

清亮 neat and clean; tidy; cool; refreshing; bracing; pure.

響亮 clear-sounding; resonant.

亮紗 transparent gauze.

亮節 clear,—in meaning, i.e. not obscure (of poetry).

弼亮四世 you have helped to make four generations illustrious.

君子不亮惡乎執 if a scholar have not faith, how shall he take a firm hold of things?

亮直 clear-headed and straight-forward.

亮翅 膀 to spread the wings.

寮⁴

7036

R. 蕭
See 料

Even Lower.

僚³

7037

R. 蕭
僚 See 料
Even Lower.

A companion; a colleague.

百僚 officers of government; officials.

同僚 a fellow-official; a colleague.

官僚 officials.

僚友 a comrade.

一僚人 a set, as of friends; a clique.

Read *liao*³. Pretty.

倭人僚兮 how lovely is that beautiful lady! See 7048.

嘹²

7038

R. 蕭
嘹 See 料
W. *liōe*, *liōe*
Even and
Sinking
Lower.

A cry; a sound; a note.

嘹亮 loud and clear,—of singing.

嘹嚨 a cry,—as of a bird.

燎⁴

7039

R. 蕭
燎 See 料Even and
Sinking
Lower.嫖²

7040

R. 蕭
嫖 See 料
W. *liōe*Sinking and
Rising Lower.寮²

7041

R. 蕭
寮 See 料
Even Lower.

A surrounding wall.

燎以周垣 surround it with a wall.

To play; to sport.

嫖戲 to sport with.

Read *liao*³.

嫖嫖 a maternal grandmother; see 6783.

他真是嫖嫖了 he is a regular old woman.

A fellow-official; used with 7037. A hut; a shanty.

寮房 a room in a *yamen* where petty officials can sit and drink tea, etc.

搭寮踞地 he set up a shanty on my ground.

妓寮 a brothel.

水寮 pedlars' boats.

屢²

7042

R. 蕭
屢 See 料
Even Lower.The *membrum virile*.僚³

7043

R. 蕭
僚 See 料
Even and
Rising Lower.

Intelligent; cheerful. To sympathise with. Empty.

撩²

7044

R. 蕭
撩 See 料
C. *liu*, *liu*
H. *liu*
F. *liu*, *liu*,
liu, *liu*
W. *liōe*, *liōe*,
N. *liōa*
P. *liu*, *liu*,
liu
M. *liu*
Y. *liōa*, *liōa*

To grasp; to manage. To pull; to raise; to stir up; to excite.

撩治 or 撩理 to manage; to control.

撩人 to pull a person about; to play practical jokes on people; to "show off."

撩弄 to seize; to grasp; to manipulate.

撩²

7044

Sz. *liau*
K. *ryo, yo*
J. *riō, rō*
A. *lieu*Even and
Rising
Irregular.**撩戰** to challenge to battle.**撩火** to stir the fire.**撩醒** to rouse from sleep.**撩鬪** to tempt; to excite.**花柳撩情** harlots excite
men's passions.**撩縫** to sew a seam. *See* 7076.**撩病** to cure disease. *See* 7050.Read *liao*¹.**撩起來** to pull up; to raise
up.**撩衣裳** to raise the clothes.Read *liao*⁴. To fall; to
lose equilibrium.**撩臉** to fall, of faces; to look
black.**撩個交** (or **跤**) to have a
wrestle.**撩得下** that which can be
postponed,—as work.**撩零** to do one's best to win,
—a game.**撩蹶子** he kicks,—as a horse.**你爲甚麼撩開蹶子**
跑 why so busy?**瞭**³

7045

R. 蕭
See 料

Even Lower.

療⁴

7046

R. 嘯
See 料Sinking
Lower.**燎**

7047

燎³

7048

R. 條 蕭
嘯To burn; to illuminate;
a torch; a signal-light; bril-
liant.**民所燎矣** (trees) which the
people burn as fuel.**燎**³

7048

F. *liu, leu*²,
*leu, lieu*²,
*lain*²

See 料

Even, Rising
and Sinking
Lower.**燎之方揚, 寧或滅之**
flames, when newly blazing, may
still perhaps be extinguished,—
alluding to the ruin caused by
褒姒 Pao Ssü, which could
not be checked.**庭燎之光** the torch is bla-
zing in the court-yard.**若火之燎于原** like a fire
blazing in the plains.**佼人燎兮** how brilliant is
that beautiful lady! *See* 7037.**燎如指掌** as simple (or as
clear) as pointing to one's hand.**燎亮** intelligent.**燎**²

7049

R. 蕭 皓
See 料A. *lieu, lau*
Even Lower.To hunt at night with
torches. Used for 6789.**療**²

7050

R. 嘯
F. *liu, lieu*²
P. *liu, lian*²
See 料Sinking
Lower.

To cure; to heal.

療法 method of curing.**療病** or **療治** to cure disease.**療瘡** convalescent.**療飢** to appease hunger.**榆錢不療貧** the *cash* (i.e.
the flat round fruit) of the elm
will not cure poverty.**瞭**³

7051

R. 條
W. *liōe*²
See 料
Rising Lower.Bright-eyed; clear of
sight.**胸中正則眸子瞭焉**
if a man is inwardly good, his
eye will be bright.**一目瞭然** to take in at a
glance.**瞭望** to keep a look-out,—as
at sea.**簦**²

7052

R. 蕭
See 料
Even Lower.A bamboo tray for the
sacrificial beef at the State
worship under the Chou
dynasty.**繚**²

7053

R. 條
W. *liōe, liōe*²
See 料

Rising Lower.

To bind; to wrap; to go
round. A rope; a sheet.
Fetters; gyves; *see* 7059.**繚鈕** to wind into a ball; to
make a button.**繚起辮** to coil the queue round
the head.**一繚髮** the hair coiled round
the head.**剪髮一繚而獻之** to cut
off a lock of hair and present
it,—as Yang Kuei-fei did to the
Emp. Ming Huang.**繚繞** to wrap; to wind round;
involved (*see* 5580).**繚遶** to saunter around.**繚絲** the leechlines of a sail.**鬆繚** to slack off a sheet.**眼花繚亂** dazed,—as by
something bright or rapidly
moving.**臄**²

7054

R. 蕭
See 膏
Even Lower.The fat covering the
intestines; the omentum.**取其血臄** take out the blood
and fat.**脂臄** tallow; grease.**螀**²

7055

R. 蕭
See 料
Even Lower.

The cicada.

蜩螗 a small white cicada found
in Chihli.**蛸螗** a variety of the mole-
cricket.**諂**²

7056

R. 蕭
See 聊
Even Lower.Artful, specious talk. *See*
4210.**諂譖** cunning of speech; plaus-
ible.**獠**

7057

遼²

7058

R. 蕭
See 料
Even Lower.

Same as 7049.

Distant; far-off.

遼望 to gaze at from afar.**遼遠** or **遼曠** afar off.**遼濶** extensive.**斯道遼濶誕漫** this prin-
ciple is absurdly far-fetched.

遼²
7058

遼葉 the leaves of the broad bamboo, used in weaving mats, hats, etc.

遼東 literary name of the province of 盛京 Shêng-ching or Shingking.

遼河 a river which flows into the Gulf of Chihli.

遼紀 the Liao dynasty, otherwise known as the 契丹 Kitan Tartars, A.D. 907—1125. [Said to be a Tartar word meaning "iron." Cf. the 金 Chin (metal) dynasty, and see 7763.]

鐐⁴
7059

R. 蕭嘯
See 料

Even and Sinking Lower.

瞭³
7060

R. 篠
See 了
Rising Lower.

鷯²
7061

R. 蕭嘯
H. liau, liau²
See 料
Even Lower.

寥²
7062

R. 蕭
See 流料
Sinking and Even Lower.

寥²
7063

R. 蕭
See 料
Even Lower.

Pure silver. A furnace. Fetters.

鐐子 a cook.
手鐐 handcuffs.

Tall.
瞭驕 long; tall.

Small birds, such as the tomtit, the wren, etc.

鷯鷯 a tailor-bird; a wren; a tit.
鷯鷯巢于蚊睫 a tit building its nest in a mosquito's eye,—small within small; infinitesimally small.

白鷯 a butcher-bird or shrike.

The sound of wind blowing.

Read *liu*⁴ and *liao*⁴.
Flying high; soaring.

Empty; vacant; desolate.

寥落 deserted; desolate.

寥闊 wide; empty.

寥廓 boundless; vast. Of persons, unrestrained, unconventional.

寥寥無伴 desolate and lonely.

寥²
7063

廖⁴
7064

R. 蕭
See 料
Sinking and Even Lower.

廖²
7065

R. 尤蕭
See 料
J. riō, ru
Even Lower.

廖²
7066

R. 蕭
See 料
Even Lower.

蓼³
7067

R. 屋篠
F. lük, liu
See 六了
Entering and Rising Lower.

甚屬寥寥 or 寥寥無幾 very few.

軍民逃出寥寥 of the soldiers and people but few escaped.

Name of a small ancient State.

廖簡 a District in Kuangtung under the 齊 Ch'i dynasty.

To trust to. Used for 7071.

無所廖賴 without resource.

Deep; profound.

清廖 clear and deep.

A name for various species of *Polygonum*; smartweed. See 7069.

又集于蓼 I am also in a patch of smartweed,—in the midst of bitter experiences.

蓼蟲不知辛 the smartweed insect does not notice the bitterness,—of its abode.

辣蓼 smartweed.

水辣蓼 or 紅蓼 prince's feather (*Polygonum orientale*, L.).

水蓼 water-pepper (*Polygonum hydropiper*, L.).

馬蓼 a small species of *P.*, with bright red flowers, found in Kiangsi.

天蓼 the water persicary (*Polygonum amphibium*, L.).

毛蓼 the hairy smartweed (*Polygonum barbatum*, L.).

Read *lu*⁴. Luxuriant growth.

蓼蓼者莪 long and large grows the aster-southernwood.

廖²
7068

R. 肴
C. v. mau
"to squat"
See 寥
Even Lower.

鄆³
7069

R. 篠
See 了
Rising Lower.

料⁴
7070

R. 嘯
C. liu
H. liau
F. liu, lai
W. liōe
N. lia
P. } liu, v.
M. } liau
Y. lia
Sz. liau
K. yo
J. riō
A. liu
Sinking Lower.

To run away; to escape.

廖咧 begone!

廖好久 he has been gone some time.

Name of a small feudal State in Honan. Also written 蓼.

To consider; to calculate; to dispose. Material; stuff; strass; coloured glass.

料想 to consider; to reflect; to reckon; to suspect.

料估 to estimate; to calculate.

料民 to take a census.

料量 to measure.

料力 to estimate one's strength.

料理 to manage; to control; to put in order.

照料 to look after; to see to the interests of.

託人代為照料 asked some one to look after them (or the matter) for him.

一時不及照料 availing himself of a moment when he was not being watched,—e.g. he jumped overboard (of a lunatic).

料個前後 to put one's affairs in order and prepare for the future,—of the serious thoughts which should prevail at the close of life.

我不料這猴子有 I should never have thought this monkey had etc.

詎料 or 那裏能料到 who would have thought it? unexpectedly.

料得 possibly; it may be that.

難料得中 (*chung*⁴) it is difficult to say exactly.

難以逆料 it cannot be anticipated, or conjectured; it is difficult to forecast.

料定 to feel certain.

料不定 I wonder whether.

料⁴

7070

約料沒准兒 it is only guesswork, not certainty.

料掂 to think to oneself.

料事如見 to make things appear as though visible to the eye.

自料不能 I calculate I shall not be able to.

誰料如此 who would have thought it had been thus?

不料事有轉變 things began to take an unexpected turn.

料事不到 he does not estimate things thoroughly,—he is not a man of good judgment.

不出所料 it is not unexpected.

料物 materials; stuff.

工料 labour and materials.

廢料 worthless stuff,—a useless man.

馬料 fodder for horses.

田料 manure.

猪料 a paste made of pig's blood.

朝廷器料 stuff that statesmen are made of.

料器 or 料貨 glassware; vitrified ware; imitation jade. [The second is also "a humbug." Cf. "Brummagem."]

料珠 glass beads.

料手鐲 glass bangles or armlets.

燒料 clouded glass; imitation jade.

一料藥 a preparation of medicines.

料膏 medicinal opium.

聊²

7071

R. 蕭料

See 料

Even Lower.

A singing or buzzing in the ears. A particle indicating purpose, concession, etc.; an expletive. Moreover; to a certain extent; see 俗 10,313.

聊與之謀 I will take counsel with them.

聊可與娛 it is she that makes me happy.

聊²

7071

聊圖 with a view to.....

聊作不時之需 so as to meet to some extent unlooked-for expenses.

椒聊之實 the clusters of the pepper-plant.

聊浪 wild; reckless; unrestrained.

無聊苟且 careless; remiss.

無聊賴 without resources; without any spirits; dejected.

夫婦之間無聊生矣 between the husband and wife a feeling of indifference arose.

無聊之極 the extreme of depression.

繁劇無聊之良劑 a capital remedy for worry and depression,—of gardening.

聊以行國 I think I must travel about through the State.

聊以塞責 to merely do one's best.

無以聊生 nothing to live upon; no resources.

聊齋 the *Liao Chai*,—name of a famous collection of tales, by

蒲松齡 P'u Sung-ling of the seventeenth century.

聊且逍遙而遊 therefore let us roam at our own sweet will. See 4303.

聊城縣 a District in Shantung.

聊箭桿子 *Arundo madagascariensis*, Kth., the stems of which are used as bobbins.

Same as 7054.

簪

7072

了³

7073

R. 篠

C. liu

H. lian

F. lian, v. lau

W. lian

N. lian

P. lian

M. lian, v. lo

Sz. lian

Y. lian

K. ryo

J. riō, riū

A. lian

Rising Lower.

To finish; to complete; done; past; over. Intelligent. A final particle; a sign of the past tense; colloquially *lo*⁴, or atonic. [To be distinguished from 丫 12,827.]

喫了飯沒有 have you had your dinner?

完了 it is finished.

進了口來了 she has come into port,—of a vessel.

了³

7073

罷了 finished; done; the thing is over; let us drop the matter, etc., etc.

到了兒 finally; at last.

了結 or 了局 to finish up; to end; to settle.

何日是個了局 when is it ever going to be settled?

不了之局 a case that does not admit of settlement.

如此了局 and settle the whole thing thus.

了不了 cannot be done.

這還了得麼 can this be allowed to be so? can one stand this?

了不得 or 了不得了 that won't do! things are in a bad way! it is all up!

怎麻了 (*lo*¹) what's the matter?怎麼了 (*liao*³) how is it all to end? this won't do.

我別討個了頭過活 I will find some other means of getting my livelihood.

了手 to finish off; to end one's work.

合掌了手 to join the hands in an attitude of prayer.

何日是個了手 when is there going to be an end?—to this state of things.

天下大器非可稍了 the great things of the earth must not be made of no importance.

你去了就好了 it will be better for you to go.

了案 to finish the matter.

想法子了事 to devise some way of putting an end to the affair.

事不能了 the matter cannot end.

了日 the time when a matter will be settled.

了無 none at all; not in the least.

了無懼色 he showed no signs whatever of fear.

了不應對 he never responded to the call.

了饑荒 to settle up accounts.

了³
7073了當 (*tang*⁴) finished; satisfactorily accomplished.

事不了當 the matter is not on a satisfactory basis.

這樣不了不當的事 this most improper business.

了斷 to settle; to decide; the end of a matter.

了願 to get one's wishes fulfilled.

了悟 to become clear as to; to understand.

了了也未 has the matter been settled?

小而了了,大未必奇 he who is clever when young is not necessarily a wonder when he grows up.

了然明白 to understand fully.

所不了者九事 there were 9 points which he did not understand.

了亮 clear-headed; sensible.

了哥 the blue grackle; the chough.

海南了哥 the wattled grackle from Hainan (*Eulabes indicus*).了哥翠 a singing grackle (*Eurystomus orientalis*).

金了鈔 hasp of a lock (3065); padlock.

金了鳥 a golden padlock.

袴³
7074R. 篠
See 了
Rising Lower.

Leggings worn by fishermen. See 1310.

掉³
7075

See 11,069.

敕²
7076R. 蕭
See 料
Even Lower.

To keep in order.

善敕乃甲冑 be careful to keep in order your mail-coats and helmets.

敕縫 to sew a seam.

尢⁴
7077R. 嘯
See 料
Sinking
Lower.

To cross the legs in walking; knock-kneed.

尢掉 to shamble along.

See 7564.

See 7565.

See 7567.

畧⁴
7078略⁴
7079擘⁴
7080列⁴
7081R. 屑
C. *lyt*
H. *let*
F. *liek*
W. *lie*
N. *lih*, *lieh*
P. *lie*
M. }
Y. } *lich*
Sz. }
K. *yöl*
J. *retsz*
A. *liet*
Entering
Lower.

To arrange in order; to set forth; to enumerate; separate; distinct.

排列 to arrange in order.

列陣 or 行 *hang*² 列 drawn up in ranks.樹木行 *hang*² 列 rows of trees.

陳列所 an exhibition,—of industries, etc.

列成 arranged in order.

不鼓不成列 unless the drum sounds, the ranks are not formed.

列坐其次 sitting each in his proper place.

不列號 unnumbered; separate, as a despatch.

有笑于列者 one of my audience laughed.

開列明白 to make out clearly,—as a specification.

列後 or 開列于後 (or 左) or 列下 enumerated below; as follows.

列稅則 enumerated in the tariff.

列名冊報 to enter names and report the list.

列位 or 列公 you gentlemen.

九列 the nine highest officials of the empire.

列⁴
7081

列單 to draw up a paper of.

列入 to embody in proper order; to enter; to be one of.

列摺 to draw up a despatch or memorial.

列缺 lightning. See 7086.

列班 a name for Christian monks,—Rabban.

Cold; chilly; raw.

冽彼下泉 cold come the waters down from that spring.

有冽洌泉 ye cold waters issuing in all directions from the spring.

井冽泉寒 cold wells and cool fountains.

冽⁴
7082R. 屑
See 列
Entering
Lower.咧⁴
7083R. 屑
P. *lie*, *lie*,
lie, v. *le*
See 列
Entering
Lower.

A final particle. Vulgarly, to pout.

咧嘴 to draw down the corners of the mouth.

列⁴
7084R. 屑
See 列
Entering
Lower.

Trees in a row.

列櫨 the Spanish or sweet chestnut (*Castanea vulgaris*, Lam.).

其灌其列 (he trimmed) the bushy clumps and the rows of trees.

冽⁴
7085R. 屑
See 列
Entering
Lower.

Pure; clear.

泉香而酒冽 if the water is sweet, the wine is good.

Read *li*⁴. To dash about, as water.烈⁴
7086R. 屑
See 列
Entering
Lower.

Burning; ardent; fiery; impetuous; severe (see 12,401). High-principled; virtuous; chaste; meritorious. Majestic; martial. Brightness; fame. To be sorrowful. Cold; used for 7082.

火烈具舉 the fire flames out all at once.

烈^{4*}
7086

烈日 the hot sun.
烈決 lightning. See 7081.
烈風 a violent wind.
烈猛 fierce; violent.
烈性 an energetic disposition.
烈考 my illustrious father.
烈女 heroic women,—death before dishonour, etc.
前烈 or 先烈 our meritorious ancestors.
烈士 a hero; a patriot.
大夫有駿烈丕績者 high officials who have greatly distinguished themselves by meritorious achievements.
烈假不瑕 his brightness and magnanimity were without stain.
烈烈征師 majestic was the march of our host.
憂心烈烈 our hearts are sad and sorrowful.
南山烈烈 cold and bleak is the southern hill.

蒨^{4*}
7087

R. 屑
See 列
Entering Lower.

Sedge; rushes.
桃蒨 branches of peach-wood and a broom of rushes,—used by necromancers to expel demons.
紫蒨 a plant used in dyeing.

裂^{4*}
7088

R. 屑
See 列
Entering Lower.

To crack; to split; to rip open.
裂開 to split open.
自己就裂開了 it split of itself,—as a cracked table.
裂破 broken; torn.
裂紋 a crack.
其紋則五分六裂 cracked in all directions.
四分五裂 thoroughly scattered.
打裂 to split; to rive.
裂衣 torn clothes.
生涯一滅裂 since my career is now thoroughly destroyed.
裂冠毀冕 to rend the cap and spoil the hat.
裂牙 to set the teeth on edge (see 11,746).

趯^{4*}
7089

R. 屑
See 列
Entering Lower.

颶^{4*}
7090

R. 屑
See 列
Entering Lower.

鷲^{4*}
7091

R. 屑
See 列
Entering Lower.

乜^{4*}
7092

𠂔^{4*}
7093

R. 質
J. ritsz
A. lwat,
Entering Lower.

埒^{4*}
7094

R. 屑
C. lüt.
F. liok,
W. lez
N. leh, lah
P. lo³, lüe²
M. lo
Y. louh
K. yöl, v. nal
J. retsz
A. liet,
Entering Irregular.

捋^{4*}
7095

R. 曷
C. lüt.
H. lot,
F. liok³, liok⁵

To stop; to be checked.
打趯起 to stumble.

A violent gust; a squall.

The woodpecker, of which five species are mentioned.

See 7871.

A handful.

An embankment; a dyke. Alike; of a kind.

馬埒 an enclosure or race-course for horses.

時事之迫如馬在埒 the crisis is like horses on a race-course.

金埒 a race-course covered with gold coins,—by 王濟 Wang Chi, a millionaire of the Chin dynasty.

與稻梁埒 the same as rice and millet.

才相等埒 their talents are much alike.

To gather; to pluck; to pull off; to scrape off. Also read lo^{3.4*}.

將采其劉 they will pluck its leaves till it is quite destroyed.

捋^{4*}
7095

W. lai⁵
N. leh⁵, lah⁵
P. liē², lo
M. lo
Y. louh
K. nal
J. ratsz
A. lwat,
Entering Irregular.

予所捋荼 the rushes which I gathered.

捋鬚 to stroke the beard.

捋取 to seize; to take by force.

捋乾淨 to clean up,—as with a shovel.

捋鑊 to scrape a pot or pan.

捋乳 or 捋奶 to milk,—a cow.

捋膏 to take off the fat.

摩拳捋掌 to rub the fist.

薄言捋之 now we take out,—the seeds of the plantain, said to be favourable to child-bearing.

捋管兒 masturbation.

捋起袖子 to tuck up the sleeves.

仿^{4*}
7096

R. 職
See 勒
Entering Lower.

A surplus; an excess. One-tenth. Used with 7099.

祭用數之仿 for sacrifices use one-tenth of your income.

喪用三年之仿 on mourning expend one-tenth of the three years' income.

扌^{4*}
7097

R. 職
See 勒
Entering Lower.

A system of divination by straws placed between the fingers.

扌縣 an old name for 平原縣 P'ing-yüan Hsien in Shantung.

肋^{4*}
7098

See 6851.

防^{4*}
7099

R. 職
See 勒
Entering Lower.

A geomantic vein or duct. One-third. Used with 7096.

散防 to divide up into tenths.

勒^{4*}
7100

See 7316.

劣^{4*}

7101

R. 屑

C. lüt.

H. lot.

F. liok.

W. le₅N. lih₅P. lie²

M. lie

Y. nich

Sz. lie

K. yöl

J. retsz

A. liet₅Entering
Upper
Irregular.Inferior, as opposed to
優 13,382; bad; vile; vici-
ous. See 3366.

劣才 poor abilities.

優劣 good and bad; useful
and worthless.劣腹無文 empty-headed;
ignorant.惡劣 or 鄙劣 bad; vicious;
unreasonable.

劣馬 a vicious horse.

劣蹶 pig-headed; wilful.

劣跡 evil traces,—a bad repu-
tation.比其兄爲劣 inferior to his
brothers,—as an artist.

劣德 inferior virtue.

開劣 to remove a black mark
against the name (e.g.) of a can-
didate for exam.

劣生 a disgraced B.A.

劣衿 a disreputable literate,—
one who turns his talents to
disreputable uses.

劣等 low-class.

薄劣 weak; feeble.

劣足容身 just big enough
to hold the body.鬣^{4*}

7102

R. 葉

See 獵

A. lap, liep

Entering
Lower.Bristles, as on a hog;
the dorsal fin.剛鬣 stiff bristles,—name for a
boar.馬鬣 a horse's mane; the
hatchet-shaped tumulus of a
grave.奮鬣昂然 he shakes his
mane and raises his head,—as
a war-horse.

長鬣 a long beard.

儼^{4*}

7103

R. 葉

See 獵

A. lap

Entering
Lower.

Robust; vigorous.

儼儼 strong; robust.

長^{chang}儼者相之 the
old and the vigorous helped him.獵^{4*}

7104

R. 葉

C. lyp

H. liap

F. lak

W. liöe

N. liah

P. lie²

M. } lieh

Y. } lieh

Sz. } lieh

K. yöp, riöp

J. riö

A. lap, liep

Entering
Lower.To pursue animals; to
hunt; to follow the chase.
Used with 7105.打獵 to go hunting, shooting,
etc.田獵 to hunt on a large scale,
as the Emp. and his Court for-
merly did.

獵狗 a sporting-dog.

獵戶 huntsmen; sportsmen.

獵兔 to hunt hares,—with
hawks.以獵食 in order to get a
living.

獵取之貨 booty; plunder.

獵其菁華 to choose or adopt
the best,—as the best thoughts
or expressions in an essay.涉獵玄門諸書 ran
through Taoist literature.躡^{4*}

7105

R. 葉

F. lak, lök

See 獵

A. liep

Entering
Lower.To stride over; to step
across. Used with 7104.學不躡等在 learning, do
not skip over,—but keep to the
prescribed order.躡席 to take a place at table
one is not entitled to.涉躡世務 well versed in
worldly matters.鰓^{4*}

7106

鰓^{4*}

7107

R. 葉

See 獵

A. liep

Entering
Lower.Fishes with bristly dorsal
fins.軟唇鰓 the soft-lipped perch
(*Pristipoma grammopœcilum*).金絲鰓 the gold thread wrasse
(*Chrysophrys cardinalis*).上海鰓 the sea-going carp
(*Cyprinus acuminatus*).尖嘴鰓 the sharp-nosed sun-
fish (*Chaetodon modestus*).黑石鰓 the black perch
(*Hoplegnathus fasciatus*).大眼鰓 the big-eyed perch
(*Priacanthus tayenus*).紅鰓 the red perch (*Pagrus*
unicolor).

呷

7108

See 6818.

連²

7109

R. 先

C. lyn

H. len

F. lieng

W. lie

N. lieñ

P. } lien

M. } lien

Sz. } lien

Y. liei

K. yön

J. ren

A. lien

Even Lower.

To connect; to continue;
to include. See 7135, 9279.結連 or 連合 or 連同 or
連結 connected; joined; banded
together.

相連 close; adjoining.

相連過來 to spread from
one to the next,—as a fire.連底 right down to the bottom.
See 6205.通連 connected, as by a thor-
oughfare; *en suite*, as rooms;
in collusion.

連夥 in partnership.

接連 or 連連 connected;
joined; in succession.連線不斷 in one continuous
stream,—of rain.

連日 for consecutive days.

連夜 night and day.

我們連夜起身 we will
start this very night.連陰天 a succession of cloudy
days.一連一個多月 for more
than a month without a break.連中 (*chung*⁴) 三元 first on
the list for the three degrees in
succession.連科 to take the 3rd or doctor's
degree in the following spring
after having taken the 2nd or
master's degree.五子連登 his five sons
succeeded one after the other
at the public examinations.

連捷 one victory after another.

連陞三級 raised three hon-
orary steps at once; see 846.連名 connected names,—joint
signatures.具張連名保結 drew up
a largely-signed guarantee.

連姻 connected by marriage.

連宗 people of the same sur-
name, who from friendship re-
gard themselves as of the same
family.

連²

7109

連號 consecutive numbers; the conjoined styles of firms, as on a joint petition; branch establishments.

連縛 to make fast to.

水連天 the water joins the sky,—as on the horizon at sea.

叫殺連天 their cries rose to heaven.

連不上 it does not join, as something that does not fit on to another thing. Also used of want of sequence in sentences, etc.

連不貫 inconsequent; incoherent.

連環 joined rings; links; connected together. See 5043.

連環可解也 joined rings can be separated,—a paradox, meaning that though separated they would still be joined, i.e. joined rings.

連環計 a plan or plot by which successive objects are to be attained, one leading on to another.

連環保 to give security one for the other,—as is done by cash-shops and similar enterprises.

連環棍 or 連架 a flail.

放一個連環 to fire a volley.

連珠 strung pearls; volley-firing.

連舛 paradoxical.

連屬之辭 a conjunctive particle.

連坐 to jointly undergo; to be jointly incriminated, as the innocent with the guilty.

連成 to unite so as to form.

連肩 shoulder to shoulder.

連臂 arm to arm; abreast.

連互 extensive; spreading.

兵連禍結 connected weapons, disasters knotted,—the horrors of war.

連市 to continue business,—not to close altogether for the holidays, as some small traders often cannot afford to do.

連枝 relatives.

連理枝 the interlocking branches,—of two trees.

連²

7109

連累 or 牽連 to involve; to implicate.

連襟 the husbands of sisters.

連皮 together with the packing,—as the gross weight.

連東 one landlord of several houses.

連忙 with all speed.

連搨不已 kept on fanning without leaving off.

連飯都不喫 does not even take his food.

連.....帶..... both..... and.....

連來帶去 there and back.

連本帶息 both principal and interest together.

連三帶 (or 疊) 四 one thing after another; repeatedly.

黃連 *Coptis teeta*, Wall. See 5124.

連江縣 name of a District in Fuhkien.

連州 name of a Department in Kuangtung.

健⁴

7110

R. 先銑

霰

See 連

Even, Rising and Sinking Lower.

捷³

7111

R. 銑

See 連

Rising Lower.

槌²

7112

R. 先銑

See 連

Even and Rising Lower.

連累 or 牽連 to involve; to implicate.

連襟 the husbands of sisters.

連皮 together with the packing,—as the gross weight.

連東 one landlord of several houses.

連忙 with all speed.

連搨不已 kept on fanning without leaving off.

連飯都不喫 does not even take his food.

連.....帶..... both..... and.....

連來帶去 there and back.

連本帶息 both principal and interest together.

連三帶 (or 疊) 四 one thing after another; repeatedly.

黃連 *Coptis teeta*, Wall. See 5124.

連江縣 name of a District in Fuhkien.

連州 name of a Department in Kuangtung.

A chicken.

健子 twins.

To take; to remove.

捷來捷去 to take backwards and forwards.

捷負之勞 the toil of carrying on the back,—as a coolie or porter.

捷坭作房 to take mud to build its nest.

捷起 to take away.

捷過人 to hand over to some one.

捷開曬 to take out to dry in the sun.

A side apartment. A bar on a door.

槌子 a fruit resembling the loose-skinned orange; perhaps a species of *Ægle*.

漣²

7113

R. 先

See 連

Even Lower.

漣³

7114

R. 銑

See 連

Rising Lower.

蓮²

7115

R. 先

F. *leing*

See 連

Even Lower.

Water flowing.

泣涕漣漣 her tears flowed unceasingly.

河水清且漣漪 the river water flows clear and swift.

漣江 name of a river in Hunan.

A vessel to hold grain at the Imperial sacrifices, called 瑚璉; see 4934.

The lotus (*Nelumbium speciosum*, Willd.). [Stands pictorially for 連 7109, continuous.]

蓮花 the lotus-flower or water-lily. See below.

蓮藕荷 the lotus.

蓮子 or 蓮米 or 蓮肉 lotus-seeds.

蓮蓬 or 蓮房 the seed-case of the lotus. See 8901, 8902.

蓮蓬子兒 lotus-kernels; lily-seeds.

蓮粉 ground lotus-roots,—used as arrowroot.

金蓮 or 蓮鈎 golden lilies or lily-hooks,—the small feet of Chinese women, the origin of which is traced to 宵娘 Yao Niang, a favourite concubine of 李煜 Li Yü of the southern T'ang State.

一對金蓮如兩條

玉笋 a pair of feet like a couple of jade shoots,—alluding to "small" feet seen without covering.

金蓮小只怕跣不穩

當 if the feet are small, the footing will be insecure.

寸半的金蓮 feet an inch and a half in length,—the ideal size.

蓮步 a lady's steps or gait.

青蓮 a damsel; a nun.

蓮青色 a mauve colour.

蓮船 ladies' big feet,—beetle-crushers.

蓮²

7115

採蓮船 a pluck-lily boat,—as used for pleasure excursions on lakes, etc.

蓮燈 a lantern shaped like a lotus-flower.

蓮之出淤泥而不染 the lotus rising from the mud without being stained thereby.

蓮駕 or 蓮座 the lotus seat,—alluding to the lotus-leaf at the back of the goddess Kuan Yin. See 6363.

蓮宗 see 11,976.

予謂蓮花之君子者也 I call the lotus the "superior man,"—among flowers.

蓮花經 name of a famous Buddhist sūtra.

蓮花池 a lotus-pool.

蓮花樂 (lo⁴) a rattle made from bamboo slips and threaded cash.

蓮花白 the name of a wine.

白蓮教 the White Lily Sect,—a secret society, first heard of in 1308.

白蓮社 a sect, founded by Liu I-min for purposes of meditation.

金蓮花 *Tropæolum majus*, L.

轉子蓮 *Clematis patens*, M. & D.

西番蓮 *Passiflora caerulea*, L.

百子蓮 *Agapanthus umbellatus*, Herit.

木蓮 a species of fig (*Ficus pumila*, L.).

八角蓮 or 獨腳蓮 *Podophyllum versipelle*, Hance.

黃蓮 see 5124.

黃蓮木 (or 芽) *Pistacia chinensis*, Bge.

大黃蓮 *Berberis sp.*

螭²

7116

R. 先 霰

See 連

Even and Sinking Lower.

襖²

7117

R. Vulgar. P. sounds *lien*², in *sta lien*².

Sinking Lower.

鏈²

7118

R. 先

See 連

Even Lower.

鏈²

7119

R. 先

See 連

Even Lower.

鏈³

7120

R. 銑

See 連

Rising Lower.

濂³

7121

R. 琰

See 盍

Rising Lower.

濂²

7122

R. 鹽 琰

See 廉

Even Lower.

A pouch; a pocket.

褡褳 or 褡褳袋 a pouch or purse, worn at the girdle.

Lead or tin ore. A chain.

鎖鏈 a chain with a lock on it,—for securing criminals.

跪鏈 to kneel on chains,—an illegal method of extorting evidence.

上鏈 to wind up the chain,—of a Dutch clock.

鏈完了 the chain (of the clock) has run down.

A bream; also, a kind of shad.

鱖子 a species of tench,—sometimes given to a bride by her parents in token of a wish that she may bear children.

Oat-cakes.

A thin sheet of ice.

水面初濂 a thin sheet of ice has just formed on the water.

見日消濂 the sun melts the thin ice.

To stick. Used with 7121.

雖有深泥亦弗之濂也 although the mud may be deep, it will not stick,—to the wheels.

Read *lien*⁴. To congeal.

水濂濂以微凝 a thin sheet of ice began to form on the water.

礧²

7123

R. 鹽

See 盍

Even Lower.

穰²

7124

R. 鹽 豐

See 盍 兼

Even and Sinking Upper and Lower.

廉²

7125

R. 鹽

See 盍

Even Lower.

蟻²

7126

R. 鹽

See 盍

Even Lower.

鎌²

7127

廉²

7128

R. 鹽

See 盍

Even Lower.

A coarse red sandstone. Hypocritical.

礧仁 feigned benevolence.

Rice; green grain.

穰穰 corn or rice in which the grain is not yet formed.

The calf of the leg. The spleen of animals. [To be distinguished from 廉 1721.]

外廉骨 the shin bone.

脛廉 the leg.

猪廉貼 a pig's spleen.

An insect, known as 蜚 蟻, which smells like ginger.

Same as 7130.

A corner; angular; sharp (see 6480). Pure; incorrupt; not avaricious, as opposed to 慳 1623; reasonable, as price or charges. To examine; to search out.

廉隅 rectangular; punctilious; unwilling to make any sacrifice of principle.

廉恥 modest; bashful.

廉士 a clean-handed or honest gentleman. See 2188.

養廉銀 an allowance granted to officials to keep them incorrupt.

廉潔 not to be corrupted; honest.

廉吏 a pure-handed officer.

廉節 sparing; frugal; (of officials) not avaricious.

廉²

7128

價錢太廉 the price is too low.

矯廉 over-scrupulous.

簡而廉 easy-going and yet discriminating.

六廉 the six virtues of a magistrate, viz. 善 goodness, 能 ability, 敬 veneration, 正 uprightness, 法 method, and 辨 discrimination.

孝廉方正 four virtues in which a periodical examination is now held; see 4334.

廉明 clean-handed and clear-headed,—of officials.

一切廉得其情 examined them all and got at the facts.

虛者廉得無赦 those who do not admit their guilt will not be pardoned when the crime is brought home to them.

廉訪 or 廉使 epistolary designation of a 臬台 Judicial Commissioner.

簾²

7129

R. 鹽

See 查

Even Lower.

A loose hanging door-screen, generally of bamboo splints bound with cloth. Used for 7132.

竹簾 a bamboo screen.

簾櫳 or 簾幙 a blind; a screen at the door between two rooms.

布簾 a cloth screen.

蘆簾 a screen of grass matting.

木板簾 venetian blinds.

捲簾子 to roll up a screen.

掀起門簾 to pull aside the door curtains.

揭開簾子一看 raise the screen and take a look.

簾內 and 簾外 within and without the screen; private and public.

內簾官 the eighteen officials 房官 through whose hands all essays at the examination for the 2nd degree pass before being submitted to the Grand Examiner.

垂簾聽政 to let down the screen and receive reports on the government,—as an Empress Regent, who cannot be seen in public.

簾²

7129

花影一簾 the shadows of the flowers cover the screen.

水簾 or 水晶簾 a waterfall; a cascade.

草色入簾青 the green colour of the plants is projected through the door-screen.

軟簾 a kind of writing-paper.

鎌²

7130

R. 鹽

See 查

Even Lower.

A sickle; a reaping-hook.

禾鎌 or 鋸鎌 a sickle.

新月似鎌刀 the new moon is like a sickle.

鈎鎌 a pruning-hook.

火鎌包 or 火刀鎌子 a tinder-box with flint and steel.

簾

7131

簾²

7132

R. 鹽

See 查

Even Lower.

A waterfall; a cascade.

簾泉 a cascade. See 7129.

簾溪 a river in Hunan.

簾水 a term used for baptism.

簾²

7133

R. 鹽

See 查

Even Lower.

A kind of shad, of a dull green, with jagged spines and large mouth.

帘²

7134

R. 鹽

See 查

Even Lower.

The sign of a grog-shop; a booth.

酒帘 the sign of a grog-shop; a tavern.

門帘 or 軟帘 a cloth screen hung before a door.

聯²

7135

R. 先

C. lün

See 連

Even Lower.

Connected; joined; associated; to combine. See 7109, 9918, 9279.

聯合 connected; joined.

聯貫 strung together; brought into a line.

聯絡不斷 in an unbroken line,—as a queue of people.

聯絡一片 to bind together in one bundle.

聯²

7135

聯姻 connection by marriage.

聯居 living side by side,—as in a row of houses.

聯甲 ten families associated for mutual protection, etc.; a tithing.

聯保 joint security.

聯名 joint signatures. See 7109.

聯心合作 to act in concert.

聯黨 to form cabals; mutual associations.

聯手 united strength.

聯群 to flock together.

聯志 with united resolution.

聯行 (*hang*²) to combine,—as tradesmen, to keep up prices.

聯宗 connected ancestors,—persons from the same family stock.

聯邦國 a federation of States.

聯句 verses contributed by several friends so as to form a poem,—a form of amusement common at literary parties.

對聯 antithetical couplets,—as seen on scrolls hung about rooms.

柱聯 antithetical couplets for door-posts, etc.

素聯 or 輓聯 couplets on scrolls, sent as presents to the families of friends recently deceased.

此聯 this couplet.

上聯 the first or right-hand of two scrolls.

聯框 scrolls hung in front of coffins waiting for interment.

聯牌 a frame.

聯情 to unite to.....

聯銜 to join titles,—conjointly with another official.

聯銜照會 a collective despatch or diplomatic note.

蟬聯數任 he accompanied (his master) to several posts one after the other. See 349.

聯²

7136

R. 先

See 聯

Even Lower.

The bounding jumps of animals. See 10,995.

奩²

7137

R. 鹽

C. *lym*
H. *liam*
F. *lieng*
W. *lie*
N. *lieñ*
P. }
M. } *lien*
Sz. }
Y. *liei*
K. *yöm*
J. *ren*
A. *liem*
Even Lower.

A lady's dressing-case; a bridal *trousseau*; an ornamental box.

鏡奩 or 妝奩 or 香奩 a dressing-case with a mirror.

謹請觀奩 we respectfully invite you to come and see the bridal *trousseau*,—an invitation to a wedding.

奩儀 money given to a bride.

奩敬 words written on the present given to the bride's parents.

一奩飯 a box of food,—for sacrifice.

See 8310.

輦

7138

殮⁴

7139

R. 豔

C. *lym*
H. *liam*²
F. *lieng*²
W. *lie*²
N. *lieñ*
P. }
M. } *lien*²
Y. *liei*²
Sz. *lien*
K. *yöm*
J. *ren*
A. *liem*

Sinking
Lower.

To dress a corpse for burial.

收殮 to put a corpse in a coffin.

殮埋 or 殮葬 to shroud and bury.

大殮 and 小殮 a splendid and a simple funeral, respectively.

殮具 the various things used when putting a corpse into a coffin.

臉³

7140

R. 琰

C. *lym*
H. *liam*
F. *lieng*
W. *lie*
N. *lieñ*
P. }
M. } *lien*
Sz. }
Y. *liei*
K. *kön*
J. *ken*
A. *kiem*
Rising Lower.

The face; used in the sense of "reputation."

臉面 the face; influence. See 7886.

臉面上不好看 discreditable; shameful.

你的臉面大 your influence is great.

洗臉 to wash the face.

臉盆 a washing-basin.

臉蛋 the cheeks.

臉似堆花 a face like a bunch of flowers.

紫漲了臉 her face flushed crimson.

丹臉 a rosy face.

臉發了紅 his face turned red.

臉色 facial expression.

臉³

7140

臉上的氣色 the colour of the face; complexion.

鴨蛋臉 a duck's-egg face,—an oval face. See 6281.

笑臉相迎 met him with a smile.

杏臉 almond face,—i.e. cheeks the pink colour of almond flowers.

鬼臉 a mask; a hatchet face.

做鬼臉 to put on a fierce look; to scowl.

臉軟 soft-hearted.

臉皮硬 hard-hearted.

臉皮厚 thick skin on the face,—shameless.

臉皮薄 bashful; shy; diffident.

掉臉 to turn the head; to look round; to get angry.

翻轉臉皮 he changed countenance,—got angry.

翻臉不認人 to become cold towards a person,—instead of friendly as before.

轉臉 to turn the face round; to put a good face on a matter; to come out of a thing creditably; in a twinkling.

賞臉 to bestow countenance,—to cause an applicant for favour to "have face," by granting his request; to do or say something which causes another to appear in a good light.

背着臉就不同 not the same behind one's back,—as when face to face.

整臉 to put on a serious face.

惹怪臉 a peevish face.

哭喪臉 a melancholy face.

銀盆臉 a bright, beaming face.

光臉 smooth-faced,—without a beard.

作臉 to succeed in any undertaking; to do credit to; to countenance; (of the weather) to be fine.

他不能給你作臉 he will not do you any credit,—if you recommend him for employment.

看他的臉 to beg for a favour of one who is not willing to grant it, and so be compelled to submit to whatever ungracious

臉³

7140

words etc. may accompany the refusal or the unwilling granting of the request.

臉熱 hot faced,—very anxious to do anything one is asked.

臉冷 to look cold and serious.

有心上前, 又不露臉 willing to act, but unable to succeed.

沒有臉 or 無臉 without face; shameless.

不要臉 careless of one's reputation.

失臉 or 丟臉 or 傷臉 to disgrace oneself or another person; to lose credit.

做出死臉的事 to do disgraceful things.

臉上不得勁 not to get strength in the face,—to look sheepish.

臉上抹不開 unable to face the world,—in consequence of some shortcoming, etc.

臉上下不來 or 下不來臉 or 臉上過不去 haven't the face to; unable to face some action which it would be disgraceful to do.

圓上臉 to round the face; to put one in countenance; to act or do a thing in deference to or out of respect for; to yield to the wishes of.

臉太罕 too shameless.

葦²

7141

R. 鹽

See 奩

Even Lower.

A wild vine.

西葦 or 猗葦草 *Siegesbeckia orientalis*, L.

烏葦莓 the berries of a species of wild vine.

白葦 *Vitis serianæfolia*, Max.

葦蔓于野 the convolvulus spreads all over the waste.

襪³

7142

C. *lym*F. *lieng*W. *lie*

K. } not used

J. } *A. hsiem, liem*

See 殮

Rising Lower.

To draw the hands back into the sleeves. See 382.

襪衽拜 to make obeisance with carefully-arranged skirts,—of women.

斂⁴

7143

R. 豐琰

C. ²lym, lym²H. ²liam, liam²F. ²lieng, lieng²W. ²lie

N. lieñ

P. } lien

M. } lien

Y. liei

Sz. lien

K. yöm

J. ren

A. liem

Rising and
Sinking
Lower.

To collect; to gather in; to accumulate. To arrange, as the dress (see 5613); to compose, as the features (see 5754). Used with 7139. [To be distinguished from 斂 3842.]

收斂 to gather in the harvest.

聚斂 to hoard; to be avaricious.

斂存 to lay by; to store up.

斂怨以爲德 to regard abstention from hatred (for some injustice done) as a virtue.

斂藏 to hoard.

斂嗇 stingy; miserly.

斂錢 to collect or hoard money.

斂脚 or 斂跡 to keep one's footsteps to oneself,—to stay at home; to give up evil courses.

斂形 to become invisible.

斂時五福 to concentrate in oneself the five blessings. See 3707.

斂事 to be sparing of what one does; not to be a meddler.

博局頗爲斂戢 the gambling-hells began in consequence to draw in their horns.

斂手 to draw the hands into the sleeves. See 7142. Also, to stay the hand, as when about to strike.

斂足升瑤筵 with slow steps I mount to the Jasper Hall.

入斂 to put a body into a coffin. See 7139.

賜水銀龍腦以斂 the Emp. bestowed quicksilver and Baroos camphor for encoffining purposes.

斂額 to hang the head.

斂聲 (to speak) with bated breath.

斂才 to concentrate one's energies.

激⁴

7144

R. 豐琰

See 益

Sinking
Lower.

A rush of water; waves; breakers.

激灩 to overwhelm, as billows.

斂⁴

7145

揀⁴

7146

較⁴

7147

R. 霰

See 練

Sinking
Lower.棟⁴

7148

R. 霰

W. v. ²lie

See 練

Sinking
Lower.凍⁴

7149

R. 霰

See 練

Sinking
Lower.煉⁴

7150

R. 霰

See 練

Sinking
Lower.鍊⁴

7152

R. 霰

See 練

Sinking
Lower.練⁴

7151

R. 霰

C. lyn

H. len

F. lieng

W. lie

N. lieñ

P. } lien

M. } lien

Y. liei

Same as 7141.

See 1669.

To pound; to hammer.

較金爲箔 to hammer out gold-leaf.

The Pride of India (*Melia azederach*, L.), also known as 苦楝子.川楝子 the fruit of *Melia Toosendan*, S. & Z., exported from Ssüch'uan as a drug.

To boil raw silk.

凍白坊 an establishment for bleaching raw silk.

To refine by melting, as metals.

煉糖 to refine sugar.

久煉成鋼 (iron) by a long process of refinement by fire becomes steel,—so is man purified and strengthened by affliction.

煉就 refined ready for use.

煉丹 to prepare the magic drug,—of immortality.

修煉 to cultivate the refining processes which lead to immortality; see 7152, and 4661.

To practise. To drill. To choose. Used with 7149, and 11,726. See 6924.

練習 to practise.

本事是在工夫裏練出來的 skill is got by practice.

練⁴

7151

Sz. lien

K. yöm

J. ren

A. lien, lien

Sinking
Lower.

尙欠歷練 to want more practice.

老練之人 an old hand at; a skilled workman; an expert.

練船 training-ships.

練兵 or 練軍 or 練武 to drill troops. See 9279.

練把式 to practise gymnastics.

練勁 to work up muscles.

練達 to practise; to become versed in; experienced.

於德語未甚精練 not very skilled in German colloquial.

練勇 or 練丁 or 團練 volunteer trainbands.

練閱 to hold a review of troops.

練時日 to choose a day.

練布 a coarse kind of cloth; sackcloth.

練服 coarse clothing; the dress worn after the first year's mourning.

將練爲衣 was about to make it into a garment.

練在一處 to collect together in one place,—as vessels at an anchorage.

練鵲 or 紫練 (male) or 白練 (female) or 拖白練 the Paradise fly-catcher (*Tchitrea paradisi*).長尾巴練 the blue tree-pie (*Urocissa sinensis*, L.).To smelt; to separate dross; to refine; to discipline. A chain. Used with 7150 (*q.v.*).

鍊金 to fuse gold.

鍊熟 to thoroughly heat,—as a bar of metal in a furnace.

千鎚百鍊 a thousand hammerings and a hundred firings,—as when tempering metal.

百鍊不輕 though many times fused, it does not lose weight,—of gold.

鍊成一片奇光 to be fused into a single beautiful ray,—of several ideas harmoniously combined.

鍊⁴

7152

修鍊成佛 to become a Buddha through a process of mental refinement.

鍊仙 to become an Immortal, as above.

鍊土生木 to cause earth to produce trees.

精鍊 to refine and refine, until perfect purity is obtained.

詞語精鍊 to reduce the words employed to a minimum, —as in essay-writing, or where terseness of expression is aimed at.

鍊句 to overdo terseness in style.

鍊魔 to expel evil spirits or passions.

鍊子 a chain.

一鍊串七粒 to make a chain of seven beads.

帶鍊 to be chained,—as a prisoner.

脫鍊 or 解鍊 to unchain.

恋

7153

Same as 7154.

戀⁴

7154

To feel attachment for; to dote on; to hanker after.

戀愛 or 戀慕 or 眷戀 or 意戀 to think fondly upon.

戀戀不捨 unable to part from,—as a dear friend or a precious thing.

相戀 mutually fond of.

戀土難移 fond of one's home and unwilling to leave it,—for foreign parts.

戀家 to be a stay-at-home.

戀職 too fond of office to be able to give it up,—as when old or infirm.

戀戰 to be unwilling to leave off fighting.

戀酒 over-fond of wine; sottish.

戀色 lecherous; given over to lust.

戀得住人 able to fascinate people.

戀頭 a tie (*fig.*); an attachment.

戀⁴

7155

R. 霰

See 戀

Sinking Lower.

憐²

7156

R. 先

C. *lyn*H. *len, lin*F. *ling, leing*W. *lie*N. *lieñ*P. } *lien*

M. }

Y. *liei*Sz. *lien*K. *rön*J. *ren*A. *lien*

Even Lower.

To make a thick paste or congee.

To pity; to sympathise with; to be fond of; to envy.

憐卹 or 憐閔 or 憐念 or 憐惜 to pity.

可憐 pitiable; have pity!—a beggar's cry. See below.

不堪憐 unworthy of pity.

同病相憐 fellow-sufferers pity one another.

萬望見憐 I implore your pity.

憐情 pity; from pity.

憐貧 to have pity on the poor.

憐愛 to have a regard for.

人憐巧語情遂重 people loved his clever talk and became much attached to him,—of a parrot.

乞憐 to ask for fondness,—as a fawning dog.

風憐目 the wind envies the human eye,—for although the wind travels fast, the eye travels faster and without moving.

毛色奇可憐 their plumage was wondrous and to be envied,—for its beauty.

LIN.

A forest; a grove; a clump of trees; hence, a grave (*see* 6605). A collection, as of phrases, books, etc.

林²

7157

R. 侵

C. *lên*H. *lin*F. *ling, v. lang*W. *ling*N. *ling*

P. }

M. } *lin*

Sz. }

Y. *ling*K. *nim, im*J. *rin*A. *lên*

Even Lower.

樹林 or 林木 or 林子 a forest.

僻處陰林 to retire to a dark forest,—as a hermit.

林下 in a wood; in the Han-lin College; in official life; in retirement.

林下何曾見一人 where would there be any one for official life?—if everybody went into retirement, as recommended by philosophers.

林²

7157

退歸林下 to give up official life and retire to one's home.

林下財主 a wealthy private gentleman,—residing at his ancestral home.

疎林晚照 the evening sun shining through the spaces between the trees.

獨木 (or 樹) 不成林 one tree does not make a forest.

林立 sticking up like trees in a forest,—*sc.* numerous. Often used of crowded masts of junks, and generally, (*e.g.*) of opium-dens, etc.

叢林 or 禪林 a Buddhist temple.

緣林山 a mountain in Hupeh, famous for brigands.

緣林客 brigands; robbers.

借徑於緣林 to join a band of robbers.

紫竹林 Purple Bamboo Grove,—the local name for the foreign settlement at Tientsin.

文林 the literary body.

瓊林宴 a feast given to successful competitors for the 3rd degree.

御林軍 the Imperial body-guard.

士者之林 or 士林 the body of literary men.

烟林 forest mists.

六林 a coffin,—from the six boards, not counting the ends, of which ordinary coffins are made. The best coffins are of four only.

奉送六林 coffins provided,—an undertaker's sign.

雙林 the twin Sâla trees under which Buddha died.

羽林軍 the stars $\delta \tau \upsilon \chi \psi \omega$ in Aquarius.

有林 fully; completely,—as of the performance of ceremonies.

上林 name of a 苑 park, begun under the 秦 Ch'in dynasty and extended by the Emperor 武帝 Wu Ti of the Han dynasty. See 9729.

林牙 name of the Han-lin College under the 遼 Liao dyn.

林蘭 *Magnolia obovata*, Thbg.

淋³

7158

R. 感寢

C. v. lēm, lēm,

lēm²

See 婪林

Rising Lower.

淋²

7159

R. 侵

P. lin, lün

See 林

Even Lower.

To drip; to fall in torrents; to soak. Used with 7164.

照頭淋 dripping on one's head.

山水淋淋 the mountain torrents poured down.

淋花 to sprinkle flowers.

淋濕 wet through,—as from rain.

淋的渾身濕的 his whole body soaked,—with rain.

淋一淋 to get a soaking.

淋漓 dripping; dropping.

淋了起來 began to drizzle.

淋透 soaked with rain.

Read *lin*⁴. To strain; to filter.

過過淋 to pass through a filter.

可淋以爲飲 it can be strained for drinking,—as wine, etc.

琳²

7160

R. 侵

See 林

Even Lower.

A precious stone; a gem.

琳國 a country near the Caspian Sea, which produced topazes.

古玩堆琳琅 to arrange curios and valuables.

淋²

7161

R. 侵

P. lin, lün

See 林

Even Lower.

Diseases of the bladder; gravel; stone.

五淋 five kinds of bladder disease.

砂淋 gravel.

石淋 stone.

血淋 bloody urine.

急淋 irritable bladder.

白淋 white deposit in urine.

淋閉不通 strangury.

筵²

7162

R. 侵

See 林

Even Lower.

筵²

7163

R. 寢

See 林

Rising Lower.

A variety of slender bamboo, known as 筵筵.

Incarvillea sinensis, Lam.

拂筵 (add to 3659) has been derived from *παλιον* = Byzantium; and recently, by E. Blochet, with 'Pάμν, as heard (à peu près comme *frum*) from the mouth of a Greek or a Persian. [For further on 大秦 see 10,470.]

霖²

7164

R. 侵

See 林

Even Lower.

Rain. Used with 7159.

凡雨自三日以往爲

霖 rain which continues for more than three days is called *lin*.

甘霖 refreshing rain.

愁霖 vexed with the long rain-fall.

用汝作霖雨 employ you to cause rain to fall,—to benefit the people.

霖以救旱 to cure drought by rain.

霖霖的 drenching,—as rain.

臨²

7165

R. 侵沁

F. ling, leing²
v. lieng,
lieng

See 林

Even and
Sinking
Lower.

To look down on; to sympathise with. To approach; near, of time or place; on the point of. To copy, as a picture; see 8064. The 19th Diagram. See 3663, 45.

自高臨下 to look down from a height.

臨下無戾 not to be harsh to subordinates.

持作臨眺之資 take it as a keepsake.

登臨 to mount an eminence; to climb a height.

臨御 to occupy the Throne; to govern. See 5462.

如臨深淵 (be cautious,) as though at the brink of a deep abyss.

臨²

7165

光臨茅舍 your brightness approaching my humble dwelling,—a conventional phrase for the visit of an equal or superior.

臨顧 or 臨存 to pay a visit.

邀臨存 to invite a person to call.

五福臨門 every happiness be yours! See 3707.

臨世 or 臨凡 to come down to earth; to mix with mortals. Used of supernatural beings.

親臨見 personal inspection.

臨摹 to copy drawings etc. [*Lin* is to copy from some model or drawing alongside; *mu* is to copy by means of tracing-paper.]

臨謂置紙在旁 *lin* means to place the paper alongside,—the object to be copied.

臨帖 to copy from a copy-slip.

臨的是那一家 which school (of calligraphy) do you follow?

應宋人臨本 it must be a copy by some artist of the Sung dynasty.

臨財毋苟得 when there is a chance of making money, be not unscrupulous.

臨症下藥 to make a diagnosis and administer medicines accordingly.

臨民 to be in contact with the people,—as rulers are; hence, to govern the people.

足以有臨也 fit to exercise sway.

臨朝 to come to Court,—of an Emperor or Empress giving audience.

臨行 on the point of starting.

臨事 when the matter is at hand; at the juncture or crisis.

臨事而懼 full of solicitude at the moment of carrying out an enterprise.

臨睡 before sleeping.

臨陣退縮 to turn tail on going into battle.

臨水 overlooking the water.

臨水人家 those who live near the same water,—neighbours.

臨街 abutting on the street.

臨²

7165

臨終 or 臨死 about to die;
at the point of death.

臨夜 at nightfall.

臨時悞事 to spoil an enter-
prise at the critical moment.

出於臨時 impromptu.

臨大節 at a great crisis; in
an emergency.

臨急 or 臨忙 in a hurry.

臨來 about to come.

臨了兒 at last; after all; at
the end.臨安 old name of 杭州
Hang-chou.Read *lin*⁴. To weep; to
wail.

哀臨 to wail over.

臨³

7166

R. 寢
See 林
Rising Lower.

葬

7167

Same as 7174.

憐³

7168

R. 軫
See 葬
Rising Lower.剝²

7169

R. 眞
See 葬
Even Lower.嶙²

7170

R. 軫眞
See 葬
Even and
Rising Lower.

Precipitous; rugged.

山勢嶙峋 the configuration
of the hills irregular. See 4866.
Used of a man's disposition;
see 63.漣²

7171

R. 眞
See 葬
Even Lower.櫟⁴

7172

R. 軫震
See 葬
Sinking and
Rising Lower.湣²

7173

R. 眞
See 葬
Even Lower.燐²

7174

R. 眞震
C. *lun*
H. *lin*
F. } *ling*
W. }
N. }
P. } *lin*
M. }
Sz. }
Y. *ling*
K. *nin*
J. *rin*
A. *lên*
Even Lower.獐²

7175

R. 眞
See 葬
Even Lower.璘²

7176

R. 眞
See 葬
Even Lower.嶙²

7177

R. 眞
See 葬
Even Lower.Water flowing; mountain
streams. Used for 7180.車聲漣漣 the rumbling noise
of carts.A tree found in Kiang-
nan, the bark of which is
used as a dye.櫟木 a tree which has not yet
been identified.Mountain streams. Name
of a river.

金湣 a place in Annam.

A flitting light; a will-
o'-the-wisp, as seen over
battle-fields.走燐飛螢 (over the graves)
the will-o'-the-wisp moves and
the firefly flits by.鬼火燐燐 the ghost-lights
(emanations from dead bodies)
flit about.人血爲燐 human blood
causes will-o'-the-wisp fires.An animal between a
dog and a tiger, covered
with scales; a manis. The
noise of barking.獐 (or 麟) 蹄 a District in
Korea.Veined, as marble and
other stones.縑璘 black streaks or veins,—
in jade.

A raised path.

磷⁴

7178

R. 眞震
See 葬
Even and
Sinking
Lower.磷⁴

7179

R. 震
See 吝
Sinking
Lower.輶²

7180

R. 眞震
See 葬
Even Lower.遴²

7181

R. 震
C. *lun*
F. *ling, leing*
W. *ling*
P. *lin*
Y. *ning*
K. *nin*
J. *rin*
A. *lên*
Sinking Lower
Irregular.鄰²

7182

R. 眞
See 葬
Even Lower.

To rub; to grind.

磨而不磷 to grind but not
to reduce the thickness.病骨磷磷 disease has re-
duced him to a bag of bones.Read *lin*². Water flow-
ing over stones. Same as
7171. Used for 7176.

A firefly.

The rumbling of wheels.
A threshold. Used with
7182. See 7002.有車輶輶 the chariots come
rumbling along.

戶輶 a threshold; a door-sill.

To choose; to select for
appointment.

遴選 to choose.

遴派 to select and depute.

遴才 to choose talented men.

遴員任理 to select an official
to be entrusted with manage-
ment.Read *lin*⁴. Difficult.不可以遴 you must not
(shirk) because it is difficult.Near; neighbouring;
neighbours.

近鄰 near; neighbouring.

鄰人 or 鄰右 a neighbour.

比鄰而居 were neighbours.

鄰封 neighbouring places.

鄰國 neighbouring States.

死生相與鄰 life and death
neighbouring,—death staring one
in the face.鄰里 or 鄉鄰 the neighbour-
hood.

鄰²

7182

鄰里來觀 the neighbours came to have a look.

察實, 莫過鄰里 if you want the truth about a man, there is no better place than his own neighbourhood,—where of course he is well known.

家中不和, 鄰里欺 family quarrels ensure bad treatment by neighbours.

鄰舍 or 隔鄰 or 鄰壁 one's next-door neighbours.

分家三年成鄰舍 three years after a family split, its members are neighbours,—and nothing more.

合著三鄰四舍 accompanied by the neighbours.

睦乃四鄰 be on good terms with your neighbours.

不幸與君子爲鄰 it was a sad day when I became your neighbour.

洽比其鄰 they assemble their neighbours.

德不孤, 必有鄰 virtue is not left solitary: (he who practises it) will have neighbours.

昔孟母擇鄰處 of old, Mencius' mother chose her dwelling-place with reference to its neighbourhood,—and the influences likely to be thus exerted upon her son.

遠親不如近鄰 better is a neighbour that is near than a brother that is far off.

罵不開的近街鄰 neighbours whom cursing won't get rid of,—it is better therefore to be sparing of curses.

鄰於瀆 bordering on boredom.

Same as 7182.

隣

7183

隣

7184

R. 震 眞

See 吝

Sinking Lower.

鱗²

7185

R. 眞

H. 眞

See 鱗

Even Lower.

The scales of a fish; scaly; overlapping. See 13,812. The leaves of the pine-tree.

鱗部 or 鱗類 or 鱗物 scaly creatures,—a division of the animal kingdom.

鱗次 in regular rows, like a fish's scales.

批^{p'ieh} 鱗 or 逆 鱗 to stroke a fish's scales the wrong way,—to criticise or remonstrate with the Emperor. See 13,321.

魚鱗鱗兮勝予 what a number of fishes he has sent me!

魚鱗天 a mackerel sky,—means wind if not rain.

魚鱗冊 a land register for purposes of taxation.

風細水鱗 a gentle breeze and the water in scales,—i.e. ripples.

鱗文——如眞 each leaf [of the pine-tree] was exactly like a real one as to its markings (veins).

巨口細鱗 large mouth and small fins,—a species of *Labrax*.金鱗甲 a species of perch (*Holocentrum albo-rubrum*).青鱗 a species of herring (*Clupea tsingleena*).長腰鱗 *Clupea nymphaea*.

The female of the 麒麟 1044, or unicorn; emblem of an illustrious posterity. See 靈 7222.

西狩獲麟 some western hunters captured a 麟,—with these words end the Spring and Autumn Annals.

獲麟絕筆 at the capture of the 麟, (Confucius) ceased to write,—as above.

麟之所以爲麟者以德不以形 the unicorn is a unicorn by virtue not of shape, but of the Truth,—of which it is the material embodiment.

麟趾呈祥 may the unicorn's hoof bring you good luck!—i.e. an illustrious posterity. See 1843.

麟²

7186

麟之角 the unicorn's horn,—which is soft at the end, betokening a love of peace. Also, the sons of an Emperor.

麟之定 the unicorn's forehead,—with which it does not butt.

Same as 7174.

To shiver with cold or fear. Used with 7190.

慘凜 cool; cold, as spring water.

凜冽 piercingly cold.

凜遵 tremblingly obey!—a phrase inserted at the end of official proclamations.

威風凜凜 of awe-inspiring presence,—as a stern ruler.

凜然 stern; severe.

主奴之分^{fen}至今凜然 the rôles of master and slave have always been based on severity.A government granary. Also read *ling*³.

倉廩 a public granary.

廩膳生 or 廩生 salaried Licentiate,—a 秀才 *hsiu-ts'ai* who receives a grant from the public funds. A certain number are admitted annually to this position.

廩祿 the grant to a salaried Licentiate, as above.

補廩 to be enrolled among the salaried Licentiates.

廩保 the guarantee of a salaried Licentiate, which is necessary to the competitor for the first degree.

To fear; to tremble at. Used with 7188.

懍之慎之 tremble! beware!—a phrase used at the end of proclamations.

隣

7187

凜³

7188

R. 寢

H. 眞

See 凜

Rising Lower.

廩³

7189

R. 寢

H. 眞

See 凜

Rising Lower.

懍³

7190

R. 寢

H. 眞

See 凜

Rising Lower.

棟³
7191

R. 寢
See 稟
Rising Lower.

The cross-beams in a roof, which support the rafters. The combing round the hatches of a ship.

棟椽 cross-beams and rafters.

蘭⁴
7192

R. 震
F. *leing, neing*
See 客
Sinking Lower.

A rush, used for making mats. Anciently, a Department in Kueichou; now a township in Ssüch'uan.

馬蘭花 *Iris ensata*, Thbg.

蘭石 stones to be rolled down upon besiegers of a city.

心存慕蘭 to nourish a desire for Lin,—i.e. to borrow a distinguished name, as Ssü-ma Hsiang-ju borrowed that of Lin Hsiang-ju.

久懷慕蘭 I have long wished to know you.

躡⁴
7193

R. 震
W. *ling*
See 蘭
Sinking Lower.

A cart-rut. To run over; to collide with.

蹂躡 to trample under foot.

何堪如此蹂躡 how can one stand being treated in this arbitrary fashion?

吝⁴
7194

R. 震
C. *lun*
H. *lin*
F. *leing*
W. *ling*
N. *ling*
P. *lin*
M. *lin*
Y. *ling*
Sz. *lin*
K. *nin*
J. *rin*
A. *len*
Sinking Lower.

Stingy; miserly; sparing of. To regret; to repent.

吝嗇 or 吝惜 stingy; sparing of.

貪吝 to be avaricious.

君子不吝財 the superior man is not parsimonious.

吝步 to be chary of one's steps,—as an infrequent visitor.

幸勿吝玉 pray do not be chary of your jade (footsteps),—do not decline to come. See 1352.

悔吝 to repent.

恪⁴
7195

Same as 7194.

磨⁴
7196

Same as 7186.

賃⁴
7197

R. 沁
C. *yên*
H. *nyin*
F. *cing*
N. *zing*
P. *lin*
M. *lin*
Y. *jên*
K. *nim*
J. *djin, nin*
A. *nyên*
Sinking Lower.

To rent; to lease.

賃房子 to rent a house.

租賃 to hire; to take on lease.

招賃 to advertise to let.

永賃 to lease in perpetuity.

出賃 to let; to lease.

賃作 hired himself out to work.

賃作食 hired himself as cook.

悵⁴
7198

Same as 7194.

LING.

令⁴
7199

R. 敬青
庚

C. *ling*
H. *lin*
F. *ling, leing, v. liang*
W. *ling*
N. *ling*
P. *ling*
M. *lin*
Y. *ling*
Sz. *ling*
K. *ryōng, yōng*
J. *rei, riō*
A. *ling, v. laing*
Sinking and Even Lower.

An order; a command; to bid; to tell; to cause. Worthy; good; honourable; used as a term of respect; insinuating. A District Magistrate.

號令 an order; a command.

嚴令 a stringent rule.

敕令 or 下令 or 發令 to issue commands.

王下令曰 the king issued an order, saying....

著爲令 "by order."

令旗 a flag used to direct the movements of troops.

令箭 an arrow with a small triangular flag attached, bestowed by the Emperor as a token of the authority vested in the holder thereof.

令甲 or 甲令 fixed law.

甲令煌煌 the laws brightly manifest.

行令 to carry out a command. Also, to make a rule,—as for forfeits at a drinking-party.

令出惟行 the order once given will be carried out without fail.

酒令嚴如軍令 our drinking-rules are as strict as martial law.

譬字四書一句爲令 a sentence from the Four Books, containing the word *p'i*, being called for.

令⁴
7199

三令五申 repeated orders and injunctions.

禁烟令嚴 the orders against opium-smoking are very strict.

令他來 bid him come.

令人 to give orders.

令人生氣 enough to make one angry.

我無令人 not a good man among us.

亦令杜詩無味 it would also cause Tu [Fu]'s poem to be without point.

令節 a time; a festival.

時令 a season.

封東嶽時令 was appointed Guardian of Mt. T'ai,—in Shantung.

現屆伏令 it is now the summer season.

冬令 the winter season.

令名 a good reputation.

令德壽豈 (*k'ai*³) may they be happy in their excellent virtue to old age!

莫不令儀 every one of them of excellent deportment.

高朗令終 high and brilliant, leading to a good end.

令聞不已 his fame is without end.

令聞令望 a subject of praise, a source of hope,—to the people.

令尊 your father.

令堂 your mother.

令祖 your ancestors.

令孫 your grandchild.

令公 your Grace; also, your son. A title given to the great general Kuo Tzū-i, who was 中書令, President of the Council.

令女 or 令愛 your daughter.

巧言令色 fine words and an insinuating countenance.

令尹 the Prime Minister in a Feudal State.

令長 (*chang*³) the title of a District Magistrate under the 秦 Ch'in dynasty.

縣令 or 大令 a District Magistrate.

令⁴
7199

李令 District Magistrate Li.
令史 secretaries under the Han and other dynasties, of subordinate rank but entitled to wear 朱衣 red robes, etc.

Read *ling*². See 7548.

盧令令 *ling ling* cry the hounds.

脊令 the wagtail.

Read *lien*².

令居 a District in Kansuh under the Han dynasty.

伶²
7200

R. 青
C. *ling*
H. *lang*
F. }
N. } *ling*
P. }
M. *lin*
Y. } *ling*
Sz. }
K. *yöng*
J. *rei, riō*
A. *ling*
Even Lower.

Clever; active. Lonely. A musician.

伶俐 clever. See 6886.

此乃天生伶俐 this is natural (not acquired) cleverness.

伶牙俐齒 having the gift of the gab; glib; fluent.

伶便 or 伶分 active; sprightly.

伶仃 lonely; disconsolate.

伶式伶仃 tottering; staggering.

伶人 a musician.

伶官 the bandmaster.

伶使 a servant.

圜²
7201

R. 青
H. *lang*
See 令
Even Lower.

A prison.

應禁圜圜 ought to be imprisoned.

仲春省圜圜 in mid-spring examine the gaols.

拾²
7202

R. 青
See 令
Even Lower.

To raise; to lift.

拾起一桶水 to draw a bucket of water.

拾着頭皮子幹 to raise one's scalp in doing anything, — to do it with fear and trembling.

拾他一把 to give him a helping hand.

桮²
7203

R. 青
See 令
Even Lower.

Eurya japonica, Thbg., the ashes of which are used in dyeing.

泠²
7204

R. 青
See 令
Even Lower.

A small affluent of the Yang-tsze in Kiangsu; the name of several other rivers. Clear. [To be distinguished from 冷 6869.]

冷水 a river in Hunan.

冷濕 to damp; to moisten.

冷洽 sound of running water.

玲²
7205

R. 青
H. *lang*
See 令
Even Lower.

The tinkling of stone ornaments.

玲瓏 elegant; regular in appearance; (of fine work) carved à jour; openwork. See 9658.

玲瓏望秋月 and gaze through it (a crystal blind) at the autumn moon.

花開得玲瓏 what a beautiful flower! — alluding to its regular formation.

宮觀何玲瓏 how splendid its palaces and temples!

屈曲玲瓏 winding about in all directions, — of ramifying corridors.

玲瓏儀 a skeleton armillary sphere.

玲瓏閣 (*kao*) the bell-tower at Tientsin.

甌²
7206

R. 青
See 令
A. *läng, ling*
Even Lower.

A long-necked jar. A concave tile.

甌甌 a water jar with perforated ears through which a cord can be passed. Also, tiles.

故事甌甌, 甌以純綠 therefore we re-tiled it, enamelling the tiles a pure green colour.

如建 *chien*³ 甌 like (water) pouring from the tiles, — in a rush; easily.

建甌之勢 the appearance of a slope, — in configuration of land. Also, a coign of vantage.

筥²
7207

R. 青
See 令
Even Lower.

A bamboo tray.

筥筥 a basket used by fishermen.

羚²
7208

R. 青
See 令
Even Lower.

A species of antelope (*Antelope caudata*, A. M. Edw.), resembling the chamois.

羚羊角 antelope-horns, — used as a medicine.

翎²
7209

R. 青
H. *lang*
See 令
Even Lower.

A feather; a wing; a plume.

翎子 a feather.

戴翎子 to wear a feather, as below.

翎隻 the feather worn at the back of the hat, granted as a decoration to deserving officials under the present dynasty. See 孔 6605.

三眼花翎 the triple-eyed peacock feather, — conferred on Imperial princes and nobles, or for the most signal military achievements.

雙眼花翎 the double-eyed peacock feather, — conferred on high or very meritorious officials.

單眼花翎 the single-eyed peacock feather, — commonly conferred for distinction in the public service, and even obtainable by purchase.

藍翎 or 老鵝翎 the Blue Plume or Crow Feather, — worn by the rank and file of the Imperial Guard, and conferred upon military officials below the 6th degree of rank.

藍翎侍衛 subaltern of the Guards, wearing the plain blue feather.

拔翎 to deprive of the feather, — for official misconduct.

翎筒子 or 翎管 (or 簪) the jade tube which holds the end of the feather where it is fastened to the hat.

箭翎 the feather on an arrow.

翎扇 feather fans.

兼長翎毛 she was also good at painting.

聆²
7210

R. 青
H. *lang*
See 令
Even Lower.

To hear; to apprehend.

聆悉 to fully understand; to make oneself acquainted with, — the contents of a letter.

聆教 to hear a person's teaching, — a conventional phrase used when accepting an invitation, etc.

聆²

7210

得聆雅教 to hear your excellent counsels.

耳聆心悅 the ear hears and the heart is charmed.

耳聽聆聆 the ear hearing clearly.

聆²

7211

R. 青

C. v. *lang*F. v. *lang*

See 令

Even Lower.

苓²

7212

R. 青

H. *lin, lang*

See 令

Even Lower.

A tuber; a fungus. See 3695. [To be distinguished from 苓 2106.]

雲苓 the Yunnan root.

猪苓 or 豨苓 a tuberiform fungus found growing on liquidambar roots above ground, and used as a drug.

苓耳 *Xanthium strumarium*, L.蛉²

7213

R. 青

H. *lin, lang*

See 令

Even Lower.

A flying insect, like a mosquito.

白蛉子 the venomous sand-fly common in the north of China during the hot season.

蜻蛉 a dragon-fly.

蜻蛉國 the dragon-fly kingdom,—Japan, so called from its shape on the map.

衿³

7214

R. 梗

See 領

Rising Lower.

Underclothes.

繞衿 a bride's apparel.

鈴²

7215

R. 青

C. *ling, v.*H. *ling, leng*F. *ling, v. ling*

See 令

Even Lower.

A bell with a clapper (see 2893); a hand-bell. See 3336.

銅鈴 a brass bell.

鈴鐺 a hand-bell.

鈴鐺似的 bell-shaped; globular.

脚指頭上掛鈴鐺, 走

鈴²

7215

一步響一步 like hanging bells on one's toes: noise at every step,—or, by understanding 想 for 響, reflect upon every step you take.

鈴下入言 the gatekeeper went in to report.

鈴子 or 鈴兒 a gong with swinging knobs, twirled by pedlars to attract attention.

串鈴 a metal ring twirled on a stick and used by itinerant doctors.

風鈴 a bell with a clapper, hung at the corners of temples etc., to frighten away birds. Sometimes used for 鐵馬; see 7876.

馬鈴 a brass bell with an iron clapper, fastened to the collar of a horse, mule, etc. Also known as 花鈴 and 響鈴.

好說而不見諸仲尼

說鈴也 Confucius did not indulge in petty trifling.

鈴轅 your yamên,—to a Viceroy or Governor.

馬兜鈴 capsules of *Aristolochia Kämpferi*, Willd., used as a medicine.鈴兒花 *Enkianthus quinqueflorus*, L.

鈴釘 name of a kind of spear.

金鈴子 the fruit of *Melia Azederach*, L. See 7148.零²

7216

R. 青先

C. *ling, leng*H. *lang*F. *ling, v. ling*

W. }

N. } *ling*

P. }

Y. }

M. } *lin, ling*

Sz. }

K. *ryōng*J. *rei*A. *ling*

Even Lower.

Fractional; broken up; individual. To fall, as rain, tears, dew, etc. Used to express cypher or nought in a numerical series; hence, remainder; residue.

零碎 or 零星 fragmentary; miscellaneous.

零碎銀 broken silver,—i.e. parts of a "shoe." Such pieces are of irregular shapes and weights, and are used as small change.

零星閒見 scattered; dispersed; fragmentary, as the remains of a text.

抹零 to strike out or omit fractions.

零錢 small change.

零²

7216

零雨 fine rain.

靈雨既零 when the good rains had fallen.

零物 odds and ends.

零落 the fall of the leaf; stripped bare; poverty-stricken; fragmentary; incomplete.

朝華之草夕而零落 the grass that blooms in the morn is withered by evening.

家道零落 the family is dispersed.

零丁 solitary; lonely; without friends. See also 11,253.

不要零賣 do not sell them one by one.

零抽 to collect *likin* in separate amounts, viz. not in a lump sum.零賧兒 notes for smaller sums than ten *tiao*.

零露漙兮 heavily laden with dew.

一百零一 one hundred, no tens, and one,—101.

二兩零二分 two taels, no mace, and two candareens,—Tls. 2.02.

零餘 a remainder; a surplus.

一千有零 over a thousand.

Read *lien*². A western tribe.鴿²

7217

R. 青

See 令

Even Lower.

A wagtail; a lark.

百鴿 the Mongolian lark (*Melanoorypha mongolica*).

角鴿 the sky-lark.

齡²

7218

R. 青

H. *lin, lang*

See 令

Even Lower.

The front teeth; a person's age. See 1871.

齡苗 of tender years.

壽齡 old age.

克享遐齡 may you attain length of years!

妙齡 or 少齡 or 冲齡 young; youthful.

妙齡幾何 how old are you? —to a soldier.

未嘗問及年齡 had never asked the age,—of a boy.

十齡童子 a lad of ten.

領³

7219

R. 梗

C. ling

H. liang

F. ling, liang

W.

N.

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K. yǒng

J. rei, riō

A. laing

Rising Lower.

The throat (*see* 10,014); the collar. Numerative of coats, jackets, mats, etc. To receive. To direct; to lead.

引領 to stretch out the neck,—in expectation.

首領 head and neck. Also, a head eunuch.

保得首領 to save one's neck.

領袖 collar and sleeve; a manager; a president. *See* 4683; 7940.

人之領袖 a leader of men.

領衣子 the pieces put down the front and back of a coat to keep the collar in position.

立領 a standing collar.

領條 the stiff stuff that binds the neck of a coat.

領子 or 領緣 or 風領 a collar; a necktie.

拖領 or 護領 the round collar on a woman's dress.

木條領 the wooden necktie,—the cangue.

一領馬褂 a riding-jacket.

收領 or 承領 to receive. [The second is also to undertake.]

領謝 to receive with thanks.

領教 or 領旨 to receive instructions.

沒 (or 未) 領教 I have not received your instructions,—a conventional phrase used in the sense of "may I enquire.....?" *e.g.* your name, the speaker having already communicated his own.

領命 to receive a command.

具領 to duly receive from a superior.

領狀 anau thorisation to receive; a receipt.

領受 to suffer; to bear.

領賞 to be rewarded.

領略 to try; experience; to catch the idea.

足領 I have sufficiently received,—your favours, etc.

心領 to receive a thing in spirit,—as a present which one returns, taking the will for the deed.

領³

7219

領回 to receive back,—as a deposit, etc.

領獲 to receive into one's possession.

領取 or 領執 or 領出來 to take out,—as a certificate or other document.

領帖 or 領單 or 領照 to receive a pass or permit.

赴關請領 to go to the Customs and apply to clear goods.

領洗 to receive baptism.

領事官 a term adopted as the equivalent of Consul. *See* 4683.

總領事官 a Consul-General.

副領事官 Vice Consul.

領袖領事官 Senior Consul.

領事團體 the Consular Body.

總領 a superintendent; to superintend; to be in command.

帶領 to lead; to guide.

帶領引見 to introduce to the Emperor.

領催 a quartermaster.

領港 a pilot.

以致木料橫飛碰傷

領港華人 the result being that a Chinese pilot was wounded by a splinter.

領結 a certificate of identity and travelling allowance, given to Bannermen when going to Peking to be examined, etc.

領票 to receive a certificate or other document.

領死 to invite death,—*e.g.* by folly.

領訖 to have received all.

領悉 to receive and read; to note the contents of.

領下 to receive from a superior.

領情 to receive kindness; to be favoured.

不領人情 not to receive favours from people.

領罰 to be fined.

領兵 to lead troops.

領惡而全好者歟 restrain the evil and all will be well.

領³

7219

領善黜惡 to accept the good and reject the bad.

領諾 to agree to; to assent.

本領 ability.

領錄 to make a note of; to record.

領悟 to comprehend; to grasp. *See* 5455.

領銜之員 the head of an official mission.

此處一帶係中國領

海 the waters hereabouts are under the jurisdiction of China.

既為爾之領海 since these waters are under your jurisdiction.....

嶺³

7220

R. 梗

H. liang, liang

F. liang

See 領

Rising Lower.

A mountain range; a pass.

嶺頭 or 嶺表 the highest peak in a range.

山嶺 ranges of mountains.

蔥嶺 the Onion Range,—between Ladak and Tibet.

梅嶺 the Plum Range,—in the north-east of Kuangtung.

嶺南 south of the (Plum) Range,—a term used for Kuangtung and Kuangsi.

分水嶺 a watershed.

霽²

7221

R. 青

See 令

Even Lower.

Drops of rain; to fall in drops.

靈²

7222

R. 青

C. ling, leng

H. lin, liang

F. ling, v. lüing

See 令

Even Lower.

Spiritual; divine; supernatural; efficacious; having the powers of a medium (*see* 12,735); response; obedience to (*see* 4912); expression. A coffin with a body in it. A Department in Kansuh.

靈魂 the soul.

靈臺 name of a famous tower built by Wên Wang; also used of the Observatory in Peking; the seat of intelligence; the mind.

靈²
7222

三靈 the sun, moon, and stars.

四靈 the four supernatural creatures, — the unicorn, phoenix, tortoise, and dragon.

生而爲英, 死而爲靈 by birth a hero, and by death a god.

賴天之靈 to trust in God.
See 5106.

聖靈 a term used by foreign missionaries for the Holy Spirit.

靈爽 the spirit of a dead Emperor.

陰靈 spirits of the dead.

先靈 one's ancestors.

生靈 living beings.

素著靈異 continually manifested his supernatural power.

冀有靈應 in the hope of some spiritual manifestation, — as in response to a prayer.

無錢不靈 without money, no response, — as in spirit consultations, lawsuits, etc.

無錢話不靈 the remarks of a poor man are without point.

靈驗 a miracle.

以赫厥靈 showing how wonderful he would be.

威靈顯赫 manifesting his awful power, — as a god.

水不在深, 有龍則靈 it is not the depth of water, but the presence of a dragon, which makes it spiritual.

一靈萬感 the supernatural power of one god affects a vast number of people.

非相法不靈也 it was not that physiognomical science was at fault.

明靈 clever; intelligent; spiritual.

靈便 handy; convenient.

靈機 a clever contrivance.

靈巧 subtle; ingenious.

靈性 of a magical or supernatural nature; (of animals) intelligent.

靈物 a charm; a magic thing.

靈秀 exquisite; refined.

靈藥 efficacious drugs.

靈²
7222

靈關 the subtle passages, — one to each joint.

靈捷 quickness.

靈氣 motive agency; force; soul; subtle influences, such as some localities are held to exercise; supernatural power.

無靈變 having no versatility.

靈雨既零 when the good rains had fallen.

靈通 communicating with each other.

其人通靈 the man was a medium, or spiritualist.

靈偃蹇兮 the medium began to posture, — when he felt the influence of the spirit.

巨靈 a river god, who is supposed to have divided a mountain with his hands and feet, the two parts forming the modern 華山 Hua Shan and 首陽山 Shou-yang Shan.

向靈前四拜 made four obeisances towards the coffin (containing the corpse). See 3350.

靈輜 the chair in which the tablet of a dead man is carried.

靈牌 or 靈位 the tablet which is placed before a coffin intimating that there is a corpse present.

扶靈還籍 to accompany a parent's coffin back to one's ancestral home.

恭奠靈 to reverently pour out a libation to the dead.

靈丹 the drug of immortality; the elixir of life.

櫺²
7223

R. 青

H. lin
P. lêng, ling

See 令

Even Lower.

灋²
7224

R. 青

See 令

Even Lower.

鄴²
7225

R. 青

See 令

Even Lower.

醕²
7226

R. 青

See 令

Even Lower.

麴²
7227凌²
7228

R. 蒸

See 陵

Even Lower.

A District in the south-east of Hunan. [Correctly written 鄴.]

A kind of liqueur, called 醕 醕, made in Hunan.
See 7384.

Same as 7208.

Ice; pure; chaste. To oppress; to insult. To rise; to advance; to aspire to. [To be distinguished from 凌 7230.]

凌室 or 凌陰 an ice-pit.

凌絲 an icicle.

凌波 chaste eyes.

凌虐 or 凌逼 or 凌厲 to treat cruelly; to oppress.

凌辱 to insult.

凌弱 to oppress the weak.

凌顏遂軌 rising and descending according to its route, — of the flying car which came to China B.C. 1766; see 6583.

不敢凌節而施也 not daring to skip any intermediate steps.

凌霄 or 凌雲 to mount to the clouds; to rise high.

凌空 towering on high; to guess; mere speculation.

言訖凌空而去 when she had finished speaking, she soared up out of sight.

凌晨 early in the morning.

凌遲 the ignominious slashing or so-called "lingering death," which properly consists of dismemberment by twenty-four cuts before the *coup de grâce*, but is practically confined to a few slashes followed quickly by decapitation. See 1986.

那婦人問了凌遲 the woman was condemned to the lingering death.

凌²

7228

子毆父每殺者凌遲
處 *ch'u³* 死 children who kill
their parents are punished with
the lingering death.

凌烟閣 a kind of national
Valhalla, under the T'ang dy-
nasty. [In A.D. 643, twenty-four
portraits of meritorious officials
were painted for this gallery by
Yen Li-pên.]

德著凌烟 his merit was in-
scribed in the Hall of Worthies.

六月凌 *Euonymus Sieboldia-*
nus, Bl., and *E. Thunbergianus*,
Bl.

凌²

7229

R. 徑蒸

See 陵

Sinking and
Even Lower.凌²

7230

R. 蒸

See 陵

Even Lower.

凌²

7231

R. 蒸

See 陵

J. rō, rīō

Even Lower.

綾²

7232

R. 蒸

See 陵

Even Lower.

菱²

7233

R. 蒸

F. ling, v. leing

See 陵

Even Lower.

The water-chestnut
(*Trapa*).

菱角 the water-chestnut (*Trapa*
bispinosa, Roxb., and *T. natans*,
L.).

鐵菱角 *Trapella sinensis*, Oliv.

菱²

7233

菱花 blossoms of the water-
chestnut.

菱花米 kernel of the water-
chestnut.

菱華 or 菱花鏡 a toilet
looking-glass.

菱粉 flour made from the roots
of the water-chestnut.

菱鷄 the egret. See 1684.

輦²

7234

R. 蒸

See 陵

Even Lower.

陵²

7235

R. 蒸

C. ling

H. lin

F. N.

W. } ling

P. } ling

Y. } ling

Sz. } ling

M. lin

K. ning

J. rīō

A. lāng

Even Lower.

A cart-rut. See 7002.

輦輦 to trample down; to
destroy.

輦輦 the rumbling of carts.

A high mound; a tomb.
To desecrate; to insult.
Used with 7228.

丘陵 a mound; a hillock.

墳陵 a raised mound; a tope.

武陵 warrior's tomb,—an old
name for Hangchow. Also, a
name for the allegorical Peach-
blossom Fountain of T'ao Ch'ien,
because said to have been dis-
covered by a man of Wu-ling
in Hunan.

皇陵 or 陵寢 or 陵塚
Imperial tombs.

五陵 the tombs of five Emperors
of the Han dynasty, viz. 高帝,

惠帝, 景帝, 武帝, 昭

帝, at 長陵, 安陵, 陽

陵, 茂陵, 平陵, respect-
ively. Also, a name for Ch'ang-an.

十三陵 the tombs of the
thirteen Emperors of the Ming
dynasty who were buried near
Peking.

孝陵 the Ming tombs at Nan-
king.

金陵 and 秣陵 old names for
Nanking.

携金至陵 took some money
with him and went to Nanking.

虜之愚陵可想 he could
picture to himself the foolish
desecration practised by the
rebels.

侵陵 to invade; to usurp.

陵輦 to oppress. See 7234.

陵²

7235

陵波 to walk on the water.

陵然上角欲露 to lift up
one's horn on high to show it.

陵遲 to lapse; to decay; see 7228.

陵夷 to go downward; to de-
teriorate; decadence.

明自嘉靖以來陵夷

不可言矣 from the reign
of Chia Ching onwards, the
decline of the Ming dynasty
beggars all description.

陵霄 or 陵若 *Tecoma grandi-*
flora, Del.

A dace.

土鯪魚 a kind of dace
(*Leuciscus molitorcella*), reared in
ponds.

黃尾鯪 the yellow-tail dace
(*Leuciscus xanthurus*).

鯪鯪 the scaly ant-eater.

An allowance of grain
given to students.

稟俸 salary; stipend.

Read *pin³*. To receive
commands. [Now com-
monly written 稟 and read
ping³; see 9304.]

See 7188.

See 7189.

Separate; apart; distinct;
another; besides. [To be
distinguished from 另 6299.]

另居 to live separate.

另外 over and above; extra;
besides.

另自 or 另行 by oneself;
isolated; apart.

名另具 my name is separately
stated,—a formula attached to
a letter which contains the card
of the writer.

另項 another kind of.

鯪²

7236

R. 蒸

C. leng

See 陵

Even Lower.

稟²

7237

R. 錦寢

See 稟

Rising Lower.

凜²

7238

廩²

7239

另⁴

7240

R. 敬

H. lang

F. leing

See 令

K. yōng

J. rei, rīō

A. laing²

Sinking

Lower.

另⁴

7240

另欸 a separate item.

另日 another day.

另換船載 to tranship,—as cargo.

另立合同 to make another contract,—in place of one already existing.

另照 having a separate certificate.

另冊 a separate list or table, of items, etc.

另有多少 how many are there over?

另有一家 there is another family or class.

那可另是一說 that's another story.

另眼相看 to regard with other eyes than usual,—with unusual favour.

另擬 to propose further (or separately) to.....

另有擬作 to propose or submit a separate treatment,—e.g. of a theme for an essay.

另定 or 另議 to make a special arrangement.

另院別室 in a different part of the house.

另加 additional.

LIO.

畧

7241

See 7564.

略

7242

Same as 7564.

流²

7243

R. 尤

See 流

Even Lower.

琉²

7244

R. 尤

See 流

Even Lower.

A precious stone.

琉璃 an opaque glass-like substance, used for making cups, vases, bangles, etc.; strass. See

玻 9333.

琉璃瓦 glazed tiles.

琉²

7244

琉璃珠 glass beads; swell-mobsmen.

琉璃毬兒 a glass marble; a slippery customer.

移我琉璃榻出置前

牕下 take my glass couch and place it outside my front window.

琉璃廠 the name of a famous book-street in Peking.

琉璃佛 (or 王) Vaidūrya Buddha,—worshipped in China as a god of healing.

點琉璃 light the water-lamp,—a cup of oil floating on water.

吠 (or 毗) 琉璃 beryl; lapis lazuli.

琉球國 the Lewchew (or Loo-choo) Islands,—divided into 大

Greater and 小 Lesser, and first

mentioned under the Sui dynasty, 6th cent A.D.

琉球物 Lewchew goods,—used in a contemptuous sense of things which are not durable; Brummagem.

Sulphur. See 5128.

硫³

7245

R. 尤

P. v. Liung

See 流

Even Lower.

硫磺 brimstone.

硫磺粉 flowers of sulphur.

硫磺强水 sulphuric acid.

琉²

7246

Same as 7247.

旒²

7247

R. 尤

See 流

Even Upper.

Fringes of pearls on crowns or diadems. A streamer; a pennant.

冕旒 crown gems, as above.

旗旒 streamers attached to banners.

流²

7248

R. 尤

C. lau

H. liu

F. liu, v. lau

W. N.

P. liu

M. Sz.

To flow, as water; to spread abroad; to circulate; to move about. A class; a set; a kind.

流出來 to flow out.

流水 running water; to flow.

流水話 trifling talk; smoothly-flowing language.

流²

7248

Y. liū

K. yu

J. riū, ru

A. liu

Even Lower.

流水對 words which ought to, but do not, balance some preceding words in a verse.

流水高山 sympathetic appreciation,—from the story of

俞伯牙 Yü Po-ya and his

rustic friend 鍾子期 Chung

Tzū-ch'í, the latter of whom

could tell when the lute of the

former expressed the "flowing

of water" or the "height of

mountains."

東南流注于江 it flows south-east into the Yang-tsze.

流支 rivulets; the head-waters of a river.

流血 to bleed.

流汗 to sweat.

流眼淚 to let fall tears.

流通 to flow freely through.

和而流 to swim with the stream.

和而不流 to agree with some one to do something, but to fail to carry out the agreement.

細水長流 small streams trickle long,—that which is used slowly lasts long.

中流砥柱 like the Pillar

Rock in mid-stream,—of a states-

man of nerve and decision. The

allusion is to the Ti-chu rock

in the Yellow River.

對答如流 answering like a

stream,—without hesitation; glib-

ly.

宣讀如流 read it out fluent-

ly.

小流不堵,便成大河

if a small stream be not stopped,

it becomes a great river,—take

things in time.

此輩清流可投濁流

let these pure ones be pitched

into that muddy one,—said by

the Emperor 昭宗 Chao Tsung

of the T'ang dynasty, when he

threw a number of scholars into

the Yellow River.

濁其源而求流之清

to foul the source and yet to

expect the stream to be pure.

不 (or 未) 入流 not within

the pale of respectability; un-

classified, as officials lower than

the ninth grade.

流²

7248

流寓者 birds of passage,—of persons.**流丟** worthless.**流民** vagrants; tramps.**流落** or **流蕩** to stray; to wander; to stroll. [The first is also "outcasts."]**流逛** to stroll.**賊變流賊** brigands become roving brigands.**流連** to walk up and down; to dawdle.**宴客切勿流連** do not be always entertaining people.**流傳** to hand down, by tradition, etc.; to bequeath.**流毒生民** to spread injury among the people.**流星** a meteor; strings and balls used by jugglers.**流星趕月** a star following the moon,—a close companion.**流轉** glancing, as eyes, water, etc.; to wander here and there.**流行** to spread; to prevail, as an epidemic.**流弊** to spread corrupt practices; an evil, mischievous practice, resulting.**流罪** banishment for life to another province distant two or three thousand *li*. See **徒** 12,126.**流平地** level ground.**流俗** prevalent customs.**流風** an influence which has been handed down; prestige.**流言** rumour; report.**一流人** one class of people. Also, a person in banishment.**一流無病** not ill during the whole time. See 7259.**流離失所** homeless; a vagrant. See below.**下流人** low-class or base people.**終是女流** she is but a woman.**流娼** a prostitute.**流官** the ordinary magistrate who is appointed for a term, as**流**²

7248

opposed to the hereditary magistrate in more or less savage districts; hence to be admitted to naturalisation.

改土爲流 to exchange hereditary for transferable magistracies; to substitute regular for native officials; to bestow citizenship, as upon savage tribes.**流爲匪類** to become one of the criminal classes.**九流** the nine schools of literature and philosophy, as classified by Liu Hsin, A.D. 23.**流離** the eared owl (*Otus vulgaris*). Also = **琉璃** 7244.**流黃** flowing yellow,—the original name for sulphur (see 7245). Also, a kind of woven stuff.**鎔**²

7249

R. 尤

See 流

Even Lower.

抑³

7250

R. 有

See 柳

Rising Lower.

柳²

7251

R. 有

See 流

A. lieu

Rising Lower.

The willow tree (*Salix babylonica*, L.). The 24th zodiacal constellation; see **Tables**, VB. See **插** 205.**楊柳** the willow.**怨楊柳** the spite against the willow-branch,—as the emblem of parting.**折柳之曲** the song of the "Willow-branch broken off." See 550.**胖柳** or **鬼柳** or **麻柳** *Pterocarya stenoptera*, C.D.C. See 3035.**綿柳** the osier.**柳葉** willow-leaves.**柳條** a willow wand.**柳條身** slender of body,—as a young girl.**柳條布** striped cottons; dimities; quiltings.**柳**²

7251

柳狗兒 or **柳絮** willow catkins.**柳腰** a willow waist,—slim.**柳眉** willow eyebrows,—i.e. arched like a willow-leaf.**花柳地方** or **柳巷** places of ill fame; brothels.**迷花戀柳** to be over-fond of the ladies.**柳媚** willow-beautiful,—fair but frail.**桃 (or 花) 紅柳綠** peach red and willow green,—of gaudy clothes.**柳谷** the valley where the sun sets,—said to be identical with the **味谷** of the **書經** Canon of History.**柳莊之業** physiognomy. See 10,271 and Biog. Dict., 2556.**柳州府** a Prefecture in Kuangsi.**柳江** a branch of the **珠江** Pearl River in Kuangsi.**柳翠** a kingfisher (*Alcedo bengalensis*).**柳串兒** a wren (*Phyllopneuste borealis*).**三春柳** or **觀音柳** or **垂絲柳** the tamarisk (*Tamarix chinensis*, L.). See 745.**柳**³

7252

R. 有

See 柳

Rising Lower.

鼯²

7253

R. 尤有

See 流

Even and Rising Lower.

留³

7254

R. 尤有

F. liu, v. lau

See 流

Even Lower.

To keep; to detain; to stop; to restrain. To lay up as a record; to leave behind.

留起來 to keep; to put by; to take care of.

留²

7254

這個東西你給我留

下 keep this for me,—e.g. in the place where it now is.

這個房子是老輩留

下來的 this house was left me by my ancestors.

這個錢是我父親遺

留下來的 this money was left me by my father.

留下話 to leave word.

他一定要走,我留不

住 he will go: I can't keep him.

挽留 to detain; to hold back.

留滯 or 留難 to detain; to put obstacles in the way of departure.

冀其遠而見留 hoping that on account of the distance (to his home), he might be asked to stay.

留飯 to keep one to a meal.

絕無留飯之意 had no idea of keeping him to dinner.

留空 to intermit, as work; to keep open or unoccupied, as a berth for a ship; to leave a space, as in writing.

留任 to keep in office,—as an official who has been deprived of rank but who is allowed this chance of retrieving his character and recovering his position.

留宿 or 留歇 to keep for the night,—as a traveller.

宿留 (*liu*⁴) to wait; to hesitate.

留客 or 留賓 to detain a guest.

留兵 to keep troops; to garrison.

留在這裏 keep it here.

留在心 bear it in mind.

留心 (or 留神) 辦事 be careful in the transaction of business.

留心風俗如此 to be thus careful of manners and customs.

留步 留步 restrain your steps!—a conventional phrase used to a host who is conducting his visitor to the door.

不停留 without cessation; unceasingly.

不留情 uninfluenced by feeling; not to make allowance for.

不留獄 not to delay the hear-

留²

7254

ing of a case,—as corrupt magistrates sometimes do.

留中 to stop half way; to pigeon-hole (used of Emperor only); to keep private.

浜路現皆留出 creek and road both excluded.

留戀不舍 loth to part with.

留城 to keep the city gate open,—for any one who is late.

你給我留門 keep the door open for me,—until I get back.

留髮 or 留頭 to keep the hair,—as a Taoist priest's tonsure compared with the clean shave of the Buddhist.

留餘地 to leave a man some ground to retire to,—i.e. not to press him too hard.

留訣 dying injunctions; parting words.

留別 a parting gift; a keepsake.

雁過留聲,人去留名 the wild goose flies past and leaves a scream, man dies and leaves a reputation,—for good or evil.

留分 (*fen*⁴) to show consideration.

留傳 to hand down.

留候 to detain.

留意 to fix one's attention.

留連 to stop at.

富貴之家未必留連

花酒 rich and noble families are not continually occupied with wine and flowers.

留足 to linger; to detain.

留交 to hand over to on leaving.

留居 to give shelter to.

留館 retained in the College,—as Han-lin who attain the higher degrees, of compiler and graduate.

留客住 a stick with a hook at the end, for catching thieves by their clothes.

可留 deserving to be spared,—i.e. not killed.

我今留你性命 I spare your life this time.

彌留 no hope (cannot live),—the last stage in a fatal malady. See 1629 *chien*¹, 13,678.留⁴

7255

R. 宥

See 留

Sinking Lower.

留⁴

7256

R. 宥

See 留

Sinking Lower.

留⁴

7257

留⁴

7258

R. 尤

See 流

Even Upper.

A beggar's alms-bowl.

The beam in the eaves of a roof. The middle hall of a house.

Same as 2486.

The pomegranate; emblem, because of its seeds, of a numerous posterity. [Used at weddings in modern Greece.]

百子榴 the pomegranate of 100 (= many) seeds (= sons).

石榴 or 安石 (evidently = 息 the Parthian *liu*) 榴 the pomegranate (*Punica granatum*, L.).

石榴開笑口 smiled like a bursting pomegranate, — i.e. showing red lips and serried rows of teeth.

榴齒 teeth like pomegranate seeds.

樽中石榴酒 pomegranate wine in the bottle.

火石榴 a variety of the pomegranate.

石榴茶 the camellia.

番石榴 the guava (*Psidium guyava*, Radd.).

榴月 a name for the 5th moon.

榴榴 a kind of wild cat.

A current; a stream. Name of a river in Kuangsi.

順溜行走 to sail with the stream.

飛溜 a cascade.

滴溜 to drip,—as water from the eaves.

一溜烟去了 gone like a puff of smoke,—in no time.

溜⁴

7259

引溜通渠 to lead the flow of water through the drains.

Read *liu*¹. Used with 7264. Very; see 13,734, 7622.

出門溜打 to go out for a stroll.

溜冰 to skate.

溜溜食 to take a stroll after eating, -thought to aid digestion.

溜黑的 to prowl about at night.

儘溜頭兒 at the extreme end of the street.

滑溜 (or *liu*²) slippery; tricky.

溜光 glossy; very bright.

溜 *liu*⁴ or *niu*⁴ 軸 a stone roller for levelling.

溜哄 to flatter.

溜溝子 a sycophant.

溜腎 a dish chiefly made of ducks' livers.

溜門子的 a shoplifter.

溜着點兒走 to slack (rein) a little and let (the horse) go.

溜¹

7260

R. 尤
C. v. *lau*
See 流
Even Lower.

A rodent that feeds on bamboo sprouts.

海溜 the sea-otter.

溜

7261

Same as 7244.

溜²

7262

R. 尤
See 流
Even Lower.

A tumour; a wen; a swelling.

肉溜 a fleshy tumour.

血溜 a vascular tumour.

氣溜 the glands of the throat swollen by anger.

碰起個溜 to cause a swelling by a blow.

罾³

7263

R. 有
See 柳
Rising Lower.

Fishing-stakes; a fish-trap.

魚麗于罾 the fish pass into the baskets.

三星在罾 the Three Stars are (reflected) in the fish-trap, -implying that there were no fish.

遛^{1,2,4}

7264

R. 尤
C. *slau*, *lau*²
W. *sliu*, *liu*²
Y. *liō*
cf. 溜
Even Lower
Irregular.

To linger; to dawdle; to saunter. Used with 7259.

遛 *liu*¹ 打 to take a stroll.

一遛 *liu*¹ 兒 a slide; a glide.

逗遛 *liu*² to delay; to loiter.

遛 *liu*⁴ 馬 to lead a horse up and down.

雷⁴

7265

R. 宥
See 流
Sinking Lower.

The drip of rain from a house; to drip.

頤如屋雷之垂 their chins projected like the eaves of a house.

承雷 to catch the drip, -as from the eaves.

泰山之雷穿石 the drip from Mt. T'ai will pierce a rock.

中雷 the hole in underground dwellings for light and air, through which the rain used to drip; hence, because that was the seat of the family god of the soil, it came to stand for the god himself.

餛⁴

7266

R. 宥
F. *leu*²
See 流
Sinking Lower.

To steam rice; the steam from cooking.

凉了再餛一餛 if it has cooled, steam it again.

騮²

7267

R. 尤
C. v. *lau*
See 流
Even Lower.

A bay horse with a black mane.

鷗²

7268

R. 尤
See 流
Even Lower.

The large horned owl, known as 鷗鷗.

颯

7269

Same as 7253.

劉²

7270

R. 尤
F. v. *lau*
See 流
Even Lower.

To slay; to destroy. A battle-axe.

咸劉厥敵 they slew all his enemies.

重我民, 無盡劉 he valued these our people and would not have them all perish.

將采其劉 they will pluck its leaves until it is quite destroyed.

遏劉 to put a stop to cruelties.

執劉 holding a battle-axe in the hand.

金風飄而木葉劉 when the west wind blows (*sc.* in autumn), the leaves fall from the trees.

劉兵驚敵 to put to death soldiers as a warning to the enemy.

劉毅之癖 the vice of Liu I, -a noted gambler of the 晉 Chin dynasty. His "style" was 盤龍 P'an-lung.

劉海戲蟾 Liu Hai playing with the frog, -a popular allusion to Liu Hai-ch'an (蟾), as represented with one foot on a three-legged frog, the emblem of money-making. See *Biog. Dict.*, 1309.

憫³

7271

R. 尤
See 流柳
Even and Rising Lower.

To be lovely.

月出皓兮佼人憫兮 the moon comes forth in her splendour: how lovely is that beautiful lady!

Read *lin*². Sad-looking.

憫慄 melancholy.

瀏²

7272

R. 尤
See 流
Even Lower.

The appearance of deep water. The soughing of wind in trees. Clear; bright.

瀏其清矣 (the rivers) show their deep, clear streams.

瀏莅 sound of wind in trees.

瀏亮 clear; bright, as the morning.

瀏陽江 an affluent of the river 湘 Hsiang in Hunan.

雷

7273

颺

7274

R. 尤

See 流

Even Lower.

絡

7275

R. 有

C. v. *náu*W. v. *liu*

See 流

A. *lieu*

Rising Lower.

六

7276

R. 屋

C. *luk*F. *luk*, v. *lök*W. *lu*N. *loh*P. *liu*, *lu*M. *lou*Y. *luk*Sz. *liu*, *lu*K. *ryuk*, *yuk*J. *roku*, *riku*A. *luk*

Entering

Lower.

Same as 7254.

The sougning or sighing of wind. Used for 7283.

颺然如口吸氣 sucking in, like the mouth drawing in air.

A skein of silk; a pad or cushion for the hair. A pocket.

一絡青絲 a chignon.

小絡 a pickpocket. [Read *hsiao*² *li* in Peking.]

隄防剪絡 look out for cut-purses!—beware of pickpockets.

Six; adopted as the standard of all dimensions by the First Emperor. Also read *lu*⁴. See 陸 7432, 部 9484.

第六 the sixth.

雙六 double-sixes,—on dice or dominoes. Hence, dice; dicing. See 7432.

六六 thirty-six; double sixes.

遂擲下六六 he then threw double sixes.

擲六紅 to play at dice.

六楞兒 hexagonal.

六出花 six-petal flowers,—snowflakes.

六出鎗 a six-shooter; a revolver.

失如龜藏六 an unsuccessful man is like the tortoise hiding its six,—head, tail, and legs. See 5341.

六書 the six scripts or classes of characters, as follows:

(1) 像形 Pictorial; e.g. 日 the sun.

(2) 指事 or 處事 Indicative or self-explaining; e.g. 上 (original form of 上) above. Also expl. as pictures of movement or action.

(3) 會意 Suggestive compounds; e.g. 信 from 言 and 言.

六

7276

(4) 轉注 Deflected; viz. characters formed by inverting or turning half round others, to express a different meaning to that of their originals; such as

比 to compare, which is

从 to follow, inverted.

Also expl. as shifted meanings, synonyms.

(5) 假借 Adoptive; e.g. 汝 = you.

(6) 諧聲 or 形聲 Phonetic; e.g. 伯.

六根不全 cripples; persons defective in one of their senses.

六色人等 menials and persons of low estate.

六丁六甲可以搬山

倒海 Liu Ting and Liu Chia (Taoist gods of darkness and light, respectively) can remove mountains and empty the sea.

六安州 name of a Department in Anhui.

六詔 the six leaders of the Karens or mountain tribes in Yunnan, called Carajan by MARCO POLO.

六道 see 10,780.

六朝 the Six Dynasties, viz.

吳晉宋齊梁陳.

六國 see 6609.

See 7378.

Chilled; benumbed; frost-bitten.

溲冰 the appearance of frost-bitten hands and feet.

To singe; to burn; to scorch. Also read *liu*³ and *liao*^{2,4}.

燂毛子 to singe hair.

吹燈燂鬚髭 in blowing out the lamp, he singed his beard.

味辛而不燂 the taste is bitter but not burning.

燂

7280

R. 尤

See 流

Even Lower.

蠕

7281

R. 尤 蕭

See 流 料

Even Lower.

鏐

7282

R. 尤

See 求 劉

N. *djiu*

Even Lower.

鏐

7283

R. 尤 蕭

See 遼 流

Even Lower.

颺

7284

R. 尤 蕭

See 遼 流

Even Lower.

鷓

7284

R. 宥

See 流

Sinking

Lower.

擄

7285

R. 虞

C. *lu*H. *lu*F. *lu*, *lio*W. *lu*, *lo*N. *lou*P. *lu*M. *lu*, *lou*Y. *jou*Sz. *lu*, *lou*K. *no*J. *ro*A. *lou*

Rising Lower.

To burn the grass or stubble on a field.

The wriggling movement of a snake.

Read *liao*⁴. A cicada.

Pure gold.

美鏐百鎰, 寧堪饑饉之餐 can a hundredweight of pure gold assuage the pangs of hunger?

鏐珣 gold mountings on a scabbard.

錢鏐 the famous 吳越王 Prince of Wu and Yüeh who reigned at Hangchow in Cheh-kiang, where the second character is still 諱 taboo and read as 求.

A high wind. Name of an ancient State. Also read *liao*².

颺戾 blowing boisterously.

A small bird, about the size of a *yen*⁴ (13,128) and of the colour of a quail.

天鷓 a species of lark.

LO.

To seize; to take captive; to plunder. A prisoner; a slave. To tuck up, as sleeves. Correctly read *lu*³. [To be distinguished from 攄 10,091.]

擄掠 to capture; to plunder.

擄刦 to rob.

擄勒 to extort.

擄

7285

擄人勒贖 to capture people and extort a ransom.**擄禁** to carry off and keep prisoner.**悉見擄** all of them were taken prisoners.**否則守錢擄耳** if you don't (make charity the chief object of wealth), you become a mere slave in charge of treasure. Said by **馬援** Ma Yüan of the Han dynasty. See 1851.**擄起袖子** to tuck up the sleeves.**擢**

7286

R. 歌

See 螺

Even Lower.

To pile up.

把書擢起 pile the books up.**擢兩塊** make two piles of them.**擢牌山** to pile shields in tiers one above the other, as at Chinese reviews.**混擢** to throw pell-mell; to jumble up.Read 10². To arrange; to manage.**擢頭** to dress the hair.**瘰**

7287

R. 寄賄

C. 10

H. 51ui

F. 1ui, 1io

N. lei

P. lo, lei

K. na

J. ra, rai, re

A. lwa

Rising Lower

Irregular.

Scrofula.

馬刀瘰癧 and **子母瘰****癧** and **痰瘰癧** various forms of scrofulous eruptions, so called from the peculiar characteristics of each.**蓐**

7288

R. 支歌

See 壘螺

A. lwa

Even Lower.

A basket, used for carrying earth.

剗鼻盈蓐 the basket was filled with the noses which had been cut off.**螺**

7289

R. 歌

C. 10

H. 10

F. 1oui

W. lu

A spiral univalve shell; a conch.

螺殼 univalve shells in general.**螺絲釘** or **螺旋** a screw.**田螺** snails.**螺**

7289

N. lou

P. 10

M. 10

Sz. 10

Y. lou

K. na

J. ra

A. lwa

Even Lower.

響螺 conchs,—used by pedlars, as an alarm signal, etc.**吹海螺** to blow the sea-shell, —a signal for battle on a junk.**右旋白螺** a white shell with a whorl to the right, presented to the Emperor by the Panshen Erdeni Lama of Tibet, and in 1788 sent to the Viceroy's Yamên at Foochow for the use of officials crossing to Formosa.**螺髻** a spiral headdress.**螺口兒** the prepuce.**螺螺兒草** *Pennisetum cenchroides*, Tr., and *Eriochloa villosa*, Kth.

The offspring of an ass and a mare; a mule.

一頭騾子 one mule.**騾馱** a mule's load.**騾馬以報** I will repay you by being to you as a mule or a horse.**打了騾子, 馬也驚** a beating to the mule is a warning to the horse too,—these animals being often harnessed together to the same cart.**山西騾子學馬叫** a Shansi mule trying to neigh like a horse,—**南腔北調**

a southern accent and a northern dialect.

騾馬 mules and horses.**騾馬子** or **馬騾子** a mule by a horse out of a mule, or by a mule out of a mare.**騾駒子** a mule colt.**騾店** a mule inn.**海騾** the beaver.

A net to catch birds.

Netting; gauze; a thin kind of silk. To spread out; to arrange. Name of an ancient State. See 4479, 8699.

羅網 nets for birds and fishes.**雉離于羅** the pheasant falls into the net.**大羅** the canopy of heaven.**大羅神仙** heavenly beings.**羅**

7291

羅挂輪網 to become entangled in the wheel of metempsychosis.**羅拜** to surround and kneel before.**引衆僧羅拜** led up all the priests to make obeisance in order.**羅織** to weave; to involve in.**羅襪** silk gauze socks.**秋雲似羅** the autumn clouds are like network.**羅布** netting; gauze, used for curtains.**一疋羅** one piece of silk.**羅傘** a state silk umbrella, carried in procession.**賜紅羅** to bestow red silk,—to give permission to commit suicide, as is sometimes done by the Emperor in the case of Mandarins whom he is willing to spare the disgrace of a public execution. See 帛 9341.**羅帷孤冷** alone in the bed-curtains,—as a deserted wife.**羅底** the bottom of a sieve.**羅櫃** a frame for bolting flour.**羅麵** to sift or bolt flour.**羅鍋** humpbacked.**門羅吐鳳之才** his gate is crowded with men of talent. See 3560.**搜羅書籍** to search through books,—as for information wanted.**收羅未廣且俟來茲** I have not netted (collected) a sufficient number of specimens, so that I must ask (my readers) to wait until a future occasion.**羅列** set out in order; arranged.**胸羅經史** the classics and histories arranged within one's breast,—of a learned man.**張羅** see 416.**羅盤** or **羅經** a compass.**羅經變差** the variation of the compass.**羅閣** congee.**羅漢** Lo-han, or Arhan, or Arhat,—the term applied by Chinese Buddhists to the five hundred disciples of Shâkyamuni Buddha.

羅²

7291

Explained as "deserving and worthy." Used in the sense of "excellent," "beautiful." See 3333. Also applied to the *literati*, in reference to their easy lives.

十八羅漢 the eighteen Lo-hans,—the personal disciples of Buddha, whose images are often seen in Buddhist temples. Sixteen of these were Hindus, and two Chinese (see 9479) have been added.

五百羅漢 the 500 Lo-han, —a company of distinguished followers and patrons of Buddha, among whom are found the Manchu Emperors K'ang Hsi and Ch'ien Lung, and also MARCO POLO.

羅漢錢 certain cash cast during the reign of the Emperor K'ang Hsi, and believed to contain gold. The character for Hsi appears on them in its correct form 熙, and not 熙 as subsequently written.

羅漢頂 a Lo-han pate,—a shaven head.

羅漢椅子 an easy chair.

羅漢床 the daïs for guests.

排羅漢 to arrange Lo-han fashion, i.e. to seat people in a row, or round a room; to arrange guests at table.

羅漢柏 arbor vitae (*Thujaopsis*).

羅漢果 the mangosteen.

過了七月半,方是鐵

羅漢 when half the seventh moon is gone, one is an iron Lo-han,—nothing can harm a man who has so far escaped in the season of heat and disease.

只認得怒眼羅漢,不認得低眉觀音 one only meets frowning Lo-hans, never smiling Kuan-yins,—in this world. See 6363.

羅刹 Rakchas, or demons supposed to devour men. Also, a name given to the inhabitants of Ceylon.

羅吼羅 Râhula,—the eldest son of Shâkyamuni Buddha.

羅睺 Rahu, the king of the **阿修羅**. See 1.

羅馬 Rome.

羅馬教皇 the Pope.

羅羅 or **果羅** the Lolos,—

羅²

7291

wild hill tribes of Ssüch'uan and Yunnan, divided into Black and White Lolos, the former being so called from their greater independence and persistency in avoiding intermarriage with the Chinese. See 6630, 11,897. [The first is a fabulous black beast similar to the tiger.]

羅文 the impress of a finger, hand, or foot, dipped in ink and appended as a signature to any kind of deed or other legal instrument.

巨羅 or **頗羅** or **婆羅** a goblet.

羅星 the star ν in Capricorn.

羅星塔 the pagoda which gives its name to "Pagoda Anchorage," Foochow.

羅源 a Dist. in Fu-chou Fu, Fuhkien.

羅夷 Afghanistan.

Clever; sharp. See 6886.

僂羅 resorting to force.

倭羅 the general gang of rebels or banditti, as distinguished from the chief.

A note in singing. The prattle of children. See 6682.

囉嚙 loquacious; chattering.

囉唆 annoying; vexatious.

囉裏囉唆 verbose; prosy.

囉囉 to grunt.

To split; to rend. To choose. To rub; to wipe.

攞汗 to wipe off the sweat.

羅²

7295

R. 歌

See 羅

Even Lower.

羅²

7296

R. 歌

See 羅

Even Lower.

羅²

7297

R. 歌

See 羅

Even Lower.

蘿²

7298

R. 歌

See 羅

Even Lower.

The horse-chestnut (*Aesculus Chinensis*, Bge.), known as **草羅** and **杪羅**. See 10,193.

The name of a river, **汨羅江** the Mi-lo, which flows into the Tung-t'ing lake. It was in this river that the famous **屈平** Ch'ü P'ing put an end to his life.

Round open baskets without covers or handles, sometimes hung up, or carried, by a string; crates. See 12,184.

穀羅 a corn-basket.

擔羅頭 a pedlar.

羅稻子 measures holding about sixty-five catties of grain, used in the assessment of land.

羅圈作個揖 to make a bow to the circle of guests.

羅筐樹 *Cercis chinensis*, Bge.

Parasitic and creeping plants.

藤羅 or **女羅** *Wistaria chinensis*, D.C. See 7763.

被羅 clad in wistaria.

羅纏 to entwine around.

共結絲羅 intertwined; interlaced. Used of a connection by marriage. See 1470.

白蘿蔔 a turnip.

紅蘿蔔 or **黃蘿蔔** or **胡**

蘿蔔 a carrot. The first is also *Raphanus sativus*, L.

山 (or 天) 蘿蔔 *Phytolacca acinosa*, Roxb.

似蘿蔔的心 heart like a turnip,—in size, *sc.* generous.

大蘿蔔不用尿澆 a large turnip does not require manure,—teach your granny etc.

剪邊羅 the pink (*Dianthus*).

羅²

7292

R. 歌

See 羅

Even Lower.

囉²

7293

R. 歌

C. lo, slo H. lo F. loa, loa, W. slo N. lou P. slo, lo M. Y. lou S. lo K. ra J. la

Even

Irregular.

攞^{3,4}

7294

R. 哥

C. lo H. lo F. loa W. lo N. lou P. lo M. Y. lou S. lo K. na J. ra A. la

Rising Lower.

蘿²

7298

烏羅 *Ipomœa Quamoclit*, L.蘿摩 *Metaplexis Stauntoni*,
Roem. & Sch.蘿荀花 a white cicatrix cover-
ing the whole cornea.躍²

7299

R. 歌

See 羅

Even Lower.

Embarrassed. To miss
one's footing.躍跬 to walk slowly and with
difficulty.邏²

7300

R. 歌箇

See 羅

Even and
Sinking
Lower.To make a round; to
patrol; to watch.

巡邏 to go rounds.

邏察 to cruise in search of.

設卡邏守 to establish a
barrier and keep watch,—against
smugglers.

偵邏 to watch; to spy.

春山邏繞 green hills sur-
round it.邏娑 Lhasa, the capital of
Tibet.鑼²

7301

R. 歌

See 羅

Even Lower.

A circular brass gong,
used to clear the way for
an official cavalcade, at
funerals, for salutes between
passing junks, etc.打鑼 or 搥鑼 or 搗鑼 or
鳴鑼 or 開鑼 to beat a gong.不搗鑼 not to beat gongs;
not to salute,—not to be on
speaking terms.鳴鑼會衆 to sound the gongs
and collect the people,—as for
defence.鑼鳴鼓响 gongs sounding
and drums beating.鑼鼓喧天 the sound of gongs
and drums went up to heaven.鑼槌 or 鑼板 a stick to beat
a gong.鐃鑼 a brass gong about 8 in.
in diam., fastened at three points
to a wire ring which is fixed
into a wooden upright.鑼²

7301

韻鑼 a wooden frame containing
10 circular metal plates which
are struck with a light ivory
hammer.

看一個錢彷彿銅鑼

大 to look at a *cash* as though
it were as big as a gong,—stingy.饅²

7302

R. 歌

See 羅

Even Lower.

A wheaten cake, with
stuffing inside. See 9005.羸³

7303

R. 寄

See 裸

Rising Lower.

Animals with short and
scanty hair.羸³

7304

R. 寄

C. 'lo

W. 'lu

N. 'lo

F. sloui, 'lio

See 螺

A. 'lwa

Rising Lower.

The solitary wasp. See
6634.羸³

7305

Same as 7290.

羸³

7306

R. 歌

See 螺

Even Lower.

The grebe, known as
鵞須羸.

果羸 the tailor-bird.

羸³

7307

R. 寄

See 裸

Rising Lower.

Naked. Fruits with hard
shells.

羸行 to go about naked.

羸物 short-haired animals like
the tiger and leopard; a kind
of lynx.果羸 a snake gourd,—the fruit
of the *Trichosanthes anguina*, L.,
and *T. Kirilowii*, Max.裸³

7308

R. 寄

C. 'lo

H. k'o

F. lio, lwo

W. lu, lo, lü

N. lou

P. 'lo

M. k'o

Y. k'ou

K. na

J. ra

A. 'lwa

Rising

Irregular.

Naked; to strip; to
unclothe. See 756, 11, 580.裸身 or 裸程 naked; without
clothes.

裸蟲 the naked animal,—man.

裸蟲之屬 savages.

裸體罵賊 he bared his body
and cursed him for a rascal.

衣裸 to clothe the naked.

裸³

7309

Same as 7308.

覩²

7310

R. 歌箇

See 螺

A. lwa

Even and

Sinking

Lower.

To look about.

覩縷 to unravel; to give a
detailed explanation.秉筆覩縷不能成章
a fluent pen cannot produce
ornamental writing,—if certain
important conditions are ne-
glected.覩²

7311

Same as 7310.

裼²

7312

R. 歌

C. 'lo, v. 'lwo

P. v. 'wu

See 裼 駮

J. wo, kwa

Even Upper

and Lower.

The lines on the hand.

礪³

7313

R. 寄馬

P. k'o

See 可 礪

J. ka, ra

A. lwa

Rising Upper

and Lower.

Stones piled up.

磊礪 piled up high; eminent;
illustrious.坑衡問礪 the appearance
of straight branches supporting
one another.

礪礪 hideous; unsightly.

Read k'o'. An inferior
kind of jade.擗³

7314

See 7095.

𦏧³

7315

R. 歌 麩

P. ʔo, ʔu

M. ʔu

K. no

J. ra

A. la

Even Lower
Irregular.

勒⁴

7316

R. 職

C. ʔk

H. ʔt

F. ʔik

W. ʔe

N. ʔah

P. ʔei, ʔlɛ, ʔlɛʔ

M. ʔl

Y. ʔk

Sz. ʔe

K. ʔik

J. roku

A. ʔik

Entering
Lower.

A common kind of serge or bunting, made in Tibet from yak's hair.

A bridle; to curb; to restrain; to coerce. [In many cases, also read *lei*¹ and *lei*⁴, *q.v.*] To carve; to engrave. A horizontal stroke in writing; see 6138.

勒令 to insist upon; to force to do.

勒休 or 勒令休致 to suspend,—an official from duty.

勒逼 to compel.

勒拘 to give strict orders for the arrest of.

勒傳 to compel the attendance of.

勒緝 to force one to search for.

勒差 to forcibly send on business.

勒限 to enforce a date.

勒追 to press; to urge to pay.

勒佔 to usurp; to seize on.

僧尼並勒歸俗 he forced both Buddhist priests and nuns to revert to lay life.

勒索 or 勒賺 or 勒取 or 勒捐 to extort; to squeeze.

勒贖 to extort a ransom.

勒石 to carve upon stone.

勒名碑上 to engrave a name upon a tablet.

銘勒 an inscription.

女勒 a fillet or head-band worn by women.

紅勒帛 to strike out an essay with a red line drawn right across it.

Read *lei*¹.

馬勒 a bridle.

馬勒口 bitted (*i.e.* gagged) like horses,—to prevent talking on a night attack.

勒⁴

7316

臨崖勒馬 when near a precipice, hold in your horse.

鈿鞍寶勒 an inlaid saddle, and a bridle ornamented with precious stones.

勒不住繮 unable to hold in,—a horse.

你若再勒一會兒 had you restrained yourself a little longer,....

勒小 to make smaller; to draw in, as by a string.

勒子 a girdle.

勒傷了 galled by a cord.

勒死 to strangle; to tie a tight knot.

勒拿 to drag.

勒揩 to extort; to squeeze.

勒儉 parsimoniously.

Read *lei*⁴.

勒兵 to check the advance of troops.

苦勒 to force; to coerce.

勒得 untidy.

洛⁴

7317

R. 藥

See 貉落

Entering
Lower.

割⁴

7318

R. 藥

See 絡

Entering
Upper.

咯⁴

7319

R. 藥

C. ʔok, ʔok

F. ʔok, ʔok

W. ʔ. ʔga, ʔa

P. ʔo, ʔo

See 各絡

Entering
Upper.

Cold; icy; frozen.

洛澤 frozen hard.

To trim the knots off a branch.

割清汚吏 to get rid of all corrupt officials.

A final particle, used for 了 7073. Used for 咯 6122.

是咯 it is so; that will do.

完咯 done; finished.

你姓張, 咯子也姓張 if your name is Chang, my name is also Chang,—said by 張獻忠 to 張仙 the god of child-bearing. [咯子 is Shensi *patois* for "I."]

烙

7320

珞⁴

7321

R. 藥

See 絡

Entering
Upper.

硤⁴

7322

R. 藥

See 落

Entering
Lower.

絡⁴

7323

R. 藥

C. ʔok

H. ʔok

F. ʔok, ʔok

W. ʔo

N. ʔok

P. ʔo, ʔau

M. ʔo

Y. ʔok

Sz. ʔo

K. ʔok

J. ʔoku

A. ʔok

Entering
Lower.

See 6808.

Ornaments for the neck.

璽珞 brooches, necklaces, etc.

Stones piled up; rocks; boulders.

磊珞層峯 hills rising over hills.

Unreeled silk or hemp; the fibre of cotton; a rope. A blood-vessel. Connected; continuous. See 2426.

麻絡 unspun hemp.

絡絡絲 hanging like a fringe.

竹絡 fascines.

受人籠絡 duped; taken in; cheated.

脈絡 the greater and lesser veins, respectively.

連絡 or 聯絡 tied together one behind the other; joined; allied.

絡繹不絕 in an unbroken line,—of people passing by. See 7135.

絡綢 a kind of sarsenet.

絡緯娘 a cricket.

扇絡 *lao*⁴ 子 a fan-case.

心包絡 the pericardium.

Cream; cheese; fat; koumiss; wine.

酪餅 cheese.

酪漿 butter-milk; whey.

屏湮酪 they forbid the use of koumiss,—of the Ouigours.

五王飲酪圖 picture of five princes drinking koumiss.

酪⁴²

7324

酪奴 tea,—*q.d.* the slave of wine; a term applied to tea by the 胡人 (one account says by 王肅 Wang Su) of the 晉 dynasty, as being greatly inferior to wine.

杏酪 a tea or gruel made of almonds.

雒⁴²

7325

R. 藥

C. lok_o

See 駱

Entering Irregular.

Name of a bird. Used with 7323.

雒誦來牋 on reading your letter.

雒雒然 in fear and trembling.

雒州縣 an old name for 漢州 Han Chou in Ssüch'uan.

駱⁴²

7326

R. 藥

C. lok₅, lok_oH. lok₅, lok₅v. yok₅F. lok₅, lok₅

W. lo

N. loh

P. lo³

M. lo

Y. lak

Sz. lo

K. rak

J. raku

A. lak₅

Entering

Lower

Irregular.

A white horse with a black mane.

我馬維駱 my horses are white with black manes.

駱駝 a camel. See 11,359, 11,404.

他是個駱駝形, 馱重不馱輕 he is like a camel, fitted for heavy and not for light burdens.

駱駝鈴鐺 a camel-bell,—of iron, with copper rim, and wooden clapper.

駱駝絨 camel's wool.

拉駱駝的 an itinerant doctor.

駱奴 tea. See 7324.

駱縣 a District in Shansi, under the Han dynasty.

駱⁴²

7327

R. 藥

See 絡

Entering

Upper.

A water-bird, with a short neck, reddish plumage, and white spots.

Read ko²⁴. Sound of screaming.

鵠駱 a name for the horned owl (*Bubo maximus*).

洛⁴²

7328

R. 藥

C. lok_oH. lok₅, lok₅

See 駱

Entering

Irregular.

Two tributaries of the Yellow River, rising in Shensi. [Distinguished from 洛 7941.]

洛陽 Lo-yang,—the eastern capital of China under the Eastern Han, A.D. 25, east of

洛⁴²

7328

the modern 河南府 Ho-nan Fu, and north of the river Lo. The head District city of the Prefecture is now so called.

洛陽雖好不如家 pleasant as Lo-yang may be, it is not equal to home.

洛陽景 a sweetmeat made from the loose-skinned orange.

洛陽花 the white peony.

洛神 the fairies of the river Lo,—as imagined by the poet 曹植 Ts'ao Chih, A.D. 192—232.

洛叉 or 洛沙 a lakh; 100,000.

落⁴²

7329

R. 藥

C. lok, v. laai²

H. lok

F. louk, loh

W. lo, v. la²

N. loh

P. lo², lan², v. la²

M. lo

Y. lak

Sz. lo

K. rak

J. raku

A. lak

Entering

Lower.

To fall; to sink down; to settle down. Last; final; see 2947. To put down; to enter, as in a book. See 發 3376, 1813. [Also read lao⁴ and la⁴.]

落花 flowers falling.

落花流水 falling flowers and flowing water,—coming and going at will; happy-go-lucky; smooth-flowing, as good composition. See 10,128.

打個落花流水的 to knock into smithereens.

落花生 ground-nuts.

落淚 to weep.

落馬 to fall off a horse.

日落西山 the sun sinks behind the western hills.

生崖日落 my means decrease daily. See 12,836.

跌落地 to fall down.

自行失落 (the clothes) fell off (the cart) of themselves,—no one touched them.

落船 to go on board ship.

落貨 to ship goods.

落貨單 a bill of lading.

落鬚 to remove the hair,—to become a priest or nun.

落筆 or 落墨 to begin to write.

落紙 to put down on paper.

落款 to put the name on,—e.g. a fan.

落定銀 to deposit earnest-money.

落⁴²

7329

落本錢 to put capital into an undertaking.

落魄 see 9420.

落寞 quiet; calm; hushed.

落拓 poor and friendless.

落漠之人 a man who has failed in life.

落薄 fallen in fortune,—as a decaying family.

落褒貶 to come in for censure.

落塵 to descend into the world.

落差 to be off duty.

落眼 to drop the eye,—as at death.

落後 to fall behind; afterwards.

落水 to fall into water; to become a prostitute.

拖人落水 to pull a person into the water; to impose on.

水落石出 (until) the water falls and the stones are seen,—until the truth is arrived at.

落價 a fall in price.

擠落價 to force down the price,—as by increasing supplies. See 10,580.

落卷 rejected essays, returned after the examination to unsuccessful candidates.

試卷批落 to examine an essay, and reject it.

落孫山 to be below Sun Shan,—a candidate who passed last on the list, *sc.* not to pass.

落潮 falling tide.

落了字了 a word has been left out.

飲食落放不得 can't leave food about,—or it will be stolen.

落下來 to fall, as leaves from a tree; (read lao⁴) to settle, as birds; (read la⁴) to leave out or behind.

落下胎 to have a miscarriage.

落不下台來 to be in a hopelessly false position; to be in a fix.

下落 to fall; to descend.

着落 or 下落 a place of residence; a domicile; settlement; definite arrangement. See 2394.

落⁴²

7329

無下落 no whereabouts; not to be found; no place to go to.

跟尋下落 to follow a clue and discover the whereabouts.

沒落^{lao} 兒的人 a man with no home or visible means of subsistence.

沒落子 without a home; destitute.

村落 或 邨落 a village.

落戶 to make one's home; to settle down.

坐落何方 或 落在何方 where is he staying?

落成 just done; just finished, as a job.

急於落成 hurried on with the (building) job.

落落 lonely.

落落大方 generous; magnanimous; lofty, as in thought.

落落難合 hard to complete or bring to a conclusion.

落落寡合 having few friends, —as an eccentric character.

不同流俗而落落然寡少其偶也 not conventional, and therefore left without many sympathetic spirits.

落寓 to put up at an inn.

落肚 in the stomach; swallowed.

落實兒 steady; firm; easy in mind.

落^{lao} 不出好兒來 no good is to be got out of it.

落顏色 to lose colour; to fade.

落皮毛 to get rid of one's earthly frame, —by Buddhistic regeneration.

落地 a place, —used on the Yang-tsze.

落地捐 或 落地稅 a local tax on imported goods.

落人家的東西 to appropriate from the property of others, —as a tailor from cloth entrusted to him.

落月屋梁 the moon shining on the beams, —a phrase occurring in a stanza by 杜甫 Tu Fu, telling of a dream in which his friend 李太白 Li T'ai-po

落⁴²

7329

犖⁴²

7330

R. 覺

C. *kok*, *lok*F. *lauk*, *louk*W. *ko*, *lo*M. *lo*, *ko*

See 樂

K. *nak*
Entering
Irregular.樂⁴²

7331

R. 藥 覺

號

C. *lok*, *ngok*H. *ngau*F. *louk*, *loh*ngouk, *ngau*W. *lo*, *ngo*

ngöe

N. *loh*, *yüoh*

ngoa

P. *lo*, *yo*, *yüe*

yau

M. *lo*, *yo*, *ngau*Y. *lak*, *yak*, *yao*Sz. *lo*, *yo*, *yau*K. *nak*, *ak*, *yo*J. *raku*, *gaku*

gō

A. *lak*, *niak*

Entering and

Sinking

Lower.

appeared to him very vividly. Now used for "thinking of absent ones."

落伽 the island of Pootoo.

A brindled ox.

卓犖不羣 eminent; out of the common; extraordinary.

犖犖 clearly; perspicuously.

犖确 soil baked hard.

山石犖确行徑微 the boulders afforded a small rocky path.

Pleasure; joy; contentment. To laugh. See 圖 12, 128.

喜者主於心, 樂者無

所不被 those who feel *hsi*, are affected in the heart, while those who feel *lo* are generally affected.

樂亦在其中矣 joy is to be found even in the midst of this, —said by Confucius in allusion to poverty.

安樂值錢多 peace and contentment are worth much money.

喜樂 joy; pleasure.

樂極生悲 too much gladness bringeth sadness.

歡樂極兮哀情多 excessive joy (ends in) much sadness.

樂處 或 樂境 或 樂事 pleasure.

樂心 happy; contented.

樂天命 acquiescing in the will of God.

樂人之樂 to rejoice in the joys of others.

以善爲樂 to take pleasure in doing good.

至樂在心不在酒 the highest pleasures are mental, and have nothing to do with wine.

樂何如也 what sort of pleasure was it?

何樂如之 what joy can be compared with it?

何樂之有 what pleasure would there be?

樂⁴²

7331

何樂於此 what pleasure is there in this? what pleasure can surpass this?

一樂於與一樂於取 the one takes pleasure in giving, the other in receiving, —of man and woman.

我自樂此不爲疲 I like doing this, it is no trouble to me.

問兒樂爲天子否 he asked his son if he would like to be Emperor.

噫樂則樂矣 ah! be joyful while you may. "Carpe diem."

取樂兒 to amuse oneself.

取一時之樂 to snatch a moment's happiness.

爲樂甚衆何必乘危 among so many forms of amusement why choose a dangerous one?

樂從 to be very pleased to.

樂幸 well pleased.

樂業 content with one's lot.

樂意 at ease; pleasure.

樂施 to willingly help distress.

樂輸 to contribute voluntarily, —to government needs.

我本不樂賣 I am really not desirous of selling it.

樂土 happy places, *sc.* those free from misfortune.

樂戶 dancing girls, etc.

樂得 to have the luck to.

樂得的 或 樂得乎 how lucky! just the thing! very glad to.

樂昌分破鏡 Lo-ch'ang sharing the broken mirror, —separation of husband and wife. Referring to the story of a man, named 徐德言 Hsü Tê-yen, of the 陳 Ch'ên State, who, when Ch'ên was destroyed by 齊 Ch'i, gave his wife half a mirror to be used as a token of recognition in case they should ever meet again.

Read *yüeh*⁴² and *yo*⁴². Music. [This is the normal sound, and meaning.]

作樂 或 奏樂 或 按樂 to play music.

樂⁴²

7331

相應如樂作 answering one another like musical notes.

樂器 or 樂具 musical instruments.

禮樂 ceremonies and music.

移風易俗, 莫善于樂 for improving manners and customs, there is nothing like music.

樂奏元宵 to welcome in the year with music.

樂無詩非樂也 music without poetry is not music.

秦火古樂失傳 at the conflagration of Ch'in (the Burning of the Books, A.D. 213) the records of ancient music perished.

樂表 the stave in musical notation.

樂部 the Board of Music,—a department of the Board of Rites.

樂生 or 樂人 musicians. [The first are officials of the Board of Music.]

樂音 music; airs.

Read *yao*⁴. To find pleasure in.

知者樂水, 仁者樂山 the wise take pleasure in water, the virtuous in hills.

益者三樂 there are three things men find enjoyment in which are advantageous,—the study of ceremonies and music, speaking of the goodness of others, and having many worthy friends.

樂宴樂 (*lo*^{4*}) to find enjoyment in the pleasures of the table.

各有所樂 every one has his own hobby.

樂⁴²

7332

R. 藥沃

See 祿朴

洛

Entering Lower and Upper.

Name of a river in Shantung.

蓀³

7333

R. 荷

C. *lo*F. *lio*

See 裸

Rising Lower.

韮³

7334

R. 荷

See 安

K. *ta*A. *da*

Rising Upper.

婁²

7335

R. 尤虞

虞

See 樓

Even Lower.

劃⁴

7336

R. 尤

See 樓

Even Lower.

嘍²

7337

R. 有尤

虞

F. v. *liu*

See 樓

Rising and Even Lower.

Plant fruit (草實), as opposed to tree fruit (木實); see 6627.

菓蓀 tree and plant fruits.

To droop; to hang down. Also read *to*³.

柳韮鶯嬌花復殷 the willows droop (with leaves), the oriole sings, and the flowers bloom again,—as in spring.

LOU.

To trail along; to wear. To tether. One of the zodiacal constellations; see *Tables, Vb.* Used for 7352.

子有衣裳弗曳弗婁 you have suits of robes, but you will not wear them.

離婁 name of a man, mentioned by Mencius, famous for his eyesight; finely carved.

婁縣 name of a District in Kiangsu.

Read *lou*⁴. Annoying.

婁驕 troublesome and arrogant.

Read *liu*³.

牛馬維婁 the cows and horses are tethered.

To carve; to hollow out.

彫劃 to carve wood.

To chatter.

嘍來嘍去 constant chattering.

嘍啞 the chattering of birds.

Read *lou*³.

啞嘍 the prattle of a child beginning to talk.

樓²

7338

R. 有

See 簾

A. *lu*

Rising Lower.

嶺³

7339

R. 有虞

See 縷樓

Rising Lower.

樓²

7340

R. 尤虞

See 縷樓

Even Lower.

樓³

7341

R. 尤

C. *lau*, v. *lau*H. *lau*, *lu*F. v. *lau*W. *lau*N. v. *lau*

See 樓

P. *lou*, *lou*M. *lou*, *lou*Y. *lau*

Even Lower.

A mound over a grave. See 8806.

A mountain in Hunan, called 嶺樓峰, upon which the Great Yü is supposed to have set up a tablet commemorative of his labours in draining the empire.

Diligent; attentive. Contented; joyous.

To drag; to pull. To enfold; to embrace.

樓挽 to hold back; to detain. 樓處 *ch'u*³ 子 to carry off a virgin.

樓一點柴火來 to bring in a little firewood.

樓抱 or 樓在懷中 to embrace.

樓住 to hold tight in the arms.

樓人出街 to drag a person out for a walk.

Read *lou*¹.

樓人買 to urge a person to buy.

樓衣裳 to hold up the skirts.

樓攪 to do business on commission.

樓包兒的 or 樓寶匠 an old-clothes'-man.

To plunder.

斟斟 to forage; to seize provisions.

斟³

7342

R. 有

See 樓

Rising Lower.

樓²

7343

R. 尤
C. lau
H. lau
F. lau, lau
W. lau
N. löü
P. }
M. } lou
Sz. }
Y. löo
K. ru, nu
J. rō
A. lēu
Even Lower.

An upper storey; a two-storeyed house; a tower of oblong section, broader than it is deep; *see* 10,577. *See* 牌 8574, 2742.

樓房 a house with an upper storey.

高樓 an upper storey; a tea-house; a restaurant.

青樓 or 秦樓 a brothel.

鼓樓 a drum-tower, where the watches are struck. *See* 譙 1409.

鐘樓 a bell-tower, — as at a temple.

更樓 a tower where there is a clepsydra, or where the watches are beaten during the night.

城樓 a tower over a city gate.

望樓 a look-out; a lighthouse.

望海樓 a fancy name for any look-out from which some piece of water can be seen.

走馬樓 an upper storey in which hung six pictures of horses drawn by 寧王 Ning Wang of the T'ang dynasty.

五鳳樓 a talented writer; a genius.

空中樓閣 castles in the air.

樓梯 a staircase.

樓上 upstairs; in an upper storey. *See* 9729.

樓下 downstairs; on the ground floor. *See* 4230.

樓上樓 having many storeys; the mallow.

五層樓 a five-storeyed tower.

紅樓 red upper storeys, — used figuratively for the establishment of a wealthy person. *See* 2544.

回望紅樓不敢嘶 looking up at the red towers (of the palace, the horses) dare not neigh.

紅樓夢 *Hung-lou-méng*, the Dream of Wealth and Power, — name of a famous novel, known to foreigners as "The Dream of the Red Chamber."

樓板 the floor of an upper storey.

背山起樓 to build an upper storey on a hillside, — out of place.

樓宇 buildings.

樓²

7343

樓臺 a stage for theatricals.

十二重 *ch'ung*² 樓 the twelve divisions of the oesophagus.

玉樓 the shoulders.

登諸樓車 he mounted upon a turreted chariot.

樓庫 (paper) pagodas and chests of money, — for burning.

結蜃樓 mirage buildings; *see* 656.

樓闌 a name for the Geougen; *see* 5653, 5711.

甌³

7344

R. 有
See 數
Rising Lower.

A long-necked jar.

瘰⁴

7345

R. 宥
See 鏹
Sinking Lower.

A running sore; an ulcer; a purulent tumour.

痔瘰 bleeding piles.

瘰癧 a malignant tumour.

瘰癧 scrofulous glandular swellings on the neck. *See* 7287.

烟瘰 ulcers caused by opium-smoking.

簍³

7346

R. 有
C. lau
H. }
F. } lau
W. lau
N. löü
P. }
M. } lou
Y. löo
Sz. lau
K. ru, nu
J. rō, ru
A. lēu
Rising Lower.

A basket; a hamper.

簍子 a basket; a hamper.

打開了簍 when he had opened the basket.

一簍炭 a basket of charcoal.

油簍 a lined basket for holding oil.

薰簍 a basket for drying or scenting tea.

笆簍 an osier crate.

縷

7347

縷²

7348

R. 尤
See 樓
Even Lower.

A rough kind of sowing-machine, called 耨車 or 耨斗, said to have been invented by 趙過 Chao Kuo, minister of agriculture under 武帝 of the Han dynasty.

艘²

7349

R. 尤
See 樓
Even Lower.

螻²

7350

R. 尤
See 樓
Even Lower.

A war-junk with a high poop, from which archers and slingers discharged their missiles.

The mole-cricket (*Gryllo-talpa*).

天螻 or 螻蛄 a mole-cricket.

螻蟻集羶 mole-crickets and ants collect round mutton.

螻蟻尙且貪生 even mole-crickets and ants want to live.

在上爲鳥鳶食, 在下

爲螻蟻食 above, I shall be eaten by kites, below, I shall be food for mole-crickets and ants, — said by Chuang Tzu in reference to the uselessness of burial.

螻蟻之力撼泰山 the strength of ants and mole-crickets for shaking Mt. T'ai, — puny efforts.

土螻 a name for the 狒; *see* 3491.

縷

7351

縷²

7352

R. 虞 尤
See 樓 縷
Even Lower.

縷²

7353

R. 尤
See 樓
Even Lower.

鏤²

7354

R. 宥 虞
C. lau
H. }
F. } lau
W. lau, v. }
N. löü, v. }
P. } lou
M. }
Y. löo

Same as 7337.

A sow on heat. *See* 1164.

Continuous.

連連不斷 in one unbroken stream, — as of people passing.

Hard iron, or steel, as necessary for engraving. To carve; to engrave; to chase. [In the book-language always *lou*⁴.]

彫鏤 or 鏤刻 to carve; to engrave.

器不彫鏤 a plain uncarved utensil.

鏤²

7354

Sz. lou
K. nu
J. rō, ru
A. slēu, lēu²
Sinking
Lower
Irregular.

鏤空的花兒 flowers carved
in openwork, *i.e.* right through
the plank.

鏤花 elegance in style.

刻骨鏤心 (your kindness) is
carved on my bones and graven
on my heart.

虎韞鏤膺 a tiger-skin bow-
case, with carved metal orna-
ments.

鏤板 to print,—a book.

驢³

7355

R. 尤
See 樓
Even Lower.

A large horse; a jackass.

髑²

7356

R. 尤
See 樓
Even Lower.

A skull-bone.

髑髏 or 枯髑骨 a skull.

百歲髑髏 an old skull.

藪

7357

See 10,244.

陋⁴

7358

R. 宥
See 鏤
Sinking
Lower.

To retire from the world.

陋⁴

7359

R. 宥
See 鏤
Sinking
Lower.

Mean; low; vile; vulgar.

在陋巷 he lived in a mean
narrow lane,—and yet was
happy. Said by Confucius of
his favourite disciple, 顏回
Yen Hui.

或曰陋 some one said, They
are uncivilised,—referring to wild
tribes among which Confucius
declared he wished to dwell.

陋劣 vile; low; sordid.

孤陋寡聞 solitary and igno-
rant.

陋室 a humble dwelling.

醜陋 ugly; hideous.

狃於陋習 wedded to evil
practices.

明明, 揚側陋 point out
some one among the illustrious,

陋⁴

7359

or set forth one from among the
poor and mean,—said by the
Emperor Shun in reference to
the appointment of his successor.

陋規 bribes; illegal fees.

崇文陋武之習氣宜

救正 to exalt the civilian and
look down on the soldier is a
habit which needs rectifying.

漏⁴

7360

R. 宥
See 鏤
Sinking
Lower.

A water-clock or clep-
sydra; to drip; to ooze;
to leak. To let out; to
disclose. To evade, as pay-
ment of duty; to smuggle.
See 6312.

更漏 or 漏刻 a water-clock.
See 5990.

知漏宮女 the palace lady
who attends to the clepsydra.

漏水一升, 秤重一
斤, 時經一刻 a pint of
water dripping through, *i.e.* one
lb, occupies half an hour.

一漏 a period of two hours; the
first watch.

晝漏上水一刻 at the first
quarter of the day clepsydra,—
half an hour after daybreak.

夜漏幾何 what time of night
is it?

滴漏 or 滲漏 to drip; to leak.

接漏 to catch the drip.

漏天 to leak,—as a roof.

漏子 a funnel; a mistake; a
blunder.

漏卮 a syphon.

漏勺 a colander.

漏勺舀水 to bale out water
with a colander,—labour lost.

補漏 to stop a leak.

船到江中補漏遲 when
the boat has reached midstream,
it is late to stop a leak.

底漏 leaking at the bottom,—
often used of the petty thefts
committed by a wife upon her
husband's property for the bene-
fit of her own family.

是個好漢子, 也架不

了底漏 the best of men
cannot stand a bottom leak. See
above.

漏⁴

7360

盛 *ch'eng*² 水不漏 no loss by
leakage.

盛水不漏的手 a hand
that holds water without letting
any run through,—close-fisted;
stingy.

漏盡 leaking ended,—all ten-
dency to sin gone; ready for Nir-
vāna. Sanskrit: *asrava kshaya*.

諸漏已盡 free from spiritual
imperfection. Sanskrit: *kshin-
asrava*.

無漏 without blemish; perfect.

漏空 to expose a weak place;
to be off one's guard.

漏脯 putrid flesh.

屋漏 the N.W. part of a house,
which received its light only
from the roof; a pane of glass
in a roof; a skylight.

不愧於屋漏 to be free
from shame under the skylight,
—of one's own chamber.

漏網 to slip through the net,—
to escape punishment.

失漏 or 漏下 to leave out;
to lose the run of.

漏了個數兒 to have left
out an amount,—as in an arith-
metical calculation.

洩漏 to let out; to divulge.

洩漏天機 to divulge the
intention of God,—as an astro-
loger who foretells the future.

謹疎漏 guard against want of
care.

漏稅滋弊 the growing ini-
quities of smuggling.

漏報 to evade declaration of
dutiable goods.

漏夜 by night.

漏射 to flash through,—as a
ray of light through a gap in
the hills.

漏蘆 *Echinops dahuricus*, Fisch.

Same as 7345.

See 7369.

漏

7361

露

7362

賂^土

7363

R. 遇

C. lou

H. lu

F. lou

W. lo, lo₅

N. } lu

P. }

M. lou, lou₅

Y. }

Sz. }

K. no, ro

J. ro

A. lou

Sinking
Lower.

落

7364

路⁴

7365

R. 遇

C. lou

H. lu

F. lu, v. tio

W. li

N. } lu

P. }

M. lou

Y. lu

Sz. lu, lou

K. ro, no

J. ro

A. lou

Sinking
Lower.

LU.

To give a present; to bribe. See 5188.

大路南金 great contributions of southern metals.

官之失德, 寵賂章也 officials become corrupt when fondness for bribes is manifested, —by their rulers.

賂器 some valuable given as a bribe.

See 7329.

A road; a path; a journey; under the 元 Yüan dynasty = a circuit, corresponding to the modern 道; under the T'ang dynasty = a province. A chariot. A method of attack with a weapon. Grand; great; loud. See 2021, 11,441, 13,265.

道路 a road. See 10,780.

鐵路 see 11,156.

水路 by water.

旱路 or 陸路 land communication; by road.

旱路上有田, 水路上有船, 人頭上有錢 estates on shore, ships on the sea, and more money than other people,—of a millionaire.

三岔路 a point where the road forks.

十字路 cross-roads.

路程 a journey; routes; itineraries,—as in a guide-book.

一路平安 may you have a pleasant journey!

一路風霜 wind and frost the whole way.

路不通行 or 此路不通 no thoroughfare.

路⁴

7365

路過上海 passing through Shanghai *en route*.

當路 see 途 12,106, and 5367.

車多不礙路 a multitude of carts do not block a road,—each one keeping to its proper side.

修橋補路, 雙瞎眼 repairing bridges and mending roads brings blindness in both eyes,—used ironically of rich people who do not indulge in this common form of philanthropy.

獨自一個上 *shang*³ 路 he set out alone.

路上 on the road; on a journey.

不在正路上走 not to walk upon the true path. See 687.

大蒜還臭得正路 at any rate garlic stinks in a proper way,—it is not disgustingly offensive.

錯了路頭 took the wrong road.

路西裡 the west side of a street running N. & S. (So 東.)

路北的 the north side of a street running E. & W. (So 南.)

路人 the "man in the street."

視如路人 to regard as a stranger.

開路 to make a new road; to clear the way, as through a crowd.

指明去路 directed him clearly as to the road he should take.

攔住去路 obstructing the fairway,—as of a river.

必由之路 the fairway in a river or harbour. See 要 12,889.

問路 to ask the way.

認路 or 熟路 or 熟識道路 to know the way.

橫路 a short cut.

趕路 to hasten on one's way.

走小路 to go by a side path.

行私路 to go by a private road,—to seek one's own private ends.

路⁴

7365

死路 a deadly dangerous road.

騎路 to ride the road,—to walk. Used like "Shanks' mare."

路遇 to meet one on the road.

路貨 goods *en route*.

這個貨是三路的 these goods are 3rd class in quality. See 11,441.

路劫的 highwaymen.

路照 a passport.

路票 a way-bill.

路口 the entrance to a road or street.

打出路口 burst his way through,—the crowd.

路宿 to halt on the road.

路靜人希 roads quiet, men rare,—very few people about.

路祭棚 roadside sacrificial booths.

路燈 lamps to show the road.

門路 an opening,—as in a profession or trade.

無路可走 there is nothing I can do; I have no opening.

打算活路 to make plans for earning a livelihood.

路費 the expenses of a journey; travelling expenses.

路酒 a stirrup cup.

引路 a guide.

路倒 or 路斃 to die by the wayside.

買路錢 blackmail,—as given to brigands for a safe escort.

青雲得路 to secure a road to the blue sky,—to pass for the 2nd degree.

車路 Imperial carriages; a carriage road; the plane of any mechanical action.

路車 a chariot.

彼路斯何 what carriage is that?

路寢孔碩 the large inner apartments rose vast.

厥聲載路 his voice was loud.

路⁴

7366

R. 遇

F. lou²

See 露

Sinking
Lower.璐⁴

7367

R. 遇

See 露

Sinking
Lower.鉳⁴

7368

R. 遇

See 露

Sinking
Lower.露⁴

7369

R. 遇

C. lou

H. lu

F. lou²

W. lü

N. lu

P. {

M. {

Y. lu

Sz. lu, lou

K. no

J. ro

A. lou

Sinking
Lower.

A river in Shansi. A river in Yunnan. A branch of the 北河 Pei-ho near 通州 T'ung Chou.

A beautiful kind of jade. 達似連璐 the road was like a sheet of jade,—with frost.

To stop up; to plug. 錮鉳鍋 to mend an iron pan.

Dew. See 7721.

露水 dew.

露水珠 or 露玆 dew-drops.

露水之歡 dew-drop pleasures,—fleeting or worldly pleasures.

露水閃 summer lightning.

露宿風餐 dew sleep wind eat,—homeless and destitute. See 10,338.

花露水 flower-dew,—scent.

白露 white dew,—the 15th of the solar terms, falling about 8th September. A name for tea.

寒露 cold dew,—the 17th of the solar terms, falling about 8th October.

甘露 sweet dew,—the food of the dévas. Vulgarly used in the sense of holy or miraculous water. Sanskrit: *amrita*.

甘露下降 the refreshing dew comes down from heaven.

承露盤 the vase to catch dew set up by 武帝 of the Han dynasty, in order that he might obtain immortal life by drinking it.

富貴間露 riches and honours are like dew on flowers,—transitory.

露⁴

7369

覆露萬民 to confer benefits upon the people at large.

露兜 *Pandanus odoratissimus*, Linn. f.

露兜子 pineapple (*Ananassa sativa*, Ldl.).

Read lou⁴. To expose; to disclose. See 3582.

露體 to expose the naked body.

露骨 bones showing,—as in emaciation.

露齒 to show the teeth,—as when very prominent.

露頭 to show the head; to appear as the sun above the horizon.

露面 to show the face,—of women who do not keep sufficiently in the background.

露形 to show one's real shape,—as a fox which has temporarily assumed another shape.

男不露手, 女不露脚 men should not let their hands be seen, nor women their feet.

露出 to disclose; to let out; to allow to be seen.

事情露出來了 the affair has become known.

露出馬脚 to let the horse's hoof (*sc.* cloven foot) be seen; to show one's hand.

露相 to show by the countenance.

藏頭露尾 to hide the head, leaving the tail unconcealed.

露風 to disclose; to reveal.

露天 exposed to the sky; out at elbows.

露天通事 low-class guides who accompany foreigners in Shanghai.

露布 to proclaim victory, as the leaders of the 後魏 After Wei dynasty did, by writing their deeds on their standards; a manifesto, as by an aspirant to the throne.

下馬作露布 to get off one's horse and prepare a manifesto,—as a general after a victory.

敗露 ruined; spoilt,—as some secret plot which has been divulged.

鷺⁴

7370

R. 遇

See 露

Sinking
Lower.

An egret (*Ardea egretta*); a paddy-bird. [Stands pictorially for 路 7365.]

白鷺 or 鷺鷥 the eastern egret (*Egretta modesta*),—embroidered on the robes of a deputy sub-Prefect and an assistant Departmental magistrate.

鷺鷥踏灘 to glide barefoot.

鷺江 or 鷺門 or 鷺島 a name for Amoy, from the number of paddy-birds found there.

朱鷺 a russet-headed small white heron (*Bubuleus russata*).

鷺序 in order; in a line, like paddy-birds.

一鷺蓮生 one egret, lotus-flowers growing,—a pictorial expression of 一路連陞 may you have continuous promotion all through your career.

A large chariot. Used for 7365. Great.

玉輅 a State carriage.

大輅 a sacrificial chariot.

戎輅 a war chariot.

A kind of bamboo, suitable for arrows.

To carve wood.

To follow.

綠妃 a concubine of the legendary Emperor 顯頊 Chuan Hsü, B.C. 2500.

輅⁴

7371

R. 遇

F. lou²

See 露

Sinking
Lower.輅⁴

7372

R. 遇

See 露

Sinking
Lower.录⁴

7373

R. 屋

See 綠

Entering
Lower.绿⁴

7374

R. 屋

See 鹿

Entering
Lower.

淥⁴⁵

7375

R. 沃屋

See 綠

Entering
Lower.

Name of an affluent of the river 湘 Hsiang in Hunan. To drip; to leak. To strain.

淥水明秋月 the waters of the Lu are bright beneath the autumn moon.

卽脫巾淥之 so he took off his cap and strained the wine through that.

皺⁴²

7376

R. 屋

See 鹿

Entering
Lower.

Shrivelled; wrinkled, as the skin.

盞⁴²

7377

R. 屋

See 鹿

Entering
Lower.

A box; a case. Used for 7375.

帽盞 a hat-case.

小盞 a small box.

碌⁴²

7378

R. 沃屋

C. luk

H. luk, liuk

F. luk, louk,

W. lu

N. loh,

P. lu

M. lu

Y. luk

Sz. lu

K. nok

J. roku

A. luk

Entering
Lower.

Green jasper. Rough; uneven; stony. Laborious.

碌碌 rough; irregular; without originality; hidebound in routine; humdrum; commonplace.

碌碌無能 or 碌碌庸人 wanting in ability.

碌碌無奇 a commonplace man.

碌碌風塵 exposed to wind and dust.

碌碌塵土, 不爲人知 to toil along in the world unknown to fame.

勞碌 painstaking; wearied; exhausted; toiled.

一碌樹 a log of wood.

祿⁴²

7379

R. 屋

H. luk,

P. lu

W. lu

See 祿

A. louk

Entering
Lower.

A favour; a gift (see 2260). Happiness; prosperity; salary; official pay.

受天百祿 to receive manifold favours from God.

福祿申之 their happiness and dignities are renewed and extended,—by the Emperor.

俸祿 official salary. See 3575.

祿⁴²

7379

祿爵 or 祿位 pay and rank,—in the public service.

長生祿位 may you have long life and official emolument!

念我無祿 taking into consideration my destitute condition.

上天不生無祿之人 God never sends a man into the world without providing for him. Sometimes "without his allotted share of happiness."

食祿 to draw a salary.

太公八十食周祿 T'ai Kung (姜子牙 Chiang Tzū-ya) at eighty years of age was appointed an official under the Chou dynasty.

祿享千金 enjoying an income of a thousand ounces of silver.

不祿 not drawing salary,—dead. Also applied to officials cut off early in their career, before their efforts have been rewarded.

尸祿 to draw salary, without troubling about one's duties.

勢且不祿 whose condition moreover did not make life very valuable to him.

衣祿不足 clothing and pay insufficient.

光祿寺 the Banqueting Court or Court of Imperial Entertainments at Peking.

慘遭回祿 he was unfortunately burnt out. See 5163.

後祿 the after privilege,—of eating and drinking after a sacrifice, only drinking being allowed before the sacrifice.

See 7544.

綠⁴²

7380

藜⁴²

7381

R. 沃

W. lo, liöe

See 綠

Entering
Lower.

A kind of lentil. A reed. Green. Also read *lii*⁴².

藜莢芽 lentil sprouts.

藜蓐 a plant from which a kind of cloth is made.

藜穀 a name for Indian corn.

藜竹 green bamboos.

踈⁴²

7382

R. 屋

See 鹿

Entering
Lower.

逴⁴²

7383

R. 沃

See 鹿

Entering
Lower.

醪⁴²

7384

R. 沃

See 綠

Entering
Lower.

駮⁴²

7385

R. 沃

See 錄

Entering
Lower.

錄⁴²

7386

R. 沃

H. luk, liuk

F. lük, liö

W. lo, liöe

P. lu

See 綠

J. roku, rioku

Entering
Lower.

To move; to walk.

踈起來 to get up.

踈下去 to go down.

踈到塔頂 to go to the top of the pagoda.

To advance; to proceed.

A kind of wine, known as 醪醪, made with water from Lake Ling in Hunan.

Name of one of Mu Wang's steeds. See 3344.

To record; to write down; to make a note or entry. To choose; to select.

抄錄 to copy out.

錄供 to take down depositions.

錄詩一首 to copy a stanza of poetry.

錄呈 to send a copy to,—a superior.

錄摺咨呈 to submit a copy of.

錄送 to send a copy of.

錄請 to send a copy and request...

錄事 to make an entry; to record events; the *arbiter bibendi* at a banquet.

登錄宣布 to publish for general information,—as in a newspaper.

實錄 the official annals of the Emperors, including special biographies of eminent statesmen, which are not allowed to be seen, and are only published after the close of the dynasty.

錄^{4s}

7386

言行錄 a term used under the Sung dynasty in reference to the detailed careers of eminent statesmen.

錄案 to draw up a formal record of a case.

錄囚徒 to revise sentences on criminals, with a view to guard against injustice.

錄三次 three times recorded, —for merit, referring to the system of "good marks" given to deserving officials and allowed to count as a set-off against future errors of judgment, etc.

錄籍 one's native place; the District in which one is registered.

目錄 an index to a book; a table of contents.

不著錄 there is no record of; does not appear in.

取錄 to choose; to select.

一長足錄 if he has one good point, he is fit to be chosen.

揀選錄用 to choose for employment,—as officials.

錄科 a preliminary examination for 舉人 *chü jén*.

題名錄 the list of successful candidates. See 7387.

錄遺 exam. of *hsiu ts'ai* who have not been in 1st or 2nd class at the 科試 exam., nor among first ten of the 3rd class, previous to their entering the exam. for *chü jén*.

錄^{4s}

7387

R. 沃

F. *lūk, liōh*
W. *lo, liōe*

See 綠

Entering
Lower.魯³

7388

R. 虞

C. *lou*
H. *lu*F. *lu*W. *lu, lo*N. *lu*P. *lu*M. *lou*Y. *lu*
Sz. *lu*

A map; a chart; a list; a memorandum.

圖錄 a map; a chart.

題名錄 a list of successful candidates for the second degree.

錄璽 a signet; a seal.

符錄 a tally; a Taoist charm.

Stupid talk; loutish; vulgar; common; simple. Also used in the sense of intellectual culture, because the name of the native State of Confucius.

魯鈍 or 魯莽 or 魯惘 dull; heavy; stupid.

粗魯 coarse; vulgar.

魯³

7388

K. *no*J. *ro*A. *lou*

Rising Lower.

櫓³

7389

R. 虞

C. *lou, nou*H. *lu*F. *lu*W. *lu, lo*N. *lu*P. *lu, nu*M. *lu, nu*Y. *lu, nou*Sz. *lu*K. *no*J. *ro*A. *lou*

Rising Lower.

櫓

7390

櫓

7391

虜

7392

嘯

7393

R. 虞

See 魯

Rising Lower.

列位不須粗魯待我 gentlemen, you need not treat me rudely!

樸魯 simple; plain; honest.

魯魚亥豕 clerical or typographical errors, *i.e.* using 魚 for 魯, and 亥 for 豕.

魯國 name of the native State of Confucius, the annals of which, from B.C. 722 to B.C. 481, form the subject of the 春秋 *Spring and Autumn*, now one of the Five Classics. See 2122.

魯削爲史書 historical records were engraved in Lu.

魯衛之政 the administrations of Lu and Wei,—not much difference.

魯仲連 name of a minister of the 齊 *Ch'i* State, now used in the sense of "peace-maker."

A large shield. A lookout turret on a city wall; a turreted war-chariot. A long oar; a sweep.

搖櫓 to scull.

駕了一隻三櫓快船 travelled on a three-oar fast boat.

櫓樑 the pivot on which the scull works. See 1077.

扳櫓 to draw the sweep towards one,—making the vessel go to port.

推櫓 to push the sweep away from one,—making the vessel go to starboard.

櫓船 a boat with a long sweep.

See 7315.

Same as 7389.

Barbarians; bandits; rebels. Otherwise used with 7235.

A cry used for calling pigs together. Also read *lo*¹.

擄

7394

擄

7395

盧²

7396

R. 虞

See 爐

A. *lou*

Even Lower.

See 7285.

Same as 7389.

A vessel for containing cooked rice. A stove. A wine-shop. Black; the pupil of the eye. A hound; see 7199. Name of a wild tribe. Used for various characters now distinguished by radicals; see 7403, 7404, 7408, 7411, 7414, 7415, 7416, 7417, 7421, etc.

盧弓一, 盧矢百 one black bow and a hundred black arrows.

盧雉傾家 to ruin oneself by gambling. [盧 was the best throw, of "five blacks," with dice; 雉 the second best, of four blacks and one white.]

諸盧惡之 all the priests (*les noirs*) were very angry with him (or, at it). See 12,372.

胡盧大笑 a boisterous laugh.

的盧 the name of 劉備 Liu Pei's horse, from a white spot on its forehead.

當盧 the metal ornament on a horse's forehead.

本國盧布亦攪銅色 our roubles are also alloyed with copper.

盧舍那 Lōshanâ Buddha.

盧會 *Aloe vulgaris*, Lam.

Read *lei*².

盧灘 a river in Shantung.

盧溪 a river in Hunan.

To grasp; to choose; to spread out.

撈擄 to gather in,—as a harvest.

撈²

7397

R. 虞

See 盧

Even Lower.

爐²
7398

R. 虞
See 爐
A. lou
Even Lower.

Sumach. A short post placed perpendicularly upon the large beam in the roof of a house; a king-post.

爐木 or 黃爐 *Rhus cotinus*, L.

黃爐遶宅 sumach trees surround my cottage.

爐橘 the loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*). See 枇 9049.

楊爐 a species of *Dicervilla* or *Wiegela*, found in Japan.

兜爐 *Platycarya strobilacea*, S. & Z.

瀘²
7399

R. 虞
See 瀘
A. lou
Even Lower.

A river in Kiangsi.

瀘溪縣 a District in Kiangsi.

瀘州 a Department in Ssü-ch'uan.

瀘水 a tributary of the Yangtsze, which sometimes gives its name to the main stream.

噓²
7400

Same as 7393.

墟²
7401

R. 虞
See 墟
A. li
Even Lower.

A clod of earth. A shop. Used for 7402.

黃墟 yellow earth; the grave.

酒墟 a wine-shop.

廬²
7402

R. 魚虞
C. lüü
H. | lu
F. | lu
W. lüü
N. lu
P. lu, lüü
M. lu, lü, li
K. yö, ryö
J. rio, ro
A. li
Even Lower.

A hut; a hovel.

廬舍 or 廬房 or 草廬 a hut; a hovel.

廬帳 or 廬落 a tent.

茅廬 a thatched hut.

清廬 a pure dwelling,—a Buddhist monastery; a library.

直廬 waiting-rooms in the Palace, for officials.

田廬 a hut in the fields.

敝廬 my humble hut,—my home.

廬墓六年 lived in a hut for six years alongside his parents' grave.

青廬 a dark-coloured tent for the wedding ceremony; a bridal chamber; a brothel (see 7343).

廬山 same as 匡廬山 6400.

爐²
7403

R. 虞
C. lou
H. | lu
F. | lu
W. lüü
N. lu, lou
P. lu
M. lu, lou
Y. | lu
Sz. | lu
K. ro, no
J. ro
A. lou, li
Even Lower.

A stove; a fireplace. See 1246, 7416.

爐子 a stove.

茶爐子 a small stove, used for making tea, preparing potions for sick persons, etc.

手爐子 a small charcoal stove carried about to warm the hands in cold weather.

爐竈 a kitchen stove; a cooking-stove.

爐條 the bars of a stove.

爐灰 ashes from a stove.

不信爐火之事 not to have any faith in alchemy.

行爐 a travelling stove,—as used by hawkers of hot provisions.

傾銀爐 a refining furnace.

爐房 a mint; a Government assay shop.

香爐 an incense-burner in a temple.

風爐 a furnace with a strong draught.

爐瓶 an elegantly-shaped censer, used as a table ornament.

天地爲爐兮造化爲工 the universe is the furnace and God is the craftsman,—who makes all things.

獯²
7404

R. 虞
See 獯
Even Lower.

A kind of large dog. See 7396.

璫²
7405

R. 虞
See 璫
A. lou
Even Lower.

A gem, called 碧璫; a kind of topaz.

瓠²
7406

R. 虞
See 瓠
A. lou
Even Lower.

A gourd.

壺瓠 or 瓠瓠 the bottle-gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*, Ser.); a jar shaped like a gourd.

瘡²
7407

R. 遇虞
See 瘡路
A. lou
Sinking and Even Lower.

A kind of ulcer.

食瘡 pot-bellied,—as children from innutritious food.

瞶²
7408

R. 虞
See 瞶
A. lou
Even Lower.

The pupil of the eye; to see. See 7396.

清瞶 a clear eye.

簾²
7409

R. 虞
See 簾
A. lou
Even Lower.

A small rush from which baskets are made; a basket. The shaft of a spear.

纈²
7410

R. 虞
See 纈
A. lou
Even Lower.

Hempen thread; to dress flax or hemp for weaving.

妻辟纈 his wife twists hempen threads,—for a living.

罍²
7411

R. 虞
See 罍
A. lou
Even Lower.

A short, wide-mouthed wine-jar.

携罍覓沽 to take a jar and go to buy wine.

臚²
7412

R. 魚
See 臚
K. yê, ryê
J. rio, ro
A. li, lou
Even Lower.

The skin; the belly. To arrange; to state; to intimate to. Read lü³ = 7541.

臚脹 dropsical swelling.

臚陳 to spread out; to arrange; to state.

臚列 or 臚叙 to state serially.

臚歡萬姓 to cause rejoicing among the people.

鴻臚寺 a department, under the Tang dynasty, charged with the ceremonial at audiences of ambassadors from foreign countries. The Court of State Ceremonial under the present dynasty.

臚²
7412

傳臚 to carry a message. Also, the title bestowed upon the candidate who graduates at the head of the 二甲 second class at the 殿試 Palace Examination.

就像金殿傳臚報他中 *chung*⁴ 壯元一般 as though a messenger from the Palace had announced that he was Senior Classic.

驩聲傳臚 to make joyous sounds,—as insects or birds.

聽臚言於市 to listen to tales in the market-place.

臚²
7413

R. 虞

See 爐

A. lou
Even Lower.

蘆²
7414

R. 虞

See 爐

A. lou, li
Even Lower.

A kind of reed (*Phragmites Roxburghii*, Kth. and *P. communis*, Trin.), used for making mats, etc. Used for 爐 7398. See 6348.

蘆葦 rushes; a name for *Arundo indica*.

蘆蓆 rush mats.

蘆根 reed roots,—used as a medicine.

藜蘆 *Veratrum nigrum*, L. and *V. album*, L.

蘆薈膠 the juice of *ἀλόη Aloe vulgaris*, Lam., used to rub on the hair. Also, an impure catechu or terra japonica.

木葫蘆 wooden floats shaped like gourds, tied on to the small children of the boat population. See 4937.

蘆課 taxes on reed lands along the banks of rivers.

蘆服 the radish.

漏蘆 *Echinops dahuricus*, Fisch.

蘆粟 sweet sorghum (*Sorghum saccharatum*, Pers.).

蘆柴 or 拋蘆根子 *Phragmites Roxburghii*, Kth.

遭蘆花之變 to suffer the change to rushes,—as 閔損 Min Sun did when his step-

蘆²
7414

mother clothed him in them, giving wadded clothes to her own two sons; though when his father wanted to divorce her in consequence, he cried out 母

在一子寒, 母去三

子單 if our mother remains one son will be cold; if she goes, three sons will be lonely! This softened her heart.

胡蘆河 name of a river in 大同府 Ta-t'ung Fu, Shansi.

轆²
7415

R. 虞

F. lu, li

See 爐

A. lou
Even Lower.

A windlass; a pulley. See 7441.

鑪²
7416

R. 虞

See 爐

Even Lower.

A stove; a *réchaud*; a censer; a brazier. See 7403.

手鑪子 a small portable stove for warming the hands.

一副香鑪 a set of incense-burners.

丹鑪 a crucible.

提鑪 censers suspended from the end of a stick and carried in religious processions.

鑪鼎 a tripod, used in temples for sacrificial cooking.

擁鑪而坐 they sat crowding round the brazier.

顱²
7417

R. 虞

See 爐

A. lou
Even Lower.

The skull; the forehead. See 7396.

淳于能解顱以理腦

Ch'un-yü could cut through the skull and put the brains in order.

枯顱頭 an old skull.

頭顱 the head; the pate.

偏顱 a receding forehead,—a malformation] attributed to the second Emperor of the Ming dynasty.

前 (and 後) 奔顱 a high forehead (and a high occiput).

驢²
7418

See 7536.

鱸²
7419

Same as 7417.

鱸²
7420

R. 虞

See 爐

A. lou
Even Lower.

The sea perch (*Labrax luyii*).

斑鱸 the spotted wrasse (*Labrax japonicus*).

白鱸 the white perch (*Pristipoma pihloo*).

頭鱸 the red-headed labrax (*Pristipoma kaakan*).

花點鱸 the spotted perch (*Pristipoma nageb*).

蓴鱸與思 yearning for the salads and fish of 松江 Sung-

chiang,—said by 張翰 of the 晉 Chin State. Used in the sense of "thoughts of home arise."

鷗²
7421

R. 虞

See 爐

A. lou
Even Lower.

The fishing cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*), known as 鷗鷂. See 7396.

鷗鷂之笑 a greedy or avaricious leer.

山伯鷗 a species of thrush (*Garrulax perspicillatus*).

𩰚²
7422

Same as 7403.

鹵³
7423

R. 虞

C. lou

H. } lu

F. } lu

W. } lu, lo

N. } lu

P. } lu

M. } lou, lou?

Y. } lu

Sz. } lu

K. no

J. ro

A. lou

Rising Lower.

Natural or rock salt. Rude; uncivil. Radical 197. Sometimes = 掇獲. Used for 7285 and 7389.

鹵鹽 natural salt.

鹵鹹 potash; salt; nitrous.

鹵地 soil impregnated with salt.

鹵魚 salt fish.

鹵餅 a steamed wheaten cake.

鹵牲口 a salted chicken.

鹵壺 a rouge-pot.

鹵莽 rough; rude; abrupt.

鹵草 careless.

鹵簿 the Emperor's travelling equipage or escort; a term commonly applied to the 執事 insignia-bearers in the retinue of any mandarin; includes all

鹵³

7423

the various impedimenta of (esp.) a civil official, such as fan, spittoon, etc. *Lu* meant a large shield, which stood first on the list; hence the name.

守財鹵 a miser.

吾屬今爲之鹵矣 we are now become slaves or prisoners.

不見鹵 not to be taken prisoner.

搨³

7424

R. 麤

C. v. *lou*

See 鹵

Rising Lower.

Violent; aggressive.

Read *lu*¹ or *lo*¹. To rub; to wipe; to strip off.

搨汗 to wipe off the sweat.

一搨到底 stripped of all,—his honours, as a disgraced official.

搨樹皮 to peel off the bark.

楠

7425

Same as 7389.

鹵³

7426

R. 麤

C. v. *lou*F. *lu*, *lou*²W. *lu*, *li*

See 鹵

Rising Lower.

Salt, nitrous soil. Bitter; salt. Used with 7423.

鹵水 or 鹵湯子 a lye used in making bean-curd.

鹵蝦 pickled shrimps.

鹵牲口 a salted chicken.

鹵笋 salted bamboo-shoots.

鹵麵 vermicelli with thick gravy poured on it.

礪³

7427

R. 麤

See 鹵

Rising Lower.

Gravel; shingle; pebbles.

礪砂 an impure kind of sal ammoniac.

六

7428

See 7276.

壘^{4*}

7429

R. 屋

See 陸

Entering Lower.

A clod of earth; land.

淩^{4*}

7430

R. 屋

See 陸

Entering Lower.

Sleet; hail.

蛭^{4*}

7431

R. 屋

See 鹿

Entering Lower.

A small marine bivalve, called 魁蛭, with smooth shells marked with red lines.

陸^{4*}

7432

R. 屋

H. *luk*, *luk*²,*luk*³, *liuk*³,P. *liu*², *lu*²

See 六

Entering Lower.

Dry land, as opposed to water. Used for the numeral 六 *six*, in accounts and other business documents, as a safeguard against forgery; also, in reference to gambling. See 9484.

陸路 a land journey; by road; land forces.

陸路提督 a Provincial Commander-in-chief of land forces, as opposed to an Admiral.

水陸並進 to attack both by sea and land.

推舟於陸 or 陸地行舟 to row a boat on dry land,—an impossibility.

陸行莫如用車 for travelling by land, there is nothing like a cart,—i.e. not a boat.

陸運 to forward by land.

鴻飛遵陸 the wild geese fly about the land.

陸戰 land operations in war.

陸團 land militia,—a contingent raised from the land population as opposed to the sea-going.

陸兵 or 陸軍 land forces.

陸越飛箭 on land, outstripping the flying arrow,—of a swift horse. See 13,194.

陸沈 swallowed up; engulfed.

陸陸 or 陸續 continuous; in succession.

陸離 in confusion; in disorder.

北陸 and 西陸 the central stars of the northern and western heavens.

陸^{4*}

7432

陸月陸看穀秀 on the 6th of the 6th moon, see the grain in ear.

博陸采具 implements for gambling,—e.g. dice. See 7276.

稔^{4*}

7433

R. 屋

See 陸

Entering Lower.

Grain which is sown late and ripens early. See 12,309.

黍稷種稔 the *shu* and the *chi* (varieties of millet) are sown early and ripen late and sown late and ripen early, respectively.

鹿^{4*}

7434

R. 屋

F. *luk*, *lök*P. *lu*²

See 六

K. *nok*A. *louk*

Entering Lower.

A stag; a deer; used pictorially as an emblem of longevity; also for 祿 7379, official emolument. Radical 198. See 13,394.

鹿角 deer's horns.

鹿角木兵 chevaux de frise; an abatis.

鹿頂 deer's horns; high. Arched,—of doorways, etc. The idea is taken from the inverted head of a deer.

鹿茸 deer's horns,—used as a medicine.

鹿皮 deer's skin.

五兩鹿皮 betrothal presents.

鹿筋 deer's sinews.

金錢鹿 (see 8697) or 梅花

鹿 the spotted deer. [The second is a synonym for the 羊 鹿, and both names are given to *Cervus mandarinus*, A. M. Edw. or *mantchuricus*, Sw.]

虎鹿不同遊 tigers and stags do not roam about together.

鹿鳴 the title of one of the *Odes*, sung at the 鄉試燕 banquet to provincial graduates.

逐鹿 to pursue the stag,—to contend for the empire.

秦失其鹿 when the Ch'ins lost their stag,—i.e. the empire.

中原得鹿不由人 to obtain the sovereignty of the Middle Kingdom is not in the hands of man,—but of God.

指鹿爲馬 to call a stag a horse,—as was done by the eunuch 趙高 Chao Kao in

鹿⁴⁴

7434

the presence of his sovereign (3rd century B.C.), to see which of the courtiers would be bold enough to oppose him.

猶然蕉鹿 like the man who hid a deer,—and then thought he had dreamt it.

馬鹿 *Cervus elaphus*, L.

家鹿 the house deer,—the rat. [Cf. Rats and mice and such small deer. *King Lear*.]

鹿鳥 the cassowary.

鹿王 a title of Dêvadatta and Shâkyamuni, both of whom had been stags in a former life. Sanskrit: *mrigala*.

鹿苑 deer park,—a famous resort of Shâkyamuni. The modern Sarnath, near Benares.

鹿葱 *Hemerocallis flava*, L.; the plant of forgetfulness. See 4811, 4818.

鹿嶼 Sugar-loaf Island, near Swatow.

鹿蜀 or 福鹿 the zebra. [Arabic *fara*.]

攪⁴⁴

7435

R. 屋

C. v. *luk*,

See 鹿

Entering
Lower.

To roll; to rock; to rattle.

攪來攪去 rolling backwards and forwards.

攪落地 rolled down to the ground.

攪一世攪到滑 in rolling about the world, he has rolled himself smooth,—he is a slippery customer.

攪鼓 a rattle used by pedlars.

櫛

7436

漚

7437

簾⁴⁵

7438

R. 屋

See 鹿

Entering
Lower.

Same as 7441.

Same as 7375.

A box; a basket.

筐簾 a crate; a hamper.

書簾 a book basket,—a term of reproach for a man who reads many books but does not trouble himself to understand them thoroughly.

文章清簾 an elegant basket of essays,—said of 謝朓 Hsieh T'iao (T. 元暉), a man of 齊 Ch'i.

麗⁴²

7439

R. 屋

See 鹿

Entering
Lower.

蟬⁴²

7440

R. 屋

See 鹿

Entering
Lower.

轆⁴²

7441

R. 屋

F. *luk*, *lûk*

See 鹿

Entering
Lower.

A small fishing-net with fine meshes.

A species of cicada.

A pulley; a block; a windlass. See (read *lu*³) 2818, 6232, 6932.

轆轤 a pulley; a windlass used for lowering the bucket into a well.

筆如轆轤轉 his pen goes round and round like a windlass,—he repeats himself.

線轆 a spinning-wheel.

麓⁴⁴

7442

R. 屋

See 鹿

Entering
Lower.

The foot of a mountain.

納于大麓, 烈風雷雨 弗迷 being sent to the great plains at the foot of the mountains, amid violent wind, thunder, and rain, he did not go astray.

倖⁴²

7443

R. 屋

See 六

Entering
Lower.

To treat with scorn; to despise. Used for 7445.

爲天下笑倖 an object of derision and scorn to all.

勦⁴²

7444

R. 屋 尤

P. *lu*²

See 六

Entering
Lower.

To join; to unite. Used for 7445.

勦力相攻 to combine forces and attack.

戮⁴²

7445

R. 屋

H. *liuk*
P. *lu*²

See 六

Entering
Lower.

To kill; to slaughter; to behead. [To be distinguished from 戮 2939.]

戮誅 or 戮殺 to slay.

刑戮 to execute.

伐戮敵兵 to exterminate the enemy.

屠戮 to butcher.

戮民 to oppress the people.

戮尸梟示 to behead a corpse and expose the head to view,—as of a criminal who dies before execution.

引頸就戮 he stretched out his neck to the sword.

礪⁴²

7446

R. 屋

See 六

Entering
Lower.

A stone roller, called 礪磗, used for making paths.

謬

7447

See 7966.

旅²

7448

R. 虞

See 爐

Even Lower.

Black.

旅弓矢千 one black bow and a thousand arrows.

碑⁴²

7449

R. 月

See 律

Entering
Lower.

Gravel; stones.

碑砢 the appearance of instability.

蹶⁴²

7450

R. 月 霽

See 律 戾

Entering and
Sinking
Lower.

Impeded, as by a burden.

蹶踈 making little progress; hindered.



7451

R. 寒
C. lün
H. lan
F. lwan
W. lö
N. löñ, löññ
P. lwan
M. lan
Y. lou
Sz. lwan
K. nan
J. ran
A. lwan
Even Lower.



7452

R. 諫先
C. shan
F. swang²,
'lwan
W. lö
N. lieñ²
P. shwan², v.
shwang²,
liuan, liien
M. swan, lian
Y. slou
Sz. shwan,
liuan
K. san
J. san, ren
A. shwan
Sinking and
Even
Irregular.




7453

R. 寒
C. lün
H. lan, man
F. lwan, v.
slang, lang
W. lö
N. louñ
P. lwan, lan
M. lan
Y. lou
Sz. lan
K. nan, v. man
J. ran
A. lwan
Even Lower.





7454

R. 寒
See 
Even Lower.

LUAN.

Round; globular.

團  round; circular.團  the full moon.此月千古團  this moon
has been round from remote
antiquity.To bear twins. Also read
shuan⁴.

孿生 to bear twins.

孿子 or 孿伴兒 twins.


Mountain peaks.

小山而銳曰巒 a small
sharp-pointed mountain is called
a luan = peak.登石巒以望遠兮 to go
up a mountain to get a distant
view.春巒 mountains as seen in
spring.層巒聳翠 the ranges of hills
put forth their verdure.高下隨峯巒 high or low,
according to the contour of the
peaks, — of buildings along a
mountain ridge.

A cord of silk.




7455

R. 寒
See 
Even Lower.



7456

R. 寒
See 
Even Lower.

A net for catching small
animals.羅開而彘突 the net is
spread and the pig runs into it.Bells hung on the Im-
perial chariot; a carriage.
Used as a term of respect.

鑾鈴 tinkling bells.

玉鑾 the Imperial chariot.

鑾駕 the Imperial cortège.

啓鑾 and 回鑾 the departure
and return of the Emperor,—
on and from a journey.鑾儀衛 the Imperial Equipage
Department.恭迓鑾輿 respectfully await
your chariot,—a conventional
phrase to an expected guest.金鑾殿 the hall where the
Emperor gives audience.金鑾坡 a name, under the
T'ang dynasty, for the prototype
of the modern Han-lin. See 3828.鑾座 a litter for an idol carried
in procession.A fabulous bird, associ-
ated with fire. Bells sup-
posed to give the same note
as the said bird, and attach-
ed to the bits of horses.鸞者赤神之精 the luan
is the essence of the Fire God.乘白鸞 riding on a white luan,
—of the ladies in the moon.和鸞離離 with the bells tink-
ling on their cross-boards and
bits.鸞聲將將 the tinkling sound
of bells.執其鸞刀 he holds the knife
with tinkling bells,—for sacri-
ficing.


鸞鷄 the Argus pheasant.

鸞鳳 female and male; sexual
intercourse.鸞鳳和鳴 female and male
in harmony,—used of marriages.


7457




7458

R. 寒
See 
Even Lower.



7459

R. 寒
See 
Even Lower.



7460

R. 旱
C. lun
H. lon
F. lwan,
laung²
W. slang, slö
N. löñ, löññ,
lou
See 蛋
P. lan, lwan
M. lan
Y. jou
Sz. lan, lwan
K. ran, nan
J. ran
A. nwan
Rising Lower.

鸞箋鳳柬 the documents
containing details of age, etc.,
exchanged by persons who pro-
pose to marry.鸞馭 phoenix chariots,—paper
chairs for burning at sacrifices.

Name of a tree.

鸞華 *Kalreuteria paniculata*,
Lam.棘人鸞鸞兮 the earnest
mourner worn to leanness.修竹檀鸞 the waving, grace-
ful appearance of tall bamboos.朱鸞 a Japanese name for the
shaddock or pomelo (*Citrus
decumana*, L.).

鸞城縣 a District in Chihli.

To drip.

灤河 name of a large river in
Chihli, flowing into the Gulf of
Liaotung. See 12,050.灤州 a Department at the mouth
of the above river.An egg. The roe of
fishes. Testicles.

卵蛋 eggs. See 10,648.

鷄卵 a hen's egg.

卵生 produced from an egg,—
exclusive of 濕生 fishes and
化生 insects.石卵不敵 stones and eggs
are no match,—for hammering
one another. See 12,143.此可比以卵擊 like tak-
ing an egg to break,—a stone.壘卵之危 the risky con-
dition of piled-up eggs,—great
insecurity. See Biog. Dict. 805.勢如覆卵 the condition is
one of eggs underneath,—risky.破巢之下,安有完卵
哉 how can you have whole
eggs in a broken nest?見卵而求時夜 to expect
an egg to crow,—to want to go
too fast.卵翼 to brood over; to cherish,
as a hen her eggs.

卵子 testicles.

卵³

7460

卵包子 or 卵袋 the scrotum.

卵有毛 there are feathers in an egg,—said 惠子, alluding to the feathers on a chicken, which, although invisible, must still be latent in the egg.

亂⁴

7461

R. 翰

C. lün

H. lon

F. lwang,

laung,

v. naung³

W. lö

N. löñ, löññ

P. lwan

M. lan

S. lwan

K. ran, nan

J. ran

A. lwan

Sinking

Lower.

To govern; to bring into good order. To confuse; to throw into disorder; anarchy; rebellion. A ferry. The finale in a musical service. Also (in many of the entries) read *lan*⁴.

亂日 to sum up; in conclusion.

亂而敬 aptness for government combined with reverence.

茲予有亂政同位 here are those ministers of my government who share with me the offices,—of the State.

亂越我家 to secure the good government of our empire.

有亂臣十人 I have ten able ministers,—said Wu Wang.

五色不亂,孰爲文采 were the five colours not confused, who would practise decoration?—alluding to natural as opposed to artificial decoration.

交亂 to set at variance.

天降喪亂 God is sending down death and disorder.

心亂 disturbed in mind; confused.

亂說 to talk at random.

亂絲頭 silk refuse; waste silk; a blockhead.

亂性 injurious to one's character.

亂下來 to come to grief.

亂衝 to crowd confusedly.

亂烘 restless; anxious.

亂晃 confusingly darting, as the sun's rays; rapidly shifting, as a pendulum.

亂瓊 crystal confusion,—snow.

亂哄哄的 a confused noise.

亂石尖子 masses of sharp rocks.

亂嚷 to make a hubbub.

亂⁴

7461

亂嚷亂叫 to make a tremendous row.

亂坐 to sit down indiscriminately,—without reference to order of precedence.

亂倫 to confuse the relationships,—to commit incest.

亂命 incest. Also, senseless orders.

亂礁 rocks scattered about irregularly,—making the navigation dangerous.

亂線 tangled thread.

弄亂 to throw into disorder.

發亂 to get into a muddle.

亂跑 to scamper about, as a horse in a field; to play truant.

作亂 to make confusion; to rebel.

叛亂 to make an insurrection; to rebel.

亂政 revolution; rebellion.

亂萌 the germs of sedition; incipient rebellion.

亂黨 rioters; revolutionaries.

亂民 rebels.

亂謀 seditious schemes.

若是亂來 if it has come in an irregular way,—as ill-gotten gain.

涉渭爲亂 he crossed the Wei by means of boats.

亂于河 they ferried over the Ho.

亂草 *Eragrostis tenuissima*, Schr.亂子草 *Muchlenbergia viridissima*, Nees.Read *lan*⁴.

亂子 a disturbance.

活亂子 a bad scrape; a bad business.

亂兒 a scrape; a misfortune.

鬧個亂兒 to have a misfortune; to get into trouble.

亂葬岡子 a pauper burial-ground.

乱

7462

Same as 7461.

倫²

7463

R. 元

See 論

Even Lower.

倫²

7464

R. 眞

W. lang

See 論

J. rin

A. lwèn

Even Lower.

LUN.

To arrange; to set in order; to think.

Constant; regular; invariable; ordinary. Principles of right conduct. Degrees, as of comparison, see 8838. See 語 13,626.

明倫 human relationships.

五倫 or 人倫 or 天倫 or

倫常 the five human relationships,—between sovereign and subject, father and son, husband and wife, brothers, and friends.

教以人倫 to teach the relationships of humanity.

逆倫 or 傷人倫 to violate or act contrary to the above relationships.

天倫之樂 the joy of family union.

敦倫 to cultivate the relationships; sexual intercourse.

倫敦 London.

言中 *chung*⁴ 倫 their words were in accordance with right principles.行 *hsing*⁴ 同倫 for conduct there are the same rules,—everywhere.

均屬不倫 altogether improper.

倫次 an order; a series.

語無倫次 want of order or sequence in speech.

毛猶有倫 even a hair will admit of comparison,—as to size.

絕倫 beyond all comparison.

如非具絕倫武藝者 had he not been an expert at military exercises,....

武功超倫 in martial prowess second to none.

等倫 of the same class.

莫比其倫 or 今古無

倫 no one to compare with him.

賈生才調更無倫 the talents of Chia I were beyond compare.

圖²

7465

R. 眞
P. lun, lün
A. lüên
Even Lower.

崑²

7466

R. 元
C. } lun
H. }
F. lung, loung
v. laung²
W. lang
N. lêng
P. } lun, lün
M. }
Y. } lüên
Sz. }
K. non, yun
J. ron
A. luên, loun
Even Lower.

逾

7467

掄²

7468

R. 眞元
W. lang
See 論
A. loun, lüên
Even Lower.

淪²

7469

R. 眞元
See 論
J. rin, ron
A. lüên
Even Lower.

Complete; whole. See
4924.

The Koukūn mountains.
See 6537. [It appears, how-
ever, to be very doubt-
ful if any actual range of
mountains is called 崑崙
K'un-lun.]

Same as 7468.

To choose; to select; to
pick out. Also read lun¹
and lün¹. See 混 5239.

掄選 or 掄擇 to choose out.

掄才 to select men of ability.

掄材 to pick out material.

掄元 or 掄魁 to come out
first at an examination.

掄元手段 the ability of a
Senior Wrangler,—who can bring
himself out first on the list.

嚙不作掄元之想 who
does not hope to come out first?
—at the examinations.

掄拳就打 raised his fist and
gave him a blow.

掄打 to wave; to brandish.

掄虛子 to swagger.

Eddying water. En-
gulfed; submerged; lost.
See 5231, 13,233.

淪廻 a race; chow-chow water.

淪淪 eddies; ripples.

沉淪 sunk; lost.

淪沒淪喪 utterly ruined;
destroyed.

淪²

7469

礪²

7470

R. 眞軫
See 論
A. lüên
Even and
Rising Lower.

稊³

7471

R. 軫
A. lüên
Rising Lower.

綸²

7472

R. 眞刪
W. lang
See 論
A. lüên
Even Lower.

帝亦淪沒 the Emperor also
perished.

淪落 fallen,—as into evil courses;
“gone under.”

寒藻舞淪漪 the cold pond-
weed dances on the rippling water.

隱淪之術 mysterious tricks;
the black art.

Rocks; reefs.

礪礪 rocky; covered with
boulders.

To bind grain in sheaves.

Silk cords; to wind silk.
To adjust; to classify; to
compare. See 彌 7812.

王言如綸 the prince's words
are like silken cords.

王言如絲,其出如綸
the prince's words are like silk
threads, they issue forth like
cords.

綸音 silken sounds,—the Em-
peror's words.

綸扉 the silken gate,—the palace;
the Court.

絲綸 silken threads and cords;
a fishing-line; utterances of the
Emperor; learning; letters.

收拾絲綸 to put up one's
fishing-line; to withdraw from
the pursuit of literature.

綸繩 or 釣綸 a fishing-line.

之子于釣,言綸之繩
when he went to fish, I arranged
his line for him.

綸絮 a thread; a clue.

經綸天下之大經 to
adjust the great warp of human-
ity. See 2122.

滿腹經綸 belly (sc. head)
full of learning.

綸²

7472

輪²

7473

R. 眞
See 論
A. lüên
Even Lower.

蝮²

7474

R. 眞
See 倫 論
A. lüên
Even Lower.

論⁴

7475

R. 眞元
願
C. } lun
H. }
F. lung, laung
W. lö
N. lêng
P. lun, lün
M. lün
Y. } lüên
Sz. }
K. non, yun
J. ron
A. luên, loun
Even and
Sinking
Lower.

Read kuan¹.

綸巾羽扇 silken kerchiefs
and feather fans,—as used by
諸葛亮 Chu-ko Liang.

The prow of a junk,
called 輪枕.

To crawl, as a snake; to
wriggle. A snake-eating
frog.

蝮蝮 the appearance of crawling
about; a large snake that can
bring clouds and rain.

To discourse; to discuss;
to reason; to argue; to con-
sider; to estimate. Theory,
as opposed to 行 practice;
a view; a postulate (see
6204). The shâstras, or
philosophical works of
Buddhist literature. See 置
1852, 通 12,294. Also
read lun².

談論 to converse; to discuss in
conversation.

論定 to settle; to decide after
discussion.

論理該誰去 who ought
properly to go?

辯論 to argue.

議論 to deliberate upon.

論云 to discuss.

平論 to arbitrate.

論文 to talk on literary subjects.

若論 supposing; if we take or
refer to; as far as..... goes.

若論寫字 if it is a question
of writing,—as calligraphy.

詳論 to discuss critically.

語論無次 want of sequence
in argument.

論功論過 to estimate the
merit and demerit,—of an official.

論⁴

7475

推論 to infer; to deduce from; to push enquiries; to investigate.

編論 a leading article.

作論 to write a leader.

作罷論 to put an end to an argument; to say no more on a subject.

所論者祇吏民耳 those to whom it was intended to apply were official servants and the people only,—of a law.

以謀殺論死 condemned to death for wilful murder. *See* 10,280.

勿論 without penal consequences,—a legal term. *See* 9632.

准格殺勿論 it shall be lawful to kill them, and no penal consequences will ensue.

不論 or 無論 it does not matter; nothing further is said about it; there is an end of the matter.

無論遠近 irrespective of distance.

不論多少 it does not matter how many.

如已發給亦可不論 if it (a license) has already been issued, the point need not be raised.

各有對論 each holding an opposite view.

餘論 arguments.

願聞先生之餘論 may I hear what you have to say on the subject.

論起這個來 with reference to this; on consideration of this.

論及于他 to bring the discussion round to him.

脈論 a treatise on the pulse.

論 *lun*² 語 the Discourses or Analects of Confucius, forming one of the Four Books.

魯論 the Lu Analects,—that particular copy which was recovered under the Han dynasty from the Lu State, and became the standard text, as distinguished from the 齊 *Ch'i* copy, recovered from the State of that name.

論來論去 to consider a matter in its various bearings.

論人 to talk about people,—in the sense of unfriendly criticism.

論⁴

7475

論工 by the piece,—of work, as opposed to a time job.

論斤 by the pound,—as opposed to by the pint, etc.

鴨子論隻 the numerative of ducks is *chih* (1869).

於 *wu*¹ 論 *lun*² 鼓鐘 in what unison sounded the bells and drums!

記論 a grammatical treatise on the structure of Sanskrit, said to have been first issued by Brahma. Sanskrit: *vyākaranam*.

論民 Lumbini,—the park near Kapilavastu where Shākyamuni was born.

輪²

7476

R. 眞

H. *lun*, v. *lin*W. *lang*, v. *ling*N. *leng*, v. *ling*

See 論

J. *rin*A. *lwen*

Even Lower.

A wheel; a disc; a revolution; a turn; a steamship (*see* 9584). Used for 7468.

輪子 a wheel.

立輪 a vertical wheel.

平輪 a horizontal wheel.

輪人爲輪 a wheelwright making a wheel.

輪船 or 火輪船 a steamship. *See* 2742.

莫便于洋輪 nothing is so convenient as a steamer.

緩輪軸 to slow down. *See* 5071.

輪拖 a steam-tug.

輪機 engines,—e.g. of steamers.

貨如輪轉 may our goods circulate like a wheel!—a shop inscription.

獨輪車 a term which has been applied to a bicycle.

輪轉 to go through a series.

每逢到一轉,我們再

輪轉一回 whenever we come to the end of the series, we begin again.

輪王 or 轉輪王 a wheel king,—who rules the world and causes the wheel of the law (Buddha) to revolve everywhere. Sanskrit: *Chakravartī Rāja*, from *chakra* a wheel.

法輪 the wheel of the Law,—Buddhism. Sanskrit: *dharma chakra*.

輪²

7476

轉法輪 to turn the wheel of the Law,—to preach.

初轉法輪 (Buddha) first preached Buddhism,—in Benares.

輪迴 the turning of the wheel,—human existence as subject to transmigration. Sanskrit: *samsāra*. *See* 7291.

身墮輪迴 the body falling back into the circle of transmigration,—instead of escaping from the trammels of mortality.

假三世輪迴 to get (a punishment of) three returns to mortal life,—as inflicted upon the souls of sinners.

月輪 the disc of the moon.

舉車輪 to raise the wheel,—of stone, as practised by athletes.

耳輪 the beading of the ear.

輪角 having rounded corners.

廣輪 breadth east and west, and length north and south,—area.

輪困 high; eminent.

放一輪砲 to fire a salvo of artillery.

一輪兒 a turn,—in rotation.

輪流 or 輪班 or 輪着 in turn; in rotation.

輪流看守 to keep watch by turns, or in one's turn.

輪到我叫你了 it is now my turn to call you.

今天輪到他 it is his turn to-day.

二人輪換負之 the two men carried it by turns.

輪派 to send on duty in rotation.

輪充 to serve in rotation.

See 6863.

棱

7477

𡗗³

7478

R. 阮旱

See 卯亂

A. *lwen*, *nwan*
Rising Lower.

To act heedlessly.

唾𡗗 to disregard rules or ceremonies; to be negligent.

龍²

7479

R. 冬

C. lung

H. liung

F. liung, v.

leing, lioug

W. liöe

N.

P.

M. lung

Y.

Sz.

K. yong

J. riō, riū

A. long

Even Lower.

LUNG.

The dragon (*see* 7222), associated with rain and floods; an emblem of Imperial power, of happiness, and of the 陽 *yang* principle in geomancy, as opposed to 虎 4920. Radical 212.

龍蛇 dragons and snakes; flourishes in writing.

龍類 the dragon class,—including lizards, serpents, etc.

蛟龍 the scaly dragon.

應龍 the winged dragon.

虬龍 the horned dragon.

螭龍 the hornless dragon.

未雲何龍 how can you have a dragon without clouds?

君物龍 the dragon is the lord of creation.

龍神 dragon spirits,—of hill, river, lake, etc. Sanskrit: *nāga*.

神龍失勢與蚯蚓同 the dragon without its power is no more than an earthworm.

海龍 a seal or *Phoca* of some kind, not identified.

海龍王 a *nāga* king of the sea. Popularly, Neptune; Davy Jones.

龍王 a *nāga* or dragon king. Popularly, the god of rain and water.

大水冲了龍王廟 the heavy rain has flooded the temple of the dragon king. Used in the sense of "hoist with one's own petard."

合龍 to join the two sides of a breach in a river embankment. The breach is always stopped with the exception of a small trickle, which is finally closed with much ceremony on some auspicious day.

我們兩人之意必要合龍 our views must tally.

一龍阻住千江水 one dragon can stop the flow of a thousand streams.

冷龍 cold water.

龍²

7479

龍船 dragon-boats,—as used at the festival on the 5th of the 5th moon for racing, a survival of the search for the body of the patriot 屈原 Ch'ü Yüan who drowned himself towards the close of the 4th century B.C. *See* 6249.

長龍 a war-junk.

扒龍 fast boats used at Canton.

龍挂 a waterspout.

龍位 the dragon seat,—the Imperial throne.

龍飛 the dragon's flight,—an Emperor mounting the throne.

龍衣 or 龍袍 Imperial robes.

龍之種 dragon's seed,—Imperial issue.

龍體 the Emperor's person.

龍爪 the Emperor's hands. *See below.*

龍床 the Emperor's bed.

天子親以龍袖拭之 the Emperor wiped it off with his own sleeve.

龍顏大悅 the Imperial countenance showed signs of great pleasure. [It is said in the 史記 that the first Emperor of the Han dynasty had a face like a dragon's. Hence the extended application of this term in modern times.]

龍筆 the Imperial pencil,—of the Emperor's autograph.

龍眼 the Imperial glance; the lungan (*Nephelium longana*, Camb.).

龍眼魚 or 龍金魚 a kind of spotted goldfish with trilobous or quadrilobous tails and prominent eyes.

龍旗 the dragon flag,—the Chinese national flag.

龍牌 a tablet representing the Imperial power, put up in temples and elsewhere.

黃龍殿 name of a portion of the Imperial palace at 洛陽 Lo-yang, under the Han dynasty.

青龍 the azure dragon. *See*

白虎 4920.

龍脈 the dragon's pulse,—one of the magnetic currents recognised by geomancers.

龍²

7479

斬龍脈 to cut off the magnetic current,—as by breaking the soil.

龍氣 good geomantic influences.

尋龍點穴 to seek the dragon and mark his lair,—to fix on a lucky spot.

掘龍潭 to dig up the pool at the Dragon Temple,—in hope of inconveniencing the Dragon, and so bringing rain.

龍香 the pyramid of paper figures given at weddings. *See below.*

龍燈 lanterns in the shape of a dragon.

龍頭 a red painted rod terminating in a dragon's head, carried at funerals.

龍頭屬老 to graduate late in life,—as 梁灝 Liang Hao did, at 72.

龍抬頭 the dragon raising his head,—which he does on the 2nd of the 2nd moon after his winter's rest.

龍骨 the keel,—of a vessel.

安上龍骨 to lay a keel.

龍井 a kind of tea.

龍鳳扇 fans ornamented with phoenixes.

三葛君得其龍 among the three K'os there was one dragon,—referring to 諸葛亮 Chu-ko Liang (known as 臥龍) and his two brothers, the latter of whom were known as a tiger and a dog, respectively.

龍馬精神 the vigour of a dragon or horse.

龍性 spirited; mettlesome; fiery.

地龍 an earthworm.

強龍難壓地頭蛇 the mighty dragon is no match for the local snake,—which knows the ins and outs of the place.

有錢一條龍, 無錢一條蟲 money makes a dragon, the want of it, a bug.

龍生龍, 鳳生鳳 dragons beget dragons, phoenixes beget phoenixes,—like father, like son.

龍²
7479

龍遊淺水遭蝦戲 a dragon in shallow water becomes the butt of shrimps.

雙龍戲珠 two dragons playing with a pearl,—really with the symbol of thunder rolling.

扳龍逆鱗 to stroke a dragon the wrong way,—to irritate a person.

放龍入海 to give a man his chance.

擒龍捉虎 to seize a dragon and hold a tiger,—of a brave or able man.

龍虎榜 (or 行) the published list of successful 舉人 graduates of the 2nd degree.

龍涎香 ambergris.

龍膽 gentian.

龍鬚 a kind of rush from which mats are made, probably *Juncus effusus*, L. Used for "asparagus," and formerly a common name for the grape-vine.

龍鬚滿架抽 the grape-vine spreading all over the frame.

龍腦香 Baroos camphor.

龍鳳帖 betrothal cards,—exchanged between couples about to marry. See 6001, 7457.

乘龍 to get husbands like dragons, as was said of the two daughters of 桓叔元 Huan Shu-yüan, who married 黃憲 Huang Hsien and 李膺 Li Ying, respectively.

乘龍客 a son-in-law.

龍陽君 a catamite. See *Biog. Dict.*

龍房 a gaol in a *yamén*. See 5507.

龍城 a name given to Ch'ang-an, the site of which is said to have resembled a dragon in shape.

龍池 a name for Peking.

龍門 see 6883; also a name for the historian 司馬遷 Ssü-ma Ch'ien, from his birthplace in Honan. See 6883.

斑龍 a kind of deer, supposed to play with dragons.

猪婆龍 the gavial.

龍²
7479

白龍 or 烏龍 fancy names for the dog.

龍泉 a name for a sword.

龍文 name of a famous horse.

龍鍾 the name of a species of bamboo; worn out; old.

龍葵 *Solanum nigrum*, L.

龍爪花 the flowers of *Lycoris aurea*, Herb., and *L. radiata*, Herb.

石龍芮 *Ranunculus sceleratus*, L.

龍牙 *Agrimonia eupatoria*, L. Also, the *Linga*.

龍²
7480

Rude; uncivilised.

R. 董

See 籠

Rising Lower.

龍²
7481

The throat. See 4007.

R. 東

F. lung, löng

See 籠

K. nong Even Lower.

壟³
7482

A mound of earth; a tumulus.

R. 董

See 籠

Rising Lower.

丘壟 a mound over a grave.

壟斷 a mound or coign of vantage from which in ancient times a certain dealer tried to get the better of his fellow-traders in the market-place.

免受壟斷 to avoid suffering the trick of the mound,—to avoid suffering loss at the hands of greedy tricksters.

登壟 to monopolise trade.

瓦壟子 a scallop shell.

See 8692.

龐³
7482a

寵³
7483

A hole; a cleft. Empty. See 6276 and 7506.

R. 董

See 籠

Rising Lower.

開寵 to make a hole.

老鼠寵 a rat-hole.

寵³
7483

入黃泥寵 to go into the yellow clay hole,—to die; to be buried.

孔寵 a hole.

穿寵 to bore a hole.

寵罅 a cleft; a crack.

空寵 empty.

棺材寵 a coffin-hole,—an empty grave.

寵³
7484

To walk awry.

R. 董送

See 籠

Rising and Sinking Lower.

寵徊 to go straight ahead.

攏³
7485

R. 董

F. lung, löng
N. lung, lung

See 籠

Rising Lower.

To grasp; to seize. To comb. To collect; to assemble; to draw near to.

攏住口了 he is muzzled.

攏掠 to plunder; to rob.

攏意見 to seize the meaning, as of riddles; to apply to the sense as a whole.

拉攏 to bring a thing about; acquainted with, as friends. Also, to delay; to dawdle.

拉攏了會 *hui*³ 子 dawdled, or delayed, for a bit.

攏子 a woman's comb. Also, a sort of portable case for carrying things in, hung on a pole over the shoulder.

攏頭 or 攏髮 to comb the hair.

攏攏 to crowd together.

圍攏 to crowd around.

岸上人都走將攏來 the people on shore began to assemble near,—the boat.

聚攏來 gathered together.

攏近 to draw near to; to bring near to.

攏碼頭 to come alongside a wharf.

攏前解勸 to come forward and make peace,—as between two people quarrelling.

攏在袖裏 put it into his sleeve.

攏³

7485

攏總都來了 they have all come.

把刀攏他 kept him back with a sword.

攏敵 to drive the enemy together,—as with a view to a general massacre.

朧²

7486

R. 東

See 籠

Even Lower.

朧²

7487

R. 東

See 籠

Even Lower.

櫳²

7488

R. 東

See 籠

Even Lower.

隳

7489

Same as 7488.

瀧²

7490

R. 江

See 籠

Even Lower.

璫²

7491

R. 東

F. lung, v. lōng

See 籠

Even Lower.

A gem cut in the form of a dragon, and placed on the altar when praying for rain.

玲瓏 see 7205.

龔²

7492

R. 冬 東

送

See 籠

Even Lower.

龔²

7493

籠²

7494

R. 東

See 籠

Even Lower.

籠²

7495

R. 東 董

C. lung

H. lung, lōng

F. lung, lōng

W. lung

N. lung

P. lung

M. lung

Y. lung

Sz. lung

K. nong

J. ru, rō

A. lung

Even and Rising Lower.

A mill; to grind; to sharpen.

磨龔 to grind.

龔利 to sharpen.

Same as 7492.

To reap grain.

A framework of bamboo; a cage; a basket; a crate; a noose. See 4854.

雀籠 a bird-cage.

籠中鳥 a trapped bird.

站籠 to stand in a wooden cage with the head coming out at the top, so that the feet do not touch the ground except at the toes.

燈籠 a lantern.

籠紗 the covering of lanterns, when of gauze.

打籠 to set a trap.

猪籠 a basket for carrying pigs.

猪籠花 the pitcher plant (*Nepenthes phyllamphora*, Willd.).

籠絡 to entice; to tempt; to inveigle.

籠屉 a steamer for cooking things in.

籠嘴 a muzzle.

籠頭 a halter. See 7502.

籠住馬 to put a halter on a horse.

接來籠入袖裏 he took it and put it in his sleeve.

受人牢籠 to be cheated; to be taken in.

烟籠柳 mist resting on willow-trees.

籠通話 language of wide or general application.

籠括 to contain; to embody.

籠²

7495

虛籠全題 to invisibly contain the whole theme, as an essay in which treatment of the theme is latent and not actually brought out in so many words.

拉籠 to play the sycophant.

鷄籠 (or 基隆) Kelung (now Kiurun) in N. Formosa. Under the Ming dynasty the name was applied to the whole island.

Deaf. See 12,185.

聾²

7496

R. 東

H. lung

F. lung, lōng

See 籠

Even Lower.

耳朵聾 deaf.

聾人 or 聾子 a deaf man.

推聾 to pretend to be deaf.

聾子愛打岔 deaf people are always misunderstanding,—what is said.

聾者善視 the deaf have good sight.

聾子放砲 like a deaf man firing a cannon,—he does not hear if there is any sound or not.

不癡不聾, 難作阿家

翁 unless foolish and deaf, it is difficult to be the head of a household,—there being so many things one must pretend not to notice; a saying attributed to

郭子儀 Kuo Tzū-i, 8th century A.D.

治聾酒 a drink drunk at the two equinoxes for the cure of deafness.

龍²

7497

R. 東 冬

See 籠

K. nong, yong

Even Lower.

A species of water-weed (*Polygonum orientale*, L.).

Another name for the 葒 5271.

隰有游龍 in the marshes grows the spreading smartweed.

蒙龍 overgrown with weeds; concealed; obscured.

蠶²

7498

R. 東

See 籠

Even Lower.

An insect found on the olive, called 蠶蜂.

蠶蛭 a fabulous monster with 9 heads and 9 tails (Manchu *uyultu*, from *uyun* nine); a sea-serpent.

鮭蠶 a creature like a human child, found in the sea. See 6441.

蚌蠶 a crab which gets into pearl oysters.

襠²

7499

R. 東

See 籠

Even Lower.

躡²

7500

R. 冬腫

See 籠

Even and Rising Lower.

隴³

7501

R. 腫

See 籠

Rising Lower.

籠²

7502

R. 東

See 籠

Even Lower.

籠

7503

隆²

7504

R. 東

C. } lung

H. } lung

F. } lung

W. } liōe

N. } lung

P. } lung

Sz. } lung

M. } lung

K. } yung

Leggings; overalls.

襠袴 a skirt worn by men of the working classes.

To walk.

躡躡 toddling, as a child.

把他打個躡躡 turned on his heel and left him.

A bank; a dike; a balk. Name of a State; now used for the province of Shensi (see 6368). Used for 7482.

隴畝之間 among the balks and acres,—as a farmer.

滿隴黃雲 the fields are full of yellow clouds,—of ripe grain.

一隴瓦 a row of tiles.

得隴望蜀 to have got Lung and then to look towards Shu,—with a view to have that also. Said of the Emp. Kuang Wu of the Han dynasty. Used as "Give an inch, take an ell."

隴西 an old name for the S. E. corner of Kansuh.

隴州=鳳翔 Fêng-hsiang Fu in Shensi.

A halter.

籠頭 a halter; a headstall.

Same as 7502.

High; eminent; surpassing; glorious; abundant; rich. The rolling of thunder. See 3578.

興隆 or **隆隆** prosperous.

父老之隆 the father is the head of the family.

尊隆 honoured; esteemed.

隆貴 noble; of high rank.

隆²

7504

J. riō, riū
A. long, lung
Even Lower.

隆重 to exalt; to honour.

隆恩 great bounty,—of the Emperor.

才望兼隆 having both great ability and great ambition.

隆厚 substantial; wealthy; generous.

以隆孝養 dutifully to nourish parents in plenty. See 3727.

隆盛 or **隆多** abundant; numerous.

深領隆情 to receive many great favours.

隆儀 a valuable present.

隆冬 the depth of winter.

隆殺 (shai⁴) much and little; abundance and want.

隆殺 shai⁴ 之服 clothes with ragged edges,—for mourning.

腹隆起 its belly swelled up.

癯²

7505

R. 東

See 隆

A. lung
Even Lower.

窿²

7506

R. 東

H. lung, v.

lung, lung³

F. lōng

A. lung

Even Lower.

弄⁴

7507

R. 送

C. } lung

H. } lung

F. } liōng, laōng

W. } lung

N. } lung

P. } lung, nung,

nēng, nou

M. } nung, lung

Y. } nung

Sz. } nung, lung

K. } nong

J. rō

A. } lung

Sinking Lower.

Infirm; weak.

癯病 the disease of being old and infirm.

癯閉 retention of urine.

A hole; a cavity. See 7483.

窟窿 a hole.

掘窿而居 to dig out a cave and live in it.

To play with; to handle; to make; to perform; to do. Also read *nung⁴*, *nou⁴*, and *nēng⁴*. See 璋 400, 梳 10,025, 瓦 12,420, 捉 2406, 聳 10,461, 賣 7608, 調 11,102.

戲弄 to play with; to sport with; to dally.

弄孫自樂 to play with one's grandchildren for amusement,—as Wang Hsi-chih did.

弄飯 to prepare food.

弄壞 to spoil.

弄⁴

7507

侮弄 to treat with indignity.

弄手脚 to juggle; to conjure.

弄假成真 to do in fun what is fulfilled in earnest; to pretend to have done what one has not, as a joke.

只恐我弄他不過 I fear I shall not get the better of him,—in trickery.

弄巧反拙 to do a clever thing which turns out to be a foolish one; to be too clever by half.

弄翻了 to upset; to spill.

弄權 to abuse one's power; to make use of the power of some one else.

忽值弄兵 just then there was a movement of troops.

弄神弄鬼 to work upon spirits and devils,—as magicians do by incantations, etc. See 6430.

弄玩意兒 to play with a toy.

弄空的 an impostor.

弄花 to botanise.

弄蝴蝶 to collect butterflies.

弄嘴弄舌 to chatter and gabble.

弄落 to put down,—in writing.

弄醜 to expose oneself to disgrace.

弄錢 or **弄銀子** to make money dishonestly.

弄性尙氣 arrogant; hot-tempered; truculent.

弄了來 to get hold of; to pick up; to procure.

弄了去了 gone; not forthcoming; lost; stolen; mislaid.

弄出去 to make off with; to take away.

弄出事來 to cause trouble to arise; to get up a row.

弄死 to put to death; to kill.

弄局 to keep or run a gambling establishment.

弄的不好 not properly done.

弄歸齊 when all is said and done; the fact of it is that....

弄草 to cut grass.

弄火 to light a fire.

倂

7508

哢

7509

R. 送

See 弄

Sinking
Lower.

Same as 7510.

The note or song of a bird.

哢哢 to chirp.

鳥哢春光 birds greet with song the glorious spring.

吟哢 a hum of many voices.

悞

7510

R. 送

See 弄

Sinking
Lower.

Stupid; doltish. To make a fool of.

盡悞我上當 he took me in completely.

悞愚人 to impose on a simpleton.

竜

7511

R. 冬

See 龍

Even Lower.

A dragon. To rise; to issue forth. Used as a contraction for 7479.

起竜 to be on heat.

俱革竜 a place in Yunnan where there are nine steep mountains.

LÜ.

婁

7512

僂

7513

R. 尤

宥

C. *lau*
F. *lau*
W. *lau*
N. *lōu*
P. *lou*
M. *lou*
Y. *lōo, lēo*
K. *nu*
J. *ro, ru*
A. *lu*Even
Sinking and
Rising Lower.Hunchbacked; stooping. See 13,552, 7292. Also read *lou*².

病僂人名 the name of a certain hunchback.

僂佻 or 僂偃 ill-made; misshapen.

背僂 humpbacked.

僂指而算 to bend the fingers and calculate,—to count on the fingers.

僂兵 soldiers in ambush; brigands.

屢

7514

R. 遇

C. *lōu*
H. *li*², *lui*
F. *lōu*², *lū*

Many times; repeatedly.

屢次 or 屢番 or 迭屢 many times.

屢屢 repeatedly.

屢易 frequent changes.

屢

7514

W. *lōu*
N. *li*, v. *lei*
P. *li*
M. *li*
Y. *lwei*
Sz. *li*
K. *nu*
J. *ru*
A. *lu*Sinking
Irregular.

屢戰 many battles; to be often engaged.

屢勝 to be frequently victorious.

屢年 for many years.

屢經指示 you have often instructed me.

屢蒙過愛 I have often received great marks of kindness from you.

屢試屢效 as often as you try it you will find it do you good.

Drizzling, as rain.

雨淅淅也 the rain keeps on drizzling.

Read *lou*³. A sewer; a drain.

淅河 name of a river in Hunan.

A thread; a strand; a lock.

一縷絲 a tangle of floss silk.

青絲髮二縷 two black silken hairs.

縷伸妥了 the threads are unravelled.

縷金 gold in threads.

縷金箱 a gold-inlaid box.

被剪去頭髮數縷 had several locks of her hair cut off.

布縷 coarse cotton.

縷陳 or 縷布 to state in detail, —thread by thread.

不能縷述 I cannot state in detail.

不敢縷褻 I do not venture to trouble you with all the details.

條分縷晰 each clause and each detail clearly set forth.

縷切爲縷 cut it into slices.

萋

7517

R. 虞
尤
麤H. *li*
F. *lau*, v. *leu*See 縷縷
and for
vulgar uses

萋蒨

Even Lower.

A species of artemisia, the young leaves of which are eaten for food; southernwood. Also read *lou*².

萋蒿 southernwood.

女萋菜 *Silene aprica*, Turcz.萋葉 sirih leaf (*Piper betle*, L.).

青萋 fresh sirih leaf.

萋

7517

瓜萋 *Trichosanthes multiloba*, Miq.

萋皮 the rind of the above, used as a purgative.

栝萋 (or 樓) 仁 seeds from the above, used as an expectorant.

萋室 an apartment for women in the seventh month of pregnancy.

褸

7518

R. 麤

C. *lōu*, *lōu*²
H. *li*²
F. *li*, *lōu*²
W. *lau*, *li*
N. *li*
P. *li*, *li*²
M. *li*, *li*²
Y. *li*, *lōo*
Sz. *li*
K. *nu*
J. *ru*
A. *li*, *lōu*

Rising Lower.

The overlap of a coat or robe. Torn; soiled.

褸裂 ragged; torn.

衣衫褸褸 dirty, ragged clothes.

See 7354.

鏤

7519

呂

7520

R. 語

H. *li*, *li*
F. *li*, v. *li*
See 閭

Rising Lower.

A bone; a tube; a musical pipe. A kind of sword.

大呂 and 中 (or 仲) 呂 and 南呂 names of three of the musical pipes. See 律 7548.

六呂 the six lower musical pipes, comprising the three above mentioned with three others, all 陰 of negative value.

心呂之臣 a mind and backbone official,—as was 太嶽 T'ai Yo who helped the Great Yü, afterwards ennobled as 呂侯 Lü Hou.

呂祖 a title given to 呂洞賓 Lü Tung-pin, one of the 八仙 Eight Taoist Immortals whose name is chiefly associated with magic and the black art.

呂祖菴 a Taoist nunnery.

呂公接絛 Lü Kung splicing the cord,—a conjuror's trick.

擊之以輕呂 struck him with a light sword.

呂³

7520

呂宋國 Luzon,—the native name for the Philippines.

呂宋菓 St. Ignatius' bean (*Strychnos ignatia*, Bergius).

呂宋票 a Manila lottery ticket.

呂宋繩 a Manila rope.

呂宋烟 Manila cigars.

呂宋綠 a turquoise green.

大呂宋 Spain.

呂后 the consort of 高祖 Kao Tsu of the Han dynasty, who ruled alone over China from 187 to 179 B.C.

侶³

7521

R. 語

H. *li*

See 閭

Rising Lower.

A comrade; a companion; to associate.

侶伴 a comrade.

行侶 a travelling-companion.

麟不侶行 the *lin* never travels with a mate,—it is not seen in pairs, as other animals. See 7186.

結侶 to join together as companions.

儕侶 a company; a troupe.

其如知音之寡侶何 fellow-connoisseurs in music are few: what am I to do? [The simple arrangement would be 知音寡侶, 其如之何.]

法侶 Taoist priests.

栢³

7522

R. 語

See 閭

Rising Lower.

A beam supporting the short rafters at the eaves.

榮栢 the turned-up corners of a Chinese roof.

閭²

7523

R. 魚

C. *slüü*H. *slü*F. } *slü*

W. }

N. *li*P. *lü, slü*M. *syü, lü*Y. } *li*

Sz. }

K. *yö, ryö*J. *rio, ro*A. *slü*

Even Lower

Irregular.

The gate of a village; a village of twenty-five families; see 8942. A kind of antelope.

依閭 leaning against the village gate.

閭巷 a lane or alley.

表其閭 to bestow distinction on his village,—of an eminent official.

閭里 rural population.

仙閭 fairy-land.

閭²

7523

門閭 a dwelling.

尾閭 the extreme point, or end of a district.

三閭 the title of an official under the Chou dynasty whose duty it was to regulate matters referring to the kindred of the various feudal princes.

屈原掌昭屈景三家

之族故稱三閭 Ch'ü Yüan managed the kindred affairs of the 3 families *Chao*, *Ch'ü*, and *Ching*, wherefore he was called *San Lü*.欄²

7524

R. 魚

See 閭

Even Lower.

A species of palm.

欖欄 the coir palm (*Trachycarpus excelsa*, Thbg.), from the fibres of which ropes, mats, etc., are made.

花欄木 a fine-grained reddish cabinet-wood from Annam.

蘭²

7525

R. 魚

See 閭

Even Lower.

A plant, known as 菴蘭 (*Artemisia*, sp.).蘭茹 a species of *Euphorbia*; the milk thistle.鐫²

7526

慮⁴

7527

R. 御

C. *lüü*H. *li*F. *lüü*W. *li*N. *li*P. *li*M. *li*Y. } *li*

Sz. }

K. *ryê*J. *riu, ro*A. *li*

Sinking Lower.

Same as 7534.

To be anxious; to be concerned about; to plan. [To be distinguished from 慮 7396.]

慮則預度未來 *li* means concern for the future. See 10,693.

人無遠慮, 必有近憂 trouble will soon overtake the man who is not concerned for the future.

慮切於此而禍興於

彼 one is anxious in this direction, and misfortune springs up in that. It is the unexpected, etc.

思慮 or 慮想 or 慮念 to think anxiously about.

慮後 to be anxious about the future.

慮深 sagacious.

慮⁴

7527

慮及 to have anticipated.

沒慮到 did not anticipate; did not foresee.

亡 (or 無) 慮 a general plan or scheme, in which no attention is bestowed upon details; no matter (how many etc.).... [Used in the same way as 那怕 in central China.]

亡慮二千人 about 2,000 men.

老子書註者無慮數十家 commentators on the *Tao Tz Ching* have run to several tens in number.

一致而百慮 to settle many things on the plan of one.

旻天疾威, 弗慮弗圖 merciful God, arrayed in terrors, how is it you exercise no forethought, no care?

慮善以動 anxious thought about what is good should precede action.

Read *lu**.

慮囚 = 錄囚 7386.

Read *lu*². See 10,305 *i*².

Careless; negligent.

億億然 careless; easy-going.

億億其事 he neglects the matter.

To help; to aid.

勸助 to help; to assist.

相勸辦公 to aid in the administration of public business.

See 10,091.

To strain; to filter.

濾水羅 or 濾布 a cloth to strain liquids through.

濾去渣 strain off the sediment.

慮³

7528

R. 語

See 閭

Rising Lower.

勵⁴

7529

R. 御

See 慮

Sinking Lower.

濾⁴

7530

濾⁴

7531

R. 御

W. *li*M. *li*

See 慮

Sinking Lower.

蘆²

7532

R. 魚

See 閭

Even Lower.

謊⁴

7533

R. 御

See 慮

Sinking
Lower.鑢⁴

7534

R. 御

F. *lōü², laö², laö²*

See 慮

Sinking
Lower.廬²

7535

驢²

7536

R. 魚

C. *lōü*
H. *li, lu*
F. *liü, lu, lö*
W. *liü*
N. *lu, li*
P. }
M. } *liü*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *ryê, ro*
J. *ro*
A. *li*

Even Lower.

Madder.

茹蘆 *Rubia cordifolia*, L.

To deceive.

A file; a rasp; to burnish.

磨鑢 to polish.

鑢成槽 by friction it has worn a groove.

躬自鑢 to keep oneself under proper restraint.

See 7402.

A donkey. See 年 8301.

驢駒子 a young donkey.

驢叫 or 驢鳴 the bray of a donkey.

叫驢 a male donkey; a jackass.

驢驢 a she-ass.

驢驢 a gelded ass.

塞驢 a lame ass.

秃驢 a bald-headed ass,—applied to a Buddhist priest, as a play upon 闍黎 the Sanskrit *ācharya*, a teacher of morals. See 9783.

驢皮 donkey-skin, — tough; obstinate; mulish.

黔驢之技 the resources of a Kueichou donkey,—only a kick. [This fact is said to have been discovered by the tigers of the province, which originally stood much in awe of a donkey's bray.]

驢唇不對馬嘴 a donkey's lips won't fit a horse's mouth,—used of any incongruity.

鐵驢子似的, 沒毛可拔 like an iron donkey: not a hair to be got out of him,—so stingy is he.

驢²

7536

一朵鮮花插在驢頭

上 a fresh flower stuck on a donkey's head, — a beautiful woman married to an ugly man; a rich jewel in an Ethiop's ear.

大路上的驢子, 東一

口西一口 like the donkey on the high road, a mouthful east and a mouthful west,—getting a bite where he can.

騎驢覓驢 to ride a donkey and look for a donkey,—not to make use of what is at hand.

驢糞毬兒 a "love-bird,"—a small brown bird like a tit-mouse.

驢盛 the penis of an ass,—used as a medicine.

Same as 7536.

駟²

7537

柁³

7538

R. 語

See 旅

Rising Lower.

A tough kind of wood suitable for arrows.

柁松 *Abies firma*, or Japan larch.

The Imperial sacrifice. Used with 7541.

大旅上帝 he sacrificed to God.

A post-house.

駟站 a post-house.

由駟寄函 to send a letter through the regular postal department.

A body of 500 men; forces. A multitude. A guest; to travel; to lodge. The younger members of a family. To be arranged. Used for 7542. The 56th Diagram. A sacrifice to mountains.

陳其師旅 he drew up his forces. See 640.

天旅 Imperial troops.

旅³

7541

虎旅 Imperial Guards dressed in tiger-skins.

鞠旅 to address troops.

勁旅 fierce soldiery.

軍旅之事 military affairs.

旅次 in ranks; an inn.

羞與旅等伍 I am ashamed to serve in the ranks with them.

止旅迺密 as the population became dense.

哀荆之旅 he brought the multitudes of Ching together.

行旅 to travel.

新婚旅行 a honeymoon trip.

旅客 travellers.

商旅 travelling merchants.

旅寓 or 旅邸 or 旅店 or 旅舍 an inn; a lodging-house.

旅夜書懷 by night, in the inn, I indite my sorrows.

旅寄 to lodge at.

旅費 lodging expenses; board.

旅居 to be staying temporarily at.

羈旅之臣 a visiting or banished official.

敦琢其旅 the polished members of his suite.

侯亞侯旅 his younger sons and all their children.

旅力方剛 as long as my backbone retains its strength.

靡有旅力 I have no strength for anything.

穀核維旅 with the sauces and kernels displayed in them,—the dishes.

旅獒 the Hounds of Lü,—title of *Shu Ching*, V, 5.

The backbone.

膂力過人 he is unusually strong.

作股肱心膂 be as my limbs to me, as my heart and backbone. See 7520.

膂³

7542

R. 語

H. *li*

See 旅

Rising Lower.

陸³

7543

See 7432.

綠⁴²

7544

R. 沃

C. luk

H. luk, liuk

F. lük, lioh

W. lo, liöe

N. loh

P. lü², lu²

M. lou, lu

Y. luk

Sz. liu, lu

K. nok

J. roku, rioku

A. luk

Entering

Lower.

Green. Also read *lu*⁴²; and used pictorially (e.g. a green robe) for 祿 7379 official emolument. See 7157.

青綠 grass green.

黑綠 invisible green.

矇綠 dark green.

碧綠 bright green.

綠茶 green tea.

綠女 young girls,—who often wear green. See 黃 5124.

綠膠 a green vegetable dye.

瓜皮綠 melon or cucumber green.

綠荳 green peas or beans.

綠營 Chinese (not Banner) troops.

你是綠旗的 you are a Green-Banner man,—used contemptuously by Manchus of Chinese.

綠衣 a term applied to a native policeman in foreign employ.

綠衣使者 a parrot,—from the title conferred by 明皇 Ming Huang of the T'ang dynasty upon a parrot which gave evidence in a court of justice and secured the conviction of a murderer.

綠轎 a green chair,—reserved for high officials down to and inclusive of the 三司 Three Commissioners. A Tao-t'ai rides in a green chair, if he holds brevet rank as a Provincial Judge.

石綠 or 綠青 malachite.

綠礬 green vitriol.

綠林之傑 noted brigands.

綠膏 a dye-stuff made from the bark of *Rhamnus tinctorius*, Wallst.; *vert de Chine*.

帶綠纓子 (or 頂子 or 頭巾) to be a cuckold,—referring to the greenness of the tortoise; see 6421.

一頂綠頭巾 a green head-dress,—as above.

綠頭鴨 the mallard duck (*Anas boschas*).綠⁴²

7544

綠耳 the grey horse, with dark mane, tail, and ears,—one of the eight steeds of Mu Wang.

綠末棵子 *Berchemia lineata*, D.C.綠豆青 *Ilex macrocarpa*, Oliv.

See 7381.

See 7386.

See 6952.

葦

7545

錄

7546

履

7547

律⁴²

7548

R. 質

C. lut

H. lut

F. luk, lük

W. lie

N. lih

P. lü

M. lü

Sz. lü

Y. lik

K. ryul, yul

J. ritsz

A. lwët

Entering

Lower.

A rule; a law; to follow as a model. Standard tubes, used as pitchpipes in music, and for other purposes; see 3366, 10,382, 12,246, 13,630. A stanza of eight lines; see 3213. To be steep.

律例 the Penal Code,—of the present dynasty, consisting of

律 the immutable statute laws of the Chinese empire, largely derived from the previous code of the Ming dynasty, and of

例 such subsequent modifications, extensions, and restrictions of these fundamental laws as time and circumstances make necessary. A revised edition is published every five years.

老於律例 learned in the law.

律例師 or 律師 (*see below*) a barrister-at-law,—a foreign term.

律法 or 法律 laws and statutes.

律法無情 the law makes no allowances.

依律 according to law.

律應 the law requires that.....

律條 laws.

撥律斷之無條 could find no law to meet the case.

律誠 prohibitions; commandments.

律書 law books.

律⁴²

7548

律乃有民 be a law to your people.

上律天時 above, he takes as a law the four seasons of heaven,—for ceaseless regularity.

以律己者律人 to apply to others the same rules as to oneself.

律呂 or 十二律 a series of twelve bamboo tubes, the longest of which measures 9 inches, and which are supposed to render the 12 chromatic semitones of the octaves. By means of these tubes, in connexion with the 28 zodiacal constellations and certain calendaric accords, Divine communication is said to be established with the influences of the Five Elements and the points of the compass which correspond with the Eight Winds.

六律 or 陽律 the six upper musical accords or positive notes. See 7520. [The former is often used for the 12 tubes or notes.]

律回 spring is returning,—that is, the negative tubes are exhausted and the positive are coming back to sway.

律歷 music and mathematics,—the two being supposed by the Chinese to be connected.

好 *hao*⁴ 音律 fond of music.

一律辦理 to transact any business uniformly,—with what has gone before.

一律向撫轅請假乞退 with one accord asked the Governor to accept their resignations.

一律開除 expelled them (students) all in a body.

五律 and 七律 five and seven characters to the line,—of poetry.

一首七律詩 a stanza with seven characters to the line.

排律詩 stanzas of 12 lines or upwards.

應試五言排律 poems in 12 lines of 5 words for exams.

律詩 stanzas of eight lines, of which the second, fourth, sixth, and eighth, must rhyme.

不律 the name, in the 吳 Wu State, for a pencil. See 8979, 13,644.

南山律律 the southern hill is very steep.

律⁴²
7548

律伯克 the city of Lübeck.

律藏 Books of Discipline or the *vinaya* division of the *Tripitaka*.

律宗 a school of Buddhism which strictly enforces the severe discipline of monastic life.

律師 an ascetic who strictly follows the various Buddhistic rules of Discipline.

律令 (*ling*²) name of a swift runner of the Chou dynasty, who at death became an imp in the retinue of the god of thunder. [Read *lü*⁴ *ling*⁴ = laws.]

律⁴²
7549

R. 質
See 律
Entering
Lower.

A high peak. See 7548.

律⁴²
7550

R. 質
See 律
Entering
Lower.

To strain a liquid.

律⁴²
7551

R. 質
See 律
Entering
Lower.

The common wild hop of China and Japan (*Humulus japonicus*, S. & Z.).

蒟⁴²
7552

Same as 7517.

綽⁴²
7553

R. 質
C. { *lut*
H. {
F. *luk*
W. *lie*
P. *liu*²
M. *li*
K. *yul*
J. *ritsz*
A. *lwët*
Entering
Lower.

A bamboo rope. [This and the next two characters were originally written with 𠂔 4790, now altered in deference to the system of 諱 5217.]

綽繞 cords for lowering a coffin, attached to a windlass.

綽轆 a windlass; a pulley. See 7415.

脍⁴²
7554

R. 質
See 綽
Entering
Lower.

Flesh offered in sacrifice.

脍膾 the fat on the entrails of a victim, offered as a burnt sacrifice.

萃⁴²
7555

R. 質
See 律
Entering
Lower.

Seeds beginning to sprout.

驕⁴²
7556

R. 質
C. *lut*²
See 驕
Entering
Irregular.

A black horse with white legs.

LÜAN.

To bind together; to put in order.

南綵 name under the Han dynasty of 鉅鹿 Chü-lu, a District in Chihli.

綵祕 name of a man who was Governor of 南郡 Nan-chün under the Han dynasty.

Beautiful; admirable.

靜女其綵 how handsome is the retiring girl!

綵彼諸姬 admirable are those, my cousins!

猗嗟綵兮 alas for him, so beautiful!

思綵季女逝兮 thinking of the young beauty as I went to fetch her.

綵童 a catamite.

See 7154.

戀⁴²
7559

攀²
7560

R. 先
C. *lün*
H. *slan*
F. *twang*
W. *slö, lie*², *slie*
N. *slieñ*
P. *lien*², *slüan*,
v. *lie*²
M. *slan*
Y. *slou*
K. *yön*
J. *ren*
A. *lün*
Even
Irregular.

To tie; to bind. To bend; to warp; winding; crooked. To take hold of; to drag along. See 2951.

攀曲 crooked; curved; winding.

攀腰 or 攀躬 bent back; hunchbacked.

攀毛 curly hair.

屈攀 to bend; to warp.

膝攀 the knees bent,—with age or infirmity.

攀其手足 hands and feet bent,—as with cold or rheumatism.

指頭凍拘攀了 fingers numbed with cold.

Meat in slices.

一攀肉 a slice of meat.

攀魚 dried fish.

視爲鱗攀 to regard as mere fish or flesh,—only fit to be eaten.

禁攀 forbidden food,—applied to a man destined to be an Imperial son-in-law.

斬首攀割之 cut off his head and chopped up his body.

Muscular contractions, as induced by rheumatism, etc.

拘攀 bent; doubled.

Same as 7154.

恋²
7563

畧⁴²
7564

R. 藥
C. *lök*
H. { *liok*
F. {
W. *liöe*
N. *liak*
P. *liau*², *liuo*²,
*liu*²
M. *liö, lio*
Y. *liak*
Sz. *liö*
K. *yak*
J. *riaku*
A. *lök*
Entering
Lower.

A boundary; a road. To mark out; to define. A course; a method of procedure. Sharp. To seize; to capture. A summary; a synopsis. Outline, or sketch, in painting (see 5013) as opposed to 精 2133. A little. Also read *liao*⁴ and *liö*⁴².

經畧天下 to administer the empire.

畧⁴⁹
7564

嶠夷既畧 (the territory of) the Yü-i was defined.

以遏亂畧 in order to put an end to disorderly ways.

有畧其耜 sharp are their ploughshares.

謀畧 strategy.

好畧賣人 given to seizing and selling people.

爲人所畧 was captured.

毆畧畜產 to drive off cattle, —of a military foray.

畧地 to seize territory; to visit a place.

畧行寫出 to write in outline.

畧言大段 to give the outlines.

此其大畧也 such are the general outlines.

嘗聞其畧也 I have learnt the general outline.

畧謂 the gist of his remarks being that.....

要畧 the important points; the gist.

節畧 a *précis*; general outline.

隨意缺畧 to omit or deal partially with, according to one's own fancy,—of matters of duty.

畧畧曉得 partially acquainted with.

畧有所長 he has certain good points.

畧知一二 I understand a little about it.

與此畧同 somewhat similar to this.

畧取幾個 take a few, or some.

畧⁴⁹
7564

畧可謂好 may be considered pretty good.

畧少些 rather too little.

畧暫 for a short time.

畧薄的 slightly; lightly; merely.

我這畧薄的一動,他就壞了 I gave it a slight touch and it broke.

我這畧薄的說他,就急了 I said a word or two to him and he got angry.

Same as 7564.

略
7565掠⁴⁹
7566

R. 藥 漾

See 畧

Entering Lower.

To rob; to plunder; see 7564. To flog. To make a down-stroke to the left in writing. See 撇 9163. Also read *liao*⁴.

搶掠 or 掠取 to rob; to plunder.

掠提 to seize with violence.

爪掠 to snatch.

抄掠 to seize and confiscate.

掠食 to seize food; to make a foray.

掠鬢 to arrange the hair on the temples,—with a comb.

輕掠 to stroke gently.

Read *liang*⁴.

掠笞 to flog with the bamboo.

侵掠 to make a raid.

拏⁴⁹
7567

R. 藥

See 畧

Entering Lower.

To take by force. To cast aside; to throw off. Also read *liao*⁴.

拏開手 to shake something off the hand.

拏下 to lay down; to put aside.

拏香錢 to give or leave a present to the temple priests.

略⁴⁹
7568

R. 藥

See 落

Entering Lower.

To look at sidelong; to ogle.

礪⁴⁹
7569

R. 藥

See 畧

Entering Lower.

To grind; to sharpen.

劍鈍其礪諸 if the sword is blunt, sharpen it.

礪⁴⁹
7570

R. 藥

See 畧

Entering Lower.

To praise; to extol.

LÜO.

See 7564.

Same as 7564.

See 7566.

畧
7571略
7572掠
7573

MA.

抹
7574

See 8002.

沫
7575

See 8003.

馬³
7576

R. 馬 21.

C. }
H. } *ma*
F. }
W. }
N. } *mo*

A horse. The bridge of a violin; see 4483. A piece in Chinese chess corresponding to our "knight." Radical 187. See 騎 1001, 駿 3289, 蜂 3567, 乳 5691, 課 6094, 快 6336,

馬³
7576

P. }
M. } *ma*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. } *ma*
J. } *ma, ba*
A. } *ma*
Rising Lower.

里 6870, 砲 8742, 跑 8745, 笨 8848, 歲 10,382, 掉 11,069, 走 11,791, 文 12,633, 眼 13,129, 纓 13,325, 堂 10,760.

馬匹 a horse; horses.

馬³

7576

一匹馬 a horse.

良馬 a quiet horse.

細馬 an elegant palfrey.

征馬 or 戎馬 a war-horse.
[The first also = 行馬 a traveller's horse.]

兒馬 or 公馬 a stallion.

騮馬 a gelding.

騾馬 or 牝馬 or 草馬 a mare.

水馬 a water horse,—a ship.

野馬 a wild horse; the motes in a sunbeam; light dust hovering over the desert and illumined by the sun; mirage.

生馬 an unbroken horse.

驊馬 the unicorn.

鐵馬 or 簷馬 a bell suspended in the middle of a number of dangling copper or glass ornaments which strike against it when the wind blows. See 7215.

千里馬 a thousand-li horse,—used figuratively for a loyal and able statesman.

馬力二萬匹 20,000 horse-power.

馬面 the horse-face demon in Chinese Purgatory. [Sanskrit: *hayagriva*].

紅馬 a bay or chestnut horse.

白馬 a white horse. [White is said to have been the colour of the "celestial horse," see below, and white horses are supposed to guard Buddhist temples. See 8556, 10,295.]

華馬 a skewbald horse.

備馬 or 配馬 to saddle a horse.

縱馬 to urge on a horse.

馬房 or 馬號 or 馬棚 a stable.

馬槽 a horse-trough; a manger.

馬夫 a groom.

馬衣 a horse-cloth; see 4156.

馬鞍子 a saddle.

好馬不背雙鞍 a good horse cannot wear two saddles,—serve two masters.

一馬一鞍 one horse, one saddle.

馬褥 the seat of a saddle.

馬³

7576

馬勒 or 馬扯手 a bridle; reins.

馬爬 a curry-comb.

馬鞭子 or 馬策 a riding-whip.

君子一言,快馬一鞭
one word is enough to a wise man; one touch of the whip to a good horse.

馬革 a horse's hide; hence death on the battle-field, from the hide in which the body was brought back.

馬刷子 a horse-brush.

馬膺 a breast-plate.

馬肚帶 a girth.

馬蹬 a stirrup.

馬販子 a horse dealer.

相 *hsiang*⁴ 馬看先代本
in appraising a horse, consider its pedigree.

相馬醫 a horse-doctor.

馬蹄 a horse's hoof; the water chestnut (*Scirpus tuberosus*, Roxb.). See 7369.

馬蹄粉 arrowroot.

馬蹄酥 cakes made of arrowroot.

馬不停蹄 his horses never had any rest,—of the energetic general 靈官 Ling Kuan of the Chou dynasty.

人有失錯,馬有漏蹄
man sometimes errs, as a horse sometimes stumbles.

馬不踢 the (Peking) horses do not kick.

賞朝 *ch'ao*² 馬 to grant the right of riding on horseback within the precincts of the Imperial palace. See 1001.

馬子 or 馬桶 a night-stool; a commode. [Probably named after 馬鈞 Ma Chün who invented the bucket.]

馬子蓋 the cover to a night-stool; the unshaven round patch on a child's head. See 12,289.

馬市 the famous "horse market," opened under the Ming dynasty with the Manchu Tartars.

馬錢 a physician's fee.

出馬 to pay visits,—as a doctor.

馬³

7576

馬尾 a horse's tail; Pagoda Anchorage.

馬尾兒 (*érh*³) a horse-hair.

馬尾簪 false hair worn by women.

馬尾籬 a horse-hair sieve.

馬尾布 chintz.

馬尾羅 silk of one colour with coarse meshes.

馬頭 a horse's head; a stopping-place for junks; a riverine village; a jetty; a landing-place.

阻住馬頭 to stop the horse's head,—as of a mandarin, in order to hand in an urgent petition.

馬頭費 wharfage dues.

馬褂 a riding-jacket. See 6313.

馬撥 an overland courier.

馬牌子 a postal assistant.

馬快 an underling whose special business it is to recover stolen property; a detective.

馬流人 a vagabond.

馬螂 a dragon-fly.

馬路 a high road; the *Ma'loo* in Shanghai.

馬賊 mounted banditti.

馬鬣子 horse-leeches.

馬杓菜 a kind of milky weed.

馬口鐵 tin plate.

司馬 the epistolary designation of a Sub-Prefect and a Department Magistrate; the "Minister of War" under the Chou dynasty.

馬褲 riding-trousers.

馬隊 cavalry.

馬步箭 horse and foot archery.

馬步雙圈 honourably mentioned for both cavalry and infantry drill.

馬鎗 or 馬手鎗 carbines.

馬面子 the front of the leg above the knee.

馬排 a horse-breaker; a jockey.

馬甲 a Manchu cavalry man; a Manchu 1st-class private; a sort of sleeveless waistcoat worn over the other clothing.

馬祖 the patron god or founder of horse-breeding.

馬³

7576

馬驢 the horse starts forward.

馬眼岔了 the horse shied.

馬蛇子 a small species of lizard (the *Eremias argus*). MÖLLEN-DORFF writes 麻蛇子 in "Vertebrata of the province of Chihli," p. 63.

馬戲 a circus.

馬乾 fodder of horses.

馬店 a market for horses; a horse-fair.

奔馬 a galloping horse; see 841.

走馬觀碑 reading off a tablet as one's horse gallops by.

馬撒歡兒 the horse is rushing about in play.

起馬 or 上馬 to mount a horse; to start. [Used of officials only, and probably fixed in the language at a time when it was customary for mandarins to travel on horseback.]

馬上 on horseback; quickly; with all speed; at once. See 9729.

下馬 to dismount; to arrive at a place.

初下馬 just arrived.

下馬酒 a banquet on arrival.

單馬 a single horseman.

並馬 riding abreast.

他馬莫騎 don't ride another man's horse,—for fear of accident. See 6566.

慣騎馬, 慣跌跤 those accustomed to ride are accustomed to fall.

敗羣之馬 one bad amongst many good.

空羣之馬 one good amongst many bad.

官居五馬 his rank is that of a Prefect,—from a story of five brothers, named 柳 Liu, who all became 太守 Governors, and of whom it was said 柳氏門庭五馬逶迤 five horses in a line at the Liu family gate.

馬糞 or 馬勃 horse-dung.

馬勃 *Polysaccum*, sp.; "puff-ball."馬³

7576

牛溲馬勃無非藥 even bullocks' urine and horse-dung are medicines,—nothing is useless.

馬到成功 the moment my horse arrives (as at the scene of war), the matter will be accomplished,—used by a person guaranteeing to perform some enterprise, etc.

頂馬 an outrider who precedes the official chair of a mandarin.

馬足船唇之地 the heel of a horse and the bow of a ship,—dangerous quarters.

馬前課 auguries as to a successful issue taken before a journey. Thus 馬後課 is used in the sense of being wise after the event.

天馬 "celestial horse,"—said to have been found etc. (see 12,743), but really brought from Ferghana (see 6276) on its conquest in B.C. 101. Also, a white hare.

海馬 or 雉馬 the winged horse,—as seen on mirrors of the Han dynasty. Evidently "Pegasus," an importation from Bactria. The first is also the seal.

馬踏車的事 a case of the knight on the rook,—at chess, alluding to a great crisis from which there is no escape.

牛代耕而馬代步 the ox ploughs for us and the horse walks for us.

牛耕田, 馬喫穀 the ox tills the field and the horse eats the grain,—sic vos non vobis.

聽不出金馬駒子來 (though business is brisk,) there is not a golden colt (*i.e.* no great profit) to be made out of it.碧鷄金馬之間 among our jewel cocks and golden steeds,—*i.e.* our able men.

馬不背主 the horse never turns its back on its master.

一馬不行百馬憂 when one horse won't go, all the rest suffer.

養瘦馬 to buy the daughters of poor people, teach them to play and sing, and then sell them at a large profit.

塞翁失馬, 莫非是福 like the old man at the frontier losing his horse: it was good luck after all. Alluding to the

馬³

7576

story of a man to whom the loss of a horse turned out a blessing in the end.

心猿意馬 the heart is like a monkey, thought like a horse,—for restlessness and speed.

馬揀花兒 the yellow wagtail.

馬鹿 the large red deer (*Cervus elephas*).馬胡燒 *Lespedeza macrocarpa*, Bge.鐵馬胡燒 *Sophora viciifolia*, Hance.馬蹄香 *Asarum maximum*, Hemsl.馬蘭 *Aster indicus*, L.馬蘭花 *Iris ensata*, Thbg.馬藍 or 馬棘 *Indigofera tinctoria*, L.

馬茶 the Magyars.

馬哈麻 Mahomet.

打馬沙子 or 打馬懶子 to stop and take a snack on a journey.

Same as 7585.

An interrogative particle, a corruption of 麼 7967.

他來了嗎 has he come?

法國的船都走了嗎 have all the French ships gone away?

Read *ma*⁴. To curse. See 7585.

A mare. An old woman; a mother.

大媽 a paternal aunt. Applied as a term of respect to any elderly lady = Mrs.

老媽 or 阿媽 an old woman; a nurse.

奶媽 a wet-nurse.

乾媽 a dry-nurse; a procuress.

我的媽 Mamma!

媽媽 a mother; a wife.

僞

7577

嗎¹

7578

R. 碼
See 罵Sinking
Lower.媽¹

7579

R. 馬麻
C. v. *ma*
H. v. *ma*
P. (and generally)
v. *ma*

See 馬 and

cf. 姥嫗

J. *bo*
A. *mèu*
Rising and
Even Lower.

媽¹

7579

媽媽水氏已故 his wife, née Shui, was already dead.
媽媽水 mother's milk.
續媽 a stepmother.

媽⁴

7580

R. 媽
See 馬Sinking
Lower.

The head-board of a bed;
 a panel; a board.

媽桶 a commode. See 7576.**媽子** a clamp; a dovetail.**釘上兩個媽子** nail on a couple of boards.**媽**⁴

7581

R. 媽
See 馬Sinking
Lower.

A monkey; a wolf.

媽獠洲 Monkey Island, off Macao.**瑪**³

7582

R. 馬
See 馬

Rising Lower.

Agate; cornelian.

瑪瑙 cornelian.**瑪瑙珠** cornelian beads.**瑪瑙文** the veins in cornelian.**苴草瑪瑙** moss agate.**燈草瑪瑙** lamp-wick agate, —a variety with white veins.**膽青瑪瑙** bloodstone.**瑪八** a (foreign) map.**碼**³

7583

R. 馬
See 馬

Rising Lower.

Weights, as used in commerce; also the modern telegraphic "code." Used with 7582.

法碼 or **碼子** weights. The second is also used for the next entry.**碼字** the business or so-called "Soochow" form of writing the Chinese numerals. See *Tables VIa*.**司碼秤** silver calculated at 15½ oz. to the lb.**足司碼秤** full weight.**起碼** to begin pricing.**起碼貨** goods which begin to be worth pricing,—low class.**起碼大人** the lowest official who is a **大人**,—a Taot'ai.**碼**³

7583

籌碼 counters used in games.**石碼** a dam of stones.**碼頭** see 7576.**碼號** a distinguishing number,—as on packages of merchandise.**暗碼** a secret code or cypher. See 11,201.**第五次板 ABC 碼** = ABC code, 5th edition.**碼**⁴

7584

R. 碼 22.

C. *nga*
F. *ma*

See 罵

Sinking
Lower.

A sacrifice offered to the God of Battles at starting on a campaign.

神佛碼 an effigy of a god, burnt in worship.**復碼** to sacrifice after a successful expedition.**罵**⁴

7585

R. 碼

C. } *ma*
H. } *ma*
F. *ma*²W. } *mo*
N. } *mo*P. } *ma*
M. } *ma*
Y. } *ma*Sz. } *ma*
K. *ma*J. *ba, me*
A. *ma*Sinking
Lower.

To curse; to abuse; to scold.

罵人 to curse or abuse people.**罵人別揭短** when abusing people, do not rake up their shortcomings,—stick to generalities, as less likely to cause a fracas.**挨罵** to be sworn at.**罵街** to swear at in a public street.**七十不打, 八十不罵** do not beat men of seventy, nor curse those of eighty years.**罵人不用打草稿** in cursing people, it is not necessary to prepare a draft,—words come easily as required.**罵不住口** or **罵不絕口** to curse without ceasing.**口中千強盜, 萬強盜.****罵不絕口** cursed him for a robber many thousand times over.**咒罵** to curse; to imprecate.**辱罵** to revile; to abuse.**笑罵** to ridicule.**嫚罵無益於事** bad language never does any good.**行船打罵, 停船說話** fighting and cursing while under way, chatting when at anchor,**罵**⁴

7585

—a characteristic trait of the boating population.

罵名 a cursed name; bad reputation.**受罵名** to get a bad name.**不受罵** not to stand being sworn at.**罵他一頓** or **罵他一聲** give him a scolding.**父親可是罵得的麼** is your father a proper person to swear at?**媽**³

7586

R. 馬
See 馬

Rising Lower.

A leech; a locust (see 5118); an ant.

媽蟻 a leech. See 7576.**媽** *ma*⁴ 蚱 or 青 媽 蚱 a grasshopper.**捕媽蚱** or **撲媽蚱** to catch grasshoppers.**媽蚱腿** the sides or "legs" of spectacles.**媽蚱眼兒** the bubbles in boiling water.**媽蝗** a locust.**媽蟻** an ant.**媽蟻布** coarse cotton drilling; denims.**媽蟻搬泰山** like an ant carrying off Mount T'ai,—an impossibility.**媽蜂** a hornet. See 3567, 12,288.**媽虎子** a bogie word used to frighten children.**媽蛇子** a kind of lizard. See 7576.**碼**⁴

7587

R. 碼
See 馬Sinking
Lower.

To pile up, as books, bales, etc.

碼上磚 pile up the bricks.**擠似碼幫猪** squeezing as close as a drove of pigs.**碼**³

7588

R. 碼
See 馬Sinking
Lower.

Prawns.

摸

7589

蟆²

7590

R. 麻

F. ma

See 麻

J. ba

A. ma, mak

Even Lower.

麻²

7591

R. 麻 6a.

C. } ma

H. } ma

F. ma, mwai

W. } mo

N. } mo

P. } ma

M. } ma

Y. } ma

Sz. } ma

K. ma

J. ma, ha

A. ma

Even Lower.

See 7985.

A frog. See 4199. Also read mo¹.Hemp (*Cannabis*); applied also to other plants furnishing textile fibres. Used with 7592. Radical 200.

麻子 hemp-seed. See below.

麻子油 hemp-seed oil.

麻袋 hemp bags.

麻繩索 hemp cordage.

麻線 twine; linen thread.

亂麻 tangled hemp.

心如亂麻 my mind is like tangled hemp,—confused.

亂如絲麻 confused as tangled silk and hemp.

麻繁 troublesome; bothering; too many.

麻布 linen.

麻棉布 linen drill.

麻蓮布 hemp sacking.

麻棉帆布 canvas and cotton duck.

麻衣 mourning-clothes.

胡麻 flax; sesamum.

胡麻油 linseed oil.

野麻 a malvaceous plant that furnishes fibres.

黃麻 *Corchorus capsularis*, L.; yellow paper, as used by 中書 the secretaries to the Privy Council.

白麻 white paper,—as used by the clerks of the Han-lin. [Now synonymous with the above.]

白麻紙 white hemp paper,—used for pictures by Wang Hsien-chih, A.D. 344—388.

麻²

7591

宣麻 to write out an appointment from the Privy Council.

大麻油 castor oil.

小麻 or 火麻 *Cannabis sativa*, L.

火麻仁 hemp-seed.

芝麻油 sesamum oil.

麻醬 a soy of ground sesamum seeds.

麻杆子 a hemp-stalk; see 1203.

麻骨拐杖 a hemp-stalk staff, —not to be relied upon.

麻鞋 straw sandals.

績麻 to twist hemp.

麻栗木 teak wood.

麻了花 frayed,—as the edge of cloth.

麻花 a twist of dough; three strands (of anything) twisted together.

使人肉麻 making one's flesh creep,—of ghost stories.

麻藥 an anæsthetic.

麻肺湯 hashish.

麻子 or 王麻子 pock-marks,—called Wang pock-marks, from a celebrated sword-maker of that name, who was heavily covered with these scars.

麻俐 quick; ready; sprightly.

麻煩 to keep on talking at; to nag.

麻鴨 the shoveller bird (*Spatula clypeata*).

麻雀 a sparrow. See 7597.

麻黃 an ephedra; the shrubby horsetail.

麻黃湯 a decoction of horsetail and other herbs, used as a domestic sudorific for the cure of colds.

苧麻 or 青麻 or 絲麻 or 苧麻 *Abutilon avicennæ*, Gaertn., from which Ssüch'uan hemp is made.天麻 *Gastrodia*, sp.

麻頭 or 麻刀 old rope for strengthening mortar; tow.

癱²

7592

R. 癱

See 癱

J. ba

Even Lower.

Numbness; paralysis. See 7591. [To be distinguished from 癱 7161.]

癱木 numb; without feeling.

脚癱了 my foot has "gone to sleep."

發癱 to be numb; to be feverish.

癱瘋 leprosy.

癱子 pock-marks.

出癱 to have the palsy. Also explained as a kind of fever.

摩²

7593

R. 摩

See 摩

Even Lower.

An old name for the yak.

磨²

7594

R. 磨

See 磨

Even Lower.

To see indistinctly.

磨裏磨習 indistinct; confused.

磨²

7595

Same as 7591.

顛²

7596

R. 顛

See 顛

Even Lower.

An obstruction in speech.

顛顛 (*ma³ hsiat*) incoherently; confusedly.鷹²

7597

R. 佳

See 埋

Even Lower.

A kind of wild goose.

鷹雀 a sparrow. See 7591.

山鷹雀 a kind of lark.

糲²

7598

R. 麻

A. mi

Even Lower.

A kind of millet.

麼²

7599

See 7967.

𪔐⁴²
7600

R. 質
See 蜜
Entering
Lower.

搥⁴²
7601

R. 質
See 蜜
Entering
Lower.

麥⁴
7602

R. 陌
C. mēk
H. mak
F. mēik
W. ma
N. mah
P. mai², mē²
M. mē
Y. muk
Sz. mai², me
K. mek
J. baku
A. mak
Entering
Lower.

Brawny.

𪔐 𪔐 strong; muscular.

To strike.

MAI.

Wheat. Also read *mo*⁴².
Radical 199.

麥子 wheat or barley.

麥穗子 an ear of wheat.

麥莖 wheat straw.

麥芒 the awn of wheat. See
7655.

麥苗 young wheat.

麥糠 or 麥麸 wheat husk;
chaff.

麥麵子 wheaten flour.

油麥 or 燕麥 oats.

大麥 or 粗麥 barley.

小麥 wheat.

三角麥 or 烏麥 or 蕎麥
buckwheat.

宿麥 winter wheat.

打麥 to thresh wheat.

揚麥子 to winnow wheat.

拔麥 or 割麥 to reap corn.

麥餘子 chaff.

要宜麥, 見三白 if you
want what is good for your
wheat crop, you should see the
"third nine" (三九) after the
winter solstice white with snow.

端午不插艾, 難喫新

小麥 if on the 5th of the 5th
moon you do not hang up artem-
isia, you will not eat any new
wheat,—alluding to the famous
rebel 黃巢 Huang Ch'ao,
whose soldiers had orders to
spare any family exhibiting a
bunch of artemisia at the door.

麥⁴
7602

麥秋 see 2302.

麥冬 *Ophiopogon japonicus*, Ker.

小麥冬 *Liriope graminifolia*,
Baker.

麥豌豆 *Pisum sativum*, L.

野麥豌豆 *Vicia sativa*, L.

金麥豌豆 *Ervum lens*, L.

麥家公 *Lithospermum arven-
sis*, L.

瞿麥 *Dianthus superbus*, L.

埋²
7603

R. 佳

C. } mǎi

H. } mǎi

F. mai, mǎi

W. ma

N. me, ma, v.

moa

P. mai, v. man

M. mai

Y. mae

Sz. mai

K. me

J. bai, mai

A. mai

Even Lower.

To bury; to conceal; to
hoard; to store up. See
挨 10. Also read *man*².

埋葬 to bury; to inter.

埋人 to bury a person; to
conceal a person.

埋身隴畝 to hide oneself
among the balks and acres,—
of the country. Of retirement
from public life.

隱姓埋名 to conceal one's
name and surname.

埋伏兵馬 to place soldiers
and horses in ambush.

必有埋伏 there is surely an
ambush.

埋沒 to conceal; to hide.

埋沒人心 to receive with
coldness the well-intentioned
advances of any one; to snub;
to be ungrateful to.

埋藏 or 收埋 to hoard up;
to stow away secretly.

埋 *man*² 怨 to nourish a grudge
against; to brood over wrongs;
to blame one for.

見賈母畧好些, 回到
自己房中埋 *man*² 怨
seeing that Lady Chia was a
little better, he went back to
his own room to brood over his
troubles.

埋堆 to heap up.

埋頭埋腦的 burying head
and brains,—pretending not to
know.

埋根 to plant the root; to spring
from; caused by.

埋著 fixed in the earth.

埋鍋造飯 to cook under
ground,—as soldiers in the field.

薶²
7604

R. 佳

See 埋
Even Lower.

To bury. Used with
7603.

Read *li*². To stop up.

室薶 to stop up; to stuff up.

Read *wei*¹. Foul; dirty.

鑒明者塵垢弗能薶
if a mirror is truly bright, dust
and dirt cannot foul it.

薶不生衣 will not become
foul from defilement,—gold.

霾²
7605

R. 佳

C. mai

See 埋

Even Lower.

A sand-storm. Misty;
foggy.

風雨霾晦 wind and rain
darken the sky.

撥霾見天 to brush away
the clouds and see the sky,—
used of one who clears his
mental vision.

霾兩輪兮繫四馬 (their
bodies) got entangled in the two
wheels (of the chariot) and ham-
pered the four horses.

買²
7606

R. 蟹

C. mǎi

H. mai

F. mae

W. me

N. me, ma

P. } mǎi

M. } mǎi

Sz. } mǎi

Y. mae

K. me

J. mai, bai

A. mai

Rising Lower.

To buy; to win over; to
suborn. See 7608.

買賣 to buy and sell; trade;
commerce. See 7608.

作買賣 to trade.

買賣人 a tradesman; a pro-
stitute.

買賣爭毫厘 buyers and
sellers fight over fractions.

買賣客人 a travelling mer-
chant.

買賣上門了 business has
come to the house,—things are
looking up, without effort being
made.

叫他學着做買賣去
bade him go and learn to trade.

買到 bought,—when delivery
has been taken.

買定 bought,—as when bargain-
money has been deposited.

買空 to make a time-bargain,
paying over or receiving the
difference. [So 賣空. Both
forbidden by Chinese law.]

買空賣空之害 the evils
of speculation.

買³
7606

分數次買之 bought it on several different occasions,—a little at a time, as poison.

買受 to acquire by purchase.

買主 the purchaser. See 2526.

買客 a customer.

買存 to buy a stock of.

買笑 to buy mirth,—to pay money to be amused.

買盤兒 the market rate.

這個東西我買不起
I cannot afford to buy this,—
cf. can't "rise" to such-and-such a figure.

你先把東西買下 buy what you want beforehand.

這個價兒你可買不下來
you can't buy it for this price elsewhere.

這個價兒買得出來
I can buy it for this elsewhere.

買辦 a house-steward; used for a "compradore" in a foreign hong.

買名 to get one's name up; to become notorious.

買怕 to give hush-money.

會買莫買怕人 if you are good at buying, don't be so good as to frighten people,—from selling you anything.

買囑 to suborn; to bribe.

買服人心 to win over people's hearts.

寧買不值, 不買喫食
you may buy what is not worth the money, but you may not buy eatables,—of which nothing remains.

噴³
7607

R. 蟹

See 買

Rising Lower.

賣⁴
7608

R. 卦

C. mǎi

H. mai

F. mae

W. me

N. me

To sell. To show off; to make a display of; to pretend to. See 7606.

說過不賣了 I have said I will not sell it.

現在我的貨賣不出

賣⁴
7608

P. }
M. } mai
Sz. }
Y. mae
K. mǎ
J. mai, bai
A. mai
Sinking
Lower.

去 I can't sell anything just now,—of a bad market.

新年甚麼都賣不動
nothing sells at the New Year.

賣起來 to begin to sell; to rise in price.

價錢賣起來了 the price has risen.

賣大價 to sell at a high price.

賣漏了 to sell dirt cheap.

未算買先算賣 before buying, calculate as to selling.

會賣莫賣怕人 if you are good at selling, do not be so good as to frighten people,—from buying.

早賣開張, 晚賣收市
to open business with an early, and to close business with a late sale,—two pretexts upon which shopkeepers pretend to sell at a ruinous reduction.

賣主 or 賣客 the seller.

賣與華人 to sell to Chinese.

賣契 a bill of sale.

出賣 for sale.

賣力 to work as a coolie, etc.

賣空 to sell goods "to arrive," time-bargains.

賣喫兒的 a hawker of food.

何敢賣我 how dare you betray me?

賣身 to be a prostitute.

賣巧 to make a display of one's skill.

賣本事 to show off one's ability.

賣富 to make a display of one's wealth.

賣個人情 to make a show of kindly feeling.

賣弄 (mai³ nung) to show off; to deceive; to play the fool with.

賣弄手段 to show off one's skill.

賣弄丰情 to put on captivating airs and graces.

賣風流 or 賣面光 to show oneself off,—as a woman, with a view to attract attention.

賣藝的 or 賣武的 an acrobat; a mountebank; an athlete.

賣⁴
7608

賣藝的應行 (hang²) every one to his trade; that's his business (no wonder he does it well).

賣座兒的 the attendants at a theatre.

賣刀買牛 to sell swords and buy oxen,—for ploughing, as was done by the bandits of 渤海 P'o-hai when the virtuous 龔遂 Kung Sui was in office.

賣文 to sell one's own essays.

賣冷 to excite commiseration by shivering.

賣頭賣脚 to expose oneself to the public gaze.

賣城 to sell a city into the enemy's hands.

賣缺 to sell the only one there is of the kind.

賣乖 to boast of it; to make a boast.

賣瘋 to transfer leprosy,—from a woman to a man.

潰³
7609

R. 蟹

See 買

Rising Lower.

賣³
7610

R. 蟹

See 買

Rising Lower.

貉⁴
7611

R. 陌

C. mēk

H. mēt,

F. meik

W. ma

N. mah

P. mē²

M. mē

Y. muk

K. mek

J. baku, miaku

A. mak

Entering
Lower.

One of the headwaters of the 汨羅 Mi-lo river, which rises in Kiangsi and flows into the Tung-t'ing lake.

A name for various milky plants; *Lactuca*.

苦蕒菜 *Sonchus arvensis*, L., and *S. oleraceus*, L.

水苦蕒 a small annual growing in damp places (*Saussurea affinis*, Spreng.).

芭蕒菜 see 3012.

Wild tribes of the north. To grow up silently. Correctly read mo^{4*}.

蠻貉 wild tribes of the south and north.

貉其德音 the fame of his virtue silently grew.

陌

7612

See 8017.

貉

7613

See 3973.

脈

7614

See 8011.

脉

7615

Same as 8011.

霹

7616

See 8014.

驀

7617

See 7997.

勸⁴

7618

To exert one's strength.
Used with 6967.

R. 卦

N. maañ

See 賣

Sinking
Lower.勸相國家 to exert oneself
for the State.勸種德 to sedulously cultivate
virtue.講⁴

7619

To brag.

R. 卦

See 賣

Sinking
Lower.講不自覺 he brags without
knowing it.邁⁴

7620

To go on a journey; to
proceed; to surpass; to
exceed; to pass by. To
make a royal progress.

R. 卦

C. mǎi

H. mai

F. mai

W. ma

N. me, v. maañ,

moh, mah

P. } mai

M. } mai

Sz. } mai

Y. mae

K. mae

J. mai

A. mai

Sinking
Lower.行邁靡靡 slowly I moved
about.如彼行邁 he is like a man
going astray.今我不樂, 日月其邁
if we do not enjoy ourselves now,
the days and months will have
gone.謝別言邁 profuse in thanks
and parting words.

邁一步 to take a step.

不能邁步 or 邁不開
步來 unable to move a step.邁⁴

7620

邁大步行 to walk with great
strides; to stalk along.不必前邁 there is no need
for this journey.邁衆超羣 surpassing all
others; facile princeps.長而高邁 as he grew up he
overtopped,—his contemporaries.

年邁 or 老邁 old; aged.

上有年邁二親 above me,
I have two aged parents.時邁其邦 now he is making
a progress through the States.視我邁邁 he thinks of me
without any regard.邁路 imitation of the word
"mile."

邁態 dull; useless; stupid.

滿²

7621

R. 寒

See 瞞

Even Lower.

To cover over; to lay
down, as tiles.滿³

7622

R. 旱

C. mun

H. man

F. mwang,

mang

W. mö

N. mouñ

P. } man

M. } man

Sz. } man

Y. mou

K. man

J. ban, man

A. man

Rising Lower.

Full; complete. Manchu.

滿滿的 full.

滿實 or 充滿 full; filled.

溜滿 brim full.

已滿大半 already more than
half full.

倒滿 to pour full.

載滿 to load full up.

滿載而歸 may you return
home fully laden!—with honours.滿流 the full tide. Also, banish-
ment to the maximum distance
of 3000 li.

滿腹經綸 full of learning.

滿口春風 full of pleasant
speeches,—as one who is given
to saying agreeable things.滿口胡說 to talk arrant
nonsense.

滿身 the whole body.

滿門 the whole family.

滿面 or 滿臉 all over the
face.滿³

7622

滿下巴鬚子 a full beard.

滿心 the whole heart.

心猶未滿 still not satisfied.

滿地 all over the ground.

天上雲彩滿了 the sky
is covered with clouds.滿嘴 or 滿嘴裏 to keep on
saying.

滿飲 to drink a full cup.

滿市街 the whole of the streets;
all over the place.

滿世界 all over the world.

滿年 a whole year.

滿十年 at the end of ten years.

滿月 see 13,768.

滿日 on the expiration of the
term. Also, a full period of the
sun, a phrase used to signify
"during the magistrate's plea-
sure," in reference to the punish-
ment of the cangue, etc.滿任 on completion of a term
of office.滿期 at the expiration of the
term.

滿批 the full term of a lease.

滿服 or 滿孝 at the expiration
of mourning.滿應滿許 to promise most
positively.

滿福 complete blessedness.

滿意 fully satisfied.

既不滿意於楊 since he
was not altogether pleased with
(Miss) Yang,—as a prospective
wife.滿招損 pride brings loss. See
1722.志自滿, 九族乃離
when a man is too full of him-
self, his nine grades of kinsmen
desert him.果有不滿之處 if he has
really behaved in any unbe-
coming manner.滿貫罪 thefts of amounts of
Tls. 50 or upwards, punishable
by banishment.滿天星官轎 the star-
spangled official chair,—of a
Chinese (as distinguished from
a Manchu) bride, covered with
a number of tin buttons.

滿³

7622

滿掌 a full hand's breadth.
 滿江紅 a large sort of junk for rich travellers.
 滿洲 Manchu (or Manchow).
 滿洲書 Manchu literature.
 滿洲話 the Manchu spoken language.
 滿洲人 a Manchu.
 滿漢 Manchus and Chinese.
 滿漢席 dinners in both Manchu and Chinese styles.
 滿蒙漢 Manchu, Mongol, and Chinese.
 滿慈子 the Son of Complete Charity, —Pūrnamāitrāyanīputtra, one of the personal disciples of Shākyamuni.
 滿刺加 Malacca.
 滿子 (yü) or 滿孺 Manjusri. See 12,633.
 滿喇 Mollah,—used by the Jews in China for those persons who were appointed to rule the synagogue.

瞞²

7623

R. 寒
 C. *mun*
 H. *man*
 F. *mwang*
 W. *mö*
 N. *mouñ*, v. *bouñ*
 P. { *man*
 M. { *man*
 Y. *mou*
 Sz. *man*
 K. *man*
 J. *man*, *ban*
 A. *man*

Even Lower.

Half-closed eyes. To deceive; to blind.

欺瞞 or 瞞哄 or 瞞騙 to deceive; to cheat.

不瞞先生說 I will not disguise the fact, sir, that.....

實不相瞞 I will not conceal anything from you.

瞞得住 able to deceive.

瞞得過人, 瞞不過天 you can deceive man, but you cannot deceive God.

隱瞞 to hide from; reticent. See 5017.

包瞞 or 藏瞞 to conceal from.

瞞瀆 to deceive by one's representations.

瞞心昧己 to deceive and muddle oneself.

瞞目 to throw dust in the eyes of.

蹣²

7624

R. 寒
 See 蹣盤
 蹣蹣
 蹣蹣
 Even Lower.

To jump over.

Read *p'an*^{1,2}. To limp.

蹣蹣 to walk with a rolling gait.

顛¹

7625

R. 寒
 C. *mun*
 W. *smö*
 P. *man*
 M. *smān*
 Y. *maa*
 J. *kan*
 A. *man*
 Even Lower.

曼^{2,4}

7626

R. 寒
 翰
 願
 C. *mān*
 N. *maañ*
 See 曼
 Even and Sinking Lower.

A large round face.

顛頂 (or 顛) vacillating; shilly-shallying.

Wide; long; large.

孔曼 *wan*⁴ 且碩 very wide and large,—of buildings.

曼衍 to spread on all sides,—as water poured out.

路曼曼 (*man*² *man*²) the road is long.

平脅曼膚 smooth ribs and sleek flesh,—as of a well-nourished person.

曼辭以自解 elegant language in explanation,—said of 司馬遷 Ssü-ma Ch'ien.

曼倩偷桃 may Man-ch'ien steal a peach for you!—alluding to the story of five peaches presented to 武帝 Wu Ti of

the Han dynasty by 西王母 in person in the presence of the famous 東方朔 Tung-fang So (otherwise Man-ch'ien). The old lady explained that her peach-trees remained in blossom 3,000 years, and in fruit 3,000 years more; and she complained that Tung-fang So had robbed her orchard thrice. Hence, the phrase has become a wish of long life.

曼陀羅 (in India) *Erythrina indica*, Lam. (In China) *Datura alba*, Nees, and *Camellia japonica*, L. Sanskrit: *mandāra*.

Negligent; remiss. Used with 7631.

君子寬而不慢 the superior man is easy-going but not remiss.

慢些 stop a little; go slower.

慢⁴

7628

R. 寒
 翰
 C. *mun*
 H. *man*
 F. *mang*
 W. *ma*
 N. *mouñ*, *maañ*
 P. { *man*
 M. { *man*
 Y. *mou*
 Sz. *man*
 K. *man*
 J. *ban*, *man*
 A. *man*
 Even Lower.

To cover, as with plaster, etc. See 7360. Used with 7638.

慢牆 to plaster a wall.

慢瓦 to lay tiles.

毀瓦畫慢 to break the tiles and disfigure the plastering,—of a house.

慢地板 to lay boards down for a floor.

慢磚 to pave with bricks.

嫚⁴

7629

R. 諫
 慢
 See 慢
 Sinking Lower.

To despise; to insult.

汚嫚 to vilify.

褻嫚 to scorn.

僭嫚鬼神 to despise the gods.

侮嫚 to slight.

幔⁴

7630

R. 翰
 C. *mān*
 N. *maañ*
 F. *mang*, v. *mwang*
 Y. *mou*
 See 慢
 Sinking Lower.

A curtain; a screen. See 3400.

轎幔 the curtains of a sedan-chair.

幛幔 to screen off.

錦幔 embroidered curtains.

幔子 a curtain.

慢得這面大鼓 to cover such a large drum as this.

慢⁴

7631

R. 諫
 C. { *man*
 H. { *man*
 F. *mang*, v. *maing*, *meing*
 W. *ma*
 N. *maañ*
 P. { *man*
 M. { *man*
 Sz. { *man*
 Y. *maa*
 K. *man*
 J. *ban*, *man*
 A. *man*
 Sinking Lower.

Slow, as opposed (physically) to 快 6336, and (mentally) to 慌 5102. Dilatory; remiss; neglectful; rude. See 1863.

慢慢 (*man*⁴ *man*¹) or 慢些 slowly; more slowly.

慢走 or 慢行 go slowly; do not go!

不快不慢 neither fast nor slow.

太慢 too slowly.

且慢 stop a minute! not so fast!

慢驚 slow convulsions,—a children's complaint.

慢板 slow time,—in music.

慢手慢脚 slow of hand and foot,—as a person who is not quick of movement.

慢⁴

7631

慢說 be slow to say; not to mention that.....; let alone that.....

慢道如此 be slow to speak thus; do not say this.

做事無急慢 in doing things, neither precipitate nor slow.

慢性 an easy or sluggish disposition; a slow-coach.

懶慢 lazy and procrastinating.

慢藏誨盜 to neglect to put things away teaches people to steal. See 5180.

慢待 to treat discourteously.

怠慢 or 有慢 or 簡慢 rudely.

輕慢 slightly; contemptuous.

慢不經心 wanting in care; remiss.

慢²

7632

R. 寒翰
See 慢

Even and
Sinking
Lower.

漫⁴

7633

R. 寒翰
See 慢

Even and
Sinking
Lower.

Water overflowing; spreading; diffused; boundless; wild; reckless; very (see 7035). The reverse of a coin; see 5665 and 7368.

水漫河堤 the river has overflowed the embankment.

爛漫 scattered; dispersed; diffused. See 6717.

漫漫 far and wide; far off; long.

指東西之漫漫 pointed out the great extent from east to west.

漫漫大霧 a dense fog.

汗漫 boundless; illimitable.

漫種 to sow broadcast.

彌漫天恩 the boundless favour of the Emperor.

澶漫爲樂 gushing over music,—ranking it too highly as an elevating factor in society.

我漫說一句 I venture to remark,—as follows.

漫⁴

7633

漫記之 I just make a note of it,—for what it may be worth.

漫題 [the above] is what I venture to state,—at end of a preface.

漫無限制 perfectly indefinite.

漫荒 open country.

漫滅 to vanish; to disappear.

漫飛 flying or fluttering about.

漫著他行 to encroach on his province.

大水漫不過橋去 though great, the water does not rise over the bridge,—the subordinate, though clever, must not take too much upon himself.

漫愁 to worry about.

漫不加意 to take no interest in; to pay no attention to.

漫無稽查 absolutely neglecting to investigate.

漫窮 miserably poor.

漫作人面 on the reverse, a man's face.

Thin plain silk. Unadorned; simple.

縵田 untilled land.

卿雲爛兮紉縵縵兮 the auspicious clouds exhibit the loveliness of simple white silk.

操縵 (man⁴) to manipulate the strings,—as of a guitar.

See 12,487.

縵²

7634

R. 翰諫
C. mán
N. mouñ, maañ

See 慢慢
Sinking
Lower.

蔓²

7635

褻²

7636

R. 寒
See 慢

Even Lower.

謾²

7637

R. 寒翰
諫

Y. mou², maa²
See 慢慢

Even and
Sinking
Lower.

To deceive; to insult. To fear.

以杜吏謾 in order to check the peculation of petty officials.

謾言 exaggerated talk.

誕謾 to break one's word.

詐謾 to impose upon.

謾²

7637

繼以謾罵 he followed this up by personal abuse.

大謾 too vague; this is nonsense!

莫謾愁沽酒 do not be afraid that I cannot pay for the wine.

Read man⁴. Slow. Used with 7631 and 7633.

鐏⁴

7638

R. 寒翰
C. mun

F. smwang, v.
ming

W. ma
P. man²
Y. mou²

K. man
J. ban, man

Even and
Sinking
Lower.

饅²

7639

R. 寒
C. man, mên,
mun

H. man
F. smwang, v.
ming

W. mō, ma
N. mouñ, maañ

P. }
M. } mun
Sz. }

Y. mou
K. man

J. man, han
A. man

Even Lower.

鬘²

7640

R. 刪寒

See 慢慢
Even Lower.

A trowel; the "reverse" of a coin; see 8061 (man⁴), 7633, 5665. Used with 7628.

坭鐏 or 鐏刀 a trowel.

錢鐏兒 the side of a cash which has no Chinese characters; the reverse.

猜字鐏兒 to play "heads or tails."

Steamed dumplings.

饅頭 steamed dumplings, used as bread in Peking.

饅頭蘿 or 木饅頭 the dried fruit of *Ficus stipulata*.

Beautiful hair; a head-dress; a chaplet; a fringe.

貫電爲華鬘 to thread hailstones for a head-dress.

真金鬘 (one who wears) a head-dress of pure gold,—the wife of Kunāla, noted for her fidelity to a disgraced husband.

髑鬘 (those who wear) a head-dress of skull bones,—the Kapālikas, an heretical Indian sect.

指鬘 a rosary of finger-bones.

菩薩鬘 a head-dress worn by members of a mission from 南

詔 in the period K'ai Yüan of the T'ang dynasty. Also, a kind of musical drama performed before Hsüan Tsung of the T'ang dynasty.

鰻²
7641

R. 寒
C. man²
H. man
F. mwang
W. mö
N. mouñ
P. } man
M. }
K. man
J. ban, man
A. man
Even Lower.

The eel.

鰻鱺魚 the Peking eel (*Anguilla pekinensis*).

海鰻鱺 a large species of conger eel.

海鰻 a brown eel, common at Shanghai.

鰻鱺 eels of all kinds.

湯²
7642

Same as 7633.

埋²
7643

See 7603.

蠻²
7644

R. 刪
See 慢
Even Lower.

The barbarous tribes of the south; savage; uncivilised; see 12,989. A pythion.

南蠻 or 蠻子 the southern barbarians. From the second term comes the *Manzi* or *Manji* of MARCO POLO; also a name for the red-tailed shrike.

洋 (or 南) 蠻子 southern Chinese,—a term of contempt used by northerners.

蠻夷 wild tribes in general.

蠻文蚓結總無稽 the *Man* script is like wriggling worms, one can make nothing of it.

蠻洞 a region of barbarians where all the animals are hairless.

蠻性 wild; ungovernable.

蠻賴 or 打蠻講 to talk like a savage.

亦可見鄉人之蠻矣 from which may be seen what savages peasants are.

蠻力 herculean strength.

刁蠻 violent; passionate.

蠻悍 rowdy; overbearing.

肆口蠻罵 to rail wildly at.

見其如此野蠻 seeing this wild disorderly behaviour of his.

鞦²
7645

R. 寒
See 瞞
Even Lower.

A shoe. A thong. To cover with skin.

答之如擊鞦革 flogging him was like beating the sole of a shoe,—of no effect.

鞦鼓皮 to cover a drum.

MANG.

忙²
7646

R. 陽
C. } mong
H. }
F. mung
W. moa
N. möng
P. }
M. } mang
Y. }
Sz. }
K. mang
J. mō, bō
A. mang
Even Lower.

Busy; occupied; hurried; flustered.

忙得狠 or 忙活活的 very busy.

帮忙 to help in occasions of emergency, when extra hands are necessary.

忙亂 or 忙卒 or 忙迫 or 忙忙碌碌 or 忙忙切切 busy; flurried; in a bustle.

忙速 or 急忙 or 慌忙 quickly; hurriedly.

受忙 to be hurried or pressed for time.

不要忙 don't be in a hurry.

不要著忙 don't be flurried.

忙甚麼 what are you in a hurry about?

忙中恐有錯 for fear of making a mistake in the hurry. [The more haste, the less speed.]

忙尋不及 had not time to get.

忙不過來 I have no time to.

連忙着去 make haste and go.

雲歸月忙 like the moon hurrying through the passing clouds.

有福的人不在忙 lucky people needn't hurry.

杗²
7647

R. 陽
See 忙
A. vong
Even Lower.

The ridge-pole in a roof.

茫²
7648

R. 陽
See 忙
Even Lower.

Wide; expansive.

忙²
7649

R. 庚
See 氓
A. maing
Even Lower.

Farmers; rustics. Also read *mêng*². Same as 7790.

以田里安忙 he satisfied the peasants with fields and villages.

砭²
7650

R. 陽
See 茫
Even Lower.

A crude saltpetre. See 7657.

盲²
7651

R. 庚
C. } mang
H. }
F. }
W. mae
N. möng
P. mang, mêng
Y. mung
K. meng
J. bō, mīo
A. maing
Even Lower.

Blind.

無瞳子曰盲 having no pupil to the eye is called *mang*. See 6244.

盲眼 blind,—as when the eyeball is destroyed.

目偏盲 blind of one eye.

問道於盲 to ask a blind man the way,—to learn from an incompetent teacher.

盲人騎瞎馬 a blind man on a blind horse,—likely to come to grief.

似盲人信步行 like a blind man walking at random,—liable to slips.

發鷄盲 to have night-blindness.

盲年 a year without a 立春 "beginning of spring" festival.

盲於心 blindness of heart.

視己則盲 those who look at themselves are blind,—to their own faults.

盲公餅 cakes of rice-flour, sugar and sesamum,—thought to resemble a blind man's eye.

盲風 a violent wind.

Read *huang*. See 9300.

𦰩²

7652

R. 陽
See 忙
A. maing
Even Lower.

Blackened grain.

邙²

7653

R. 陽
See 忙
Even Lower.

Name of a hill, the 北邙山, near 洛陽 Lo-yang in Honan, noted as the burying-place of many famous men.

茫²

7654

R. 陽
See 忙
P. mang,
smang
Even Lower.

Vague. Vast; expansive; see 13,540.

茫 茫 的 far and wide.

視 茫 茫 my sight is dim.

苦 海 茫 茫 a bitter shoreless sea.

茫 茫 堪 輿 the boundlessness of creation.

滄 (or 蒼) 茫 vast; boundless.

茫 無 界 限 undefined.

茫 無 頭 緒 without any definite plan; vague.

茫 然 vague; unawares.

署 中 人 茫 然 不 知 the people in the office knew absolutely nothing about it.

芒¹

7655

R. 陽
H. mong,
miong
See 忙
Even Lower.

Erianthus japonicus, Beauv., and other similar grasses. The awn or beard of grain; a sharp point (see 12,407); a ray of light. Extensive; numerous.

針 尖 對 麥 芒 兒 a needle's point opposing an awn of wheat, —diamond cut diamond.

芒 刺 在 背 he has prickles down his back, —of a person who sits stiffly without moving.

鋒 芒 a sharp point.

光 芒 a ray of light; a flash.

芒 神 or 牛 芒 see 8346.

芒 鞋 straw sandals.

芒 種 bearded grain, —a solar term, falling about the 6th June.

上 芒 and 下 芒 spring and

芒¹

7655

autumn terms for payment of taxes.

洪 水 芒 芒 when the waters of the deluge spread abroad.

芒 芒 其 稼 far and wide he sowed his crops.

忙²

7656

R. 陽
See 忙
Even Lower.

Hurried; flurried. Used with 7646.

忙 然 無 以 應 he was so flurried he could not answer.

砭¹

7657

R. 陽
See 忙
Even Lower.

A mineral soil which furnishes 砭 硝 an impure form of saltpetre. See 7650.

鉞²

7658

R. 陽
See 忙
Even Lower.

A sharp point.

微 鉞 rather sharp.

筆 鉞 勁 捷 a trenchant, vigorous style.

虬²

7659

R. 江
C. p'ong
H. } mang
F. } mang
W. moa
N. moŋg
P. mang
M. p'ang
Y. mang
K. pang, mang
J. bō, mō
A. mang
Even Lower.

A shaggy-haired dog; the Tibetan mastiff. Variegated; parti-coloured.

無 使 虬 也 吠 do not make the dogs bark.

虬 服 parti-coloured clothes.

虬 茸 a disordered appearance.

厖²

7660

R. 江
C. p'ong
H. } mang
F. } mang
W. moa, bo
N. moŋg
P. } mang
M. } mang
Y. p'ang
K. mang, pang
J. bō, mō
A. moug
Even Lower.

A rock. Great; numerous; abundant. Used with 7659.

敦 厖 in comfort or well-being.

Also, simple; plain; straight.

民 生 敦 厖 the people multiplied greatly.

敦 厖 之 俗 simple customs.

湛 恩 厖 洪 very deeply indebted for favours received.

爲 下 國 駿 厖 he supported the States as a strong steed does, —its burden.

不 和 政 厖 if (the officials) are not in harmony, the government becomes a tangled confusion.

𪔐²

7661

R. 江
See 𪔐
A. bang
Even Lower.

A jargon of dialects.

鄉 音 𪔐 雜 a confused sound of various dialects.

龐

7662

Same as 7660.

漉²

7663

R. 江
See 𪔐
A. mang
Even Lower.

Water flowing.

漉 河 a small affluent of the Yellow River in Honan.

𪔐²

7664

R. 江
See 𪔐
A. bang
Even Lower.

An ox with black and white stripes.

𪔐 牛 兒 苗 *Erodium* sp.

𪔐

7665

Same as 7659.

𪔐²

7666

R. 江
C. mong
See 𪔐
A. moug
Even Lower.

A horse with a white face.

莽³

7667

R. 養
C. mong
H. } mong,
smang
F. moug
W. moa
N. moŋg
P. } mang
M. } mang
Y. } mang
Sz. } mang
K. mang
J. mō, bō
A. mang
Rising Upper.

Jungle; undergrowth. Rustic; rude. A species of bamboo, with joints close together.

草 莽 之 臣 a grass-and-plant official, —a scholar who resides in the country (see 9905); hence, an unpolished official.

莽 草 name of a poisonous plant (? *Illicium religiosum*, S. & Z.).

粗 莽 or 莽 撞 or 鹵 莽 rude; brusque.

莽 郎 君 rude fellow!

莽 漢 an unpolished lout; an unlicked cub.

莽³
7667

莽脚 coarse-limbed.
草木莽莽 the vegetation is wild.
蒼蒼莽莽之天 the God of the blue indeterminate (sky).

憐³
7668

R. 養
See 莽
Rising Upper.

Disturbed in mind; agitated.

湮³
7669

R. 養
See 莽
Rising Lower.

The sun obscured.

溔³
7670

R. 養
See 莽
Rising Lower.

Vast; expansive; a level waste.

晨光決溔 the morning light shining dimly,—as at dawn. See 12,866.

蟒³
7671

R. 養
H. *smong*
See 莽
Rising Lower.

A boa-constrictor; a python.

蟒蟲 or 蟒蛇 or 王蟒 a python.

蟒袍 ceremonial robes worn by mandarins.

蟒裙 the skirt of ceremonial full dress.

女蟒 women's grave-clothes.

蟒龍 a dragon; a monster.

巨蟒千尋 a huge serpent a thousand *hsün* (4885) in length.

覆²
7672

R. 陽
See 忙
Even Lower.

To exert oneself.

汝乃是不覆,乃時惟不永哉 if you do not bestir yourself in these things, you will not be of long continuance.

MAO.

摸³
7673

See 7985.

兒³
7674

Same as 7675. [To be distinguished from 兒 3333.]

貌⁴
7675

R. 效
C. *mau*
H. *mau*
F. *mau*
W. *mau*
N. *mau*
P. *mau*
M. *mau*
Y. *mau*
Sz. *mau*
K. *mo*
J. *mō, bō*
A. *mau*
Sinking Lower.

Face; form; manner; appearance; mien; see 6949. Also, suggestive of (to other senses than sight).

人不可貌相 (*hsiang*⁴) do not judge people by their looks.

面貌 or 品貌 face.

形貌 figure; form.

容貌 mien; manner; appearance.

花容月貌 fair as a flower and beautiful as the moon.

月貌 moon-faced,—handsome.

美貌 handsome; good-looking.

貌醜 or 貌陋 ugly.

貌則人,心則禽獸 with the face of a man and the heart of a beast.

貌善防心毒 his face is pleasant, but look out for his poisonous disposition.

能貌 he could draw portraits.

工貌人佛 he painted portraits of men and Buddhas.

命工貌妃 he bade the artist paint his concubine.

貌作 to appear to.....

貌爲洽比 pretending to be on good terms with.

憂懼貌 an appearance of sorrow and fear.

貌不驚人 his countenance does not inspire awe.

菲菲芳貌也 the term *fei fei* gives the impression of perfume.

猫²
7676

R. 蕭
C. *mau, smau*
H. *mian, smiau*
F. *smieu, v. sma, mau*
W. *moa, miao*
N. *miao, v. smaañ*
P. *mau*
M. *mau*
Y. *moa*
Sz. *mau*
K. *mio*
J. *biō, mō*
A. *mieu*
Even Irregular.

The cat; used pictorially for 耄 7682, a nonagenarian. Also read *mao*¹, especially by Manchus in Peking. See 8387.

郎猫 or 牙猫 a tom cat.

女猫 a female cat; a tabby.

淨猫 a castrated cat.

猫鼠同眠 cat and rat sleeping together,—collusion between police and thieves.

來猫去狗,不賺自有 the arrival of a cat and the departure of a dog (mean that)

猫²
7676

wealth will come without the trouble of making it.

猫哭耗子,假慈悲 like the cat mourning for the rat: false sympathy.

猫養的猫疼 cats love their own offspring.

那 *na*³ 個猫兒不喫老鼠 what cat will not eat a rat?—what cat's averse to fish?

瞎猫碰死耗子 like a blind cat knocking down a rat,—a fluke.

猫頭鼠眼 cat-headed and rat-eyed.

無足而猫其頭 no feet and with a cat's head.

懶骨猫 a lazy cat,—a term of reproach.

猫老官 his Honour the Cat,—used by rats and mice. Cf. Ramnagrobis.

猫洞兒 a hole in a door for the cat to get in and out.

猫兒嘴 or 饞猫似的 as dainty as a cat.

山猫 the hill cat (*Felis viverrina*).

野猫 a wild cat; a hare (*Lepus tolai*, Pall. in the north; *Lepus sinensis*, Gray, in the south); a fox.

靈猫 the civet cat.

香猫卵 the scent-bag of the civet cat.

氣死猫 make a cat die of rage,—a kind of iron meat-safe from which nothing can be stolen by thieving cats.

猫眼珠 or 猫睛 a "cat's-eye." Manchu *simikte*; Tibetan *zi-mig*.

猫兒眼 a cat's eye. Also (in Peking) a "cat's-eye."

猫兒眼睛 *Euphorbia helioscopia*, L.; a "cat's-eye."

猫兒刺 *Ilex cornuta*, Ldl., and *I. Pernyi*, Franch.

猫兒卵 *Vitis serianæfolia*, Max.

猫兒樹 *Decaisnea insignia*, Hk. f. & T.

猫 *mao*⁴ 兒頭 an owl. Also *Euphorbia* sp.

猫 *mao*⁴ 頭鷹 the horned owl (*Bubo maximus*).

貓²

7676

夜貓 *mao²* 子 the screech-owl (*Scops sunia*).

夜貓子進宅 like an owl entering a house, — 無事不來 it does not come for nothing. Used of persons (e.g.) who only call when they want something.

貓

7677

Same as 7676.

錨²

7678

An anchor. See 11,251 for stones used as anchors.

R. 肴蕭

C. náu

H. lau

F. micu, mau, v. ma

W. } moa

N. } mau

M. } mau

Y. moa

Sz. mau

K. } not used

J. } not used

A. mieu

Even Lower.

拋錨 or 落錨 or 下錨 to drop anchor.

事已落錨 the matter is already settled.

起錨 or 絞錨 to weigh anchor.

移錨而走 to drag the anchor.

走錨斷纜 dragged their anchors and broke their hawsers.

錨纜 or 錨本 or 錨繩 a hawser; a cable.

錨漂 or 錨泡 or 錨桴 a buoy; moorings.

錨鍊 anchor-chains.

毛²

7679

Hair (see 3375); down; feathers (see 11,428); nap; vegetation. Radical 82.

R. 豪

C. mou

H. mau

F. moa

W. mōe

N. moa

P. } mau

M. } mau

Y. moa

Sz. mau

K. mo

J. mō, bō

A. mau

Even Lower.

毛髮 hair.

汗毛 the fine down on the human body.

毛際 the pubes.

毛子 hairy ones, — a term of contempt for foreigners; see 5270.

毛頭兒 the hair of fur.

毛稍 the tip of a hair; a trifle.

毛稍兒 hair; fur.

毛周其體 his body was covered with hair.

身毛俱豎 every hair on his body stood on end. See 10,567.

嘴上沒毛, 辦事不牢 without hair on the lip, one is not a sound business man, — i.e. until forty, at which age hair is first grown on the face.

白毛 mildew.

毛²

7679

二毛 two kinds of hair, — black and white, i.e. gray. See 如 5668, and 傷 9742.

何須歎二毛 why sigh over gray hairs?

二毛子 a term of abuse, esp. for converts to Christianity.

毛孩兒 a child who has not yet been shaved.

不屬於毛 am I not of the same hair (sc. flesh and blood), — as my father? See 6906.

毛猶有論 even a hair is something which must be taken into consideration, — it is not nothing.

雁過拔毛 to pluck a feather out of every passing goose, — to get something out of every one.

一毛不拔 not a feather to be got out of him, — so stingy. See 810.

鷄毛報 an urgent letter or despatch, — to which a white cock's feather is attached in token of urgency.

他是個毛腳鷄似的 he is nervous.

羽毛 a feather; down. Also, camlets.

毛羽同類 of the same species as the hairy and feathered, — a beast or bird. Used in the sense of a mere brute.

理毛 or 刷毛 to preen feathers. See 13,617.

治去其毛 to get the hair off, — a skin.

掉毛 to shed feathers or hair; to moult.

圓毛 round-haired, — animals.

扁毛 flat-haired, — birds, from the shape of their feathers.

視命若鴻毛 regarding human life as but a goose's feather, — of no value.

柔毛 the soft-haired, — sheep or goats.

毛血 feathers and blood, — fowls and flesh offered in sacrifice. Also, hair and blood = a man's physical forces.

毛燕 feathery (i.e. inferior) birds'-nests. See 13,048.

毛²

7679

毛骨 skin and bones, — one's whole frame.

毛骨竦然 horror-stricken.

毛道 the lie or quality of a fur.

毛青 a pale blue-green.

毛毛兒匠 a furrier.

毛毛鷄鷄的 pell-mell; "anyhow."

毛毛虫 hairy caterpillars.

不毛 without vegetation; sterile.

深入不毛 he penetrated far into desert lands.

食毛踐土 eating the produce and living on the soil.

毛管 a quill.

毛病 a flaw; a defect; a failing; a blemish; an idiosyncrasy.

發毛 to be afraid; to become mouldy.

毛馬而頒之 the horses were given out (for State occasions) with reference to their colour, — so as to have uniformity. See 12,777.

毛孔 the pores of the skin.

毛驢子 a young donkey.

毛包 helpless; without resource.

毛布 gingham.

毛柿 camagon wood.

毛腰 to stoop; to bend.

毛遂 self-recommendation, — from the name of a man in the 楚 Ch'u State who recommended himself as a leader against the 秦 Ch'ins. See 9788, and Biog. Dict. 1504.

毛嬙 a famous beauty of the 5th century B.C.

毛義捧檄 Mao I presenting his commission, — for his mother's approval, as a mark of filial respect.

毛刺 the hedgehog.

毛狗 the wolf; the eastern jackal.

毛蠟燭 *Typha* near *T. Shuttleworthii*, Sond., used as a styptic.毛和尚草 *Solanum dulcamara*, L.

牦²

7680

R. 豪

See 毛

Even Lower.

眊⁴

7681

R. 號覺

See 貌毛

Sinking
Lower.耄⁴

7682

R. 號

See 毛

Sinking
Lower.茼⁴

7683

R. 號豪

H. mau

See 毛

Sinking and
Even Lower.酖²

7684

R. 豪

See 毛

Even Lower.

駢²

7685

R. 豪

See 毛

Even Lower.

髦²

7686

R. 豪

See 毛

Even Lower.

A wild yak, found in Kansuh.

Dim-sighted; confused.

憤眊 muddled; confused.

打眊噪 to make merry with wine, though unsuccessful at the examination for the 3rd degree.

胸中不正, 則眸子眊焉 if the heart be not upright, the eye will be unsteady.

An old man of eighty. See 頤 5421 and 耄 11, 136.

年紀垂耄 an octogenarian; a very old man.

Greens; vegetables.

Read mao². Vegetation sprouting afresh.Read mao³. To cook.

左右茼之 right and left we cook and present,—the soup.

Drunk.

酖醺 very drunk.

A screen fixed at the side of an ancient chariot.

Hair on the head; long hair. Eminent; distinguished. Western barbarians. See 9197.

孝順髦 the two tufts of hair on a small child's head.

乘髦馬 to ride a long-maned horse.

髦士 eminent men.

旄²

7687

R. 豪號

H. mau, mau

See 毛

Even and
Sinking
Lower.矛²

7688

R. 尤

C. } mau

H. } mau

F. } mau

W. } mau

N. } mau

P. } mau

M. } mau

Y. } mau

Sz. } mau

K. } mau

J. } mau

A. } mau

Even Lower.

A tail of an animal, used as a kind of banner.

旄戈 a spear with a tuft of hair at the end.

杆 (or 干) 旄 a pole with a yak's tail fastened to it,—used as a banner.

旄牛 the yak or grunting ox of Tibet.

旄頭騎 to ride face to the tail, —as an acrobat.

旄頭 a name for the Pleiades.

Read mao⁴. Used for 7682.A lance; a spear. Radical 110. Also read mou².

矛鎗 spears and javelins.

夷矛 a lance ending in a crook, placed anciently on war-chariots.

自相矛盾 the spear and the shield both in the hands of the same person,—applied to arguments of offence which furnish the defence, that is, their own contradiction. [From the story of an armourer who boasted that his spears would go through anything while his shields would turn any weapon. How would it be, said somebody, if they were used one against the other?]

矛勇 irregulars armed with spears.

天矛 the star β in Boötes.

Reeds; rushes; a striped white grass used to bind things.

香茅 *Andropogon citratus*, D.C.絲茅 or 茅草 or 白茅 *Imperata arundinacea*, Cyr. The first is used generally for reeds or rushes. The last is a name for tea.

白茅根 roots of the above used as a febrifuge.

仙茅 *Hypoxis* sp.

茅屋 or 茅廬 a thatched hut; a poor dwelling. See 13,735.

茅棚 or 茅寮 a shed for watchmen among the crops. [The first is a term for Buddhist hermits, from the huts in which they live.]

茅舍 my humble cottage.

茅²

7689

草茅下士 I am but a humble scholar.

黃茅 "spear grass" (*Heteropogon hirtus*, Pers.).

求開茅塞 pray remove the obstructing rushes,—and enlighten my dull mind.

屢拔前茅 several times came out first in examination.

茅廁 or 茅廨 or 茅房 a privy.

茅土 a clod of earth surrounded by couch-grass, given by the Emperor to the grantee of a fief, and placed by the latter in the mound then raised to the Spirit of Earth. See 12,099.

茅州 an old name for 句容

縣 Chū-jung Hsien near Nanking.

茅鷗 the short-eared owl (*Otus brachyotus*).

A grub which eats grain.

斑蝥 the Telini fly (*Mylabris cichorii*), largely used in the Chinese pharmacopoeia, and possessing all the qualities of the Spanish fly.

蝥賊 grubs which eat roots and joints, respectively. See 11,672.

取鄭伯之旗蝥弧以

先登 took the flag mao hu of the Earl of Chêng, and was the first to mount the wall.

Same as 7690.

Vulgar form of 7693.

To burst forth, as plants in spring. The fourth of the 地支 Twelve Branches (see *Tables, Vd*); from 5 to 7 a.m.; a term; a period. A mortise; see 10,445.

卯刻 or 卯時 5 to 7 a.m.

交卯 5 a.m.

正卯 6 a.m.

卯子活 work done by the day.

卯³

7693

卯鐘 the morning bell in a monastery.

點卯 to call over the names, as of employés in a *yamén*; to muster.

卯期 the fixed dates at which the muster is made. Also used of money payments.

卯簿 the muster-roll.

畫卯 to sign the muster-roll as present.

悞卯 to fail to be present at muster.

應卯 to answer to one's name at muster.

替卯 to get a substitute to take one's place at muster.

開卯 to begin taking the muster; to begin any transaction.

比卯 a time limit granted for the performance of certain duties. See 8942.

卯月 the second moon.

卯酉 in discord.

昂³

7694

R. 巧

See 卯

A. mau

Rising Lower.

泖³

7695

R. 巧

See 昂

Rising Lower.

茼³

7696

R. 巧有

See 昂

Rising and Even Lower.

The eighteenth of the zodiacal constellations, answering to the Pleiades; see *Tables, Vb.* [To be distinguished from 昂 75.]

A river in the south-east of Kiangsu, variously known as 圓泖, 大泖, 長泖.

五湖三泖 the Five Lakes and Three Rivers.

泖有上中下三名 the Mao has three names, Upper, Middle, and Lower.

Water-mallows (*Brasenia peltata*, Pursh.) Used for 7689.

薄采其茼 we will gather the water-mallows,—round the pond.

貿⁴

7697

R. 肴

H. 'meu

P. } mou, mau

M. }

A. mēu, mau

See 茂

Sinking Lower.

茂⁴

7698

R. 肴

C. mau²

H. meu

F. mau

W. mōe

N. mōū

P. } mau, mou

M. }

Y. mou

Sz. mou, mau

K. mu

J. mo, bō

A. mēu

Sinking Lower.

To barter; to trade. Also read *mou*⁴.

互貿 or 貿易 barter or exchange of produce; trade.

貿易行 *hang*² 市 commercial usage.

貿貿 blindly; without discrimination; recklessly; much; many.

雪霜貿貿 much snow and ice.

Luxuriant; flourishing; rampant; vigorous; strong; elegant. A Department in Ssüch'uan. Also read *mou*⁴.

茂茂 luxuriant; bushy, as hair.

茂盛 luxuriant; abundant.

茂繁 or 茂衍 numerous,—as progeny.

茂才 great talents; a name for a B.A.

秀茂 beautiful vegetation; fine foliage.

茂生 to grow luxuriantly.

茂林 a dense forest.

方茂爾惡 now your evil is rampant.

茂正其德 he sedulously cultivated his virtue.

子之茂兮 how admirable your skill!

茂陵天子 the Emperor 武 Wu of the Han dynasty.

冒⁴

7699

R. 號職

See 帽

Sinking Lower.

To cover the eyes and move forward; to rush upon; to risk; to brave. To issue forth; to put forth. To falsely assume; to feign; to imitate. To cover the head; a napkin. The introductory part of an essay, preceding the 正文; an exordium. Used with 7700, 7749. See 嫌 4471.

此段是一篇之冒 this paragraph is an introduction to the whole chapter. Used with 7701.

冒⁴

7699

冒白刃 rushed on to the naked blades,—of the enemy.

冒險 to brave danger.

躬冒矢石 he exposed his body to arrows and stones.

冒死與鬪 to risk one's life in fight.

冒犯 or 冒觸 to offend wilfully or inconsiderately.

冒瀆 to annoy with communications,—as a petitioner does.

冒雨 in spite of rain; braving the rain.

冒失 rash; reckless; rude.

冒失鬼 a blunderer; a booby.

冒冒失失 suddenly.

冒昧 ignorant; headstrong; blundering.

不揣冒昧 regardless of my incompetence,—I venture to submit.

冒猛的 rashly; quickly.

冒撞 rude; rough.

冒寒 or 感冒風寒 to catch cold.

冒名 to falsely take the name of; to impersonate.

冒姓朱 he took the name of Chu,—no fraud intended.

冒牌子 to imitate a trademark.

冒稱業主 pretended to be the owner of the property.

冒官 to pretend to be an official. 假冒官差 to pretend to be an official underling.

假冒字號 to falsely assume the style,—of a firm.

冒替 or 冒頂 or 冒充 to falsely take the place of and pretend to be another.

冒告 to falsely accuse.

冒認 to falsely recognise or claim,—as one's own.

下土是冒 (O sun, and moon,) which overshadow this lower earth.

冒烟 to smoke,—as a stove. See 7703; also 2825.

這個烟筒冒不出烟來 this chimney doesn't smoke.

冒⁴

7699

冒捏 to forge; to counterfeit.

冒嘴兒 to come out,—as the sun.

貪冒 *mo⁴* 之民 covetous people.冒 *mo⁴* 頓 (*tu⁴*) name of a Hsiung-nu (Hun) chieftain, who reigned B.C. 209—175, and invented the "sounding arrow."媚⁴

7700

R. 號

See 帽

Sinking Lower.

帽⁴

7701

R. 號

C. *mo⁴*H. *mau*F. *moa*W. *mōe*N. *moa*

P. }

M. } *mau*

Sz. }

Y. *moa*K. *mo*J. *bō, mō*A. *mau*

Sinking Lower.

To be envious; jealous.

媚嫉以惡 *wu⁴* 之 she hated her with jealous dislike.

A hat; a cap. See 3336.

涼帽 the cool or summer hat.

煖帽 the warm or winter hat.

烏紗帽 the official hat worn under the Ming dynasty.

帽匠 a hatter.

帽舖 or 帽店 a hat-shop.

帽結兒 or 帽疙瘩 or 帽頂 the knob or button on a cap.

帽盒 a hat-box.

帽帶 hat-strings.

帽纓子 a hat-tassel.

帽沿子 the brim of a hat.

風帽 or 雪帽 a cloth hood or cowl worn in winter.

帽箍 a band or open skull cap.

銅帽 a percussion cap.

筆帽 the brass case for shielding the hair tip of a Chinese pen.

高帽子 the tall hats of official runners.

好戴個高帽子 he likes wearing a tall hat,—he thinks no end of himself.

手上戴帽子 to wear a hat on the hand,—of a servant who is carrying it for his master.

雨戴帽 when the rain wears a hat, *i.e.* makes bubbles,—there will be much of it.

摘帽子 to take off one's hat.

脫帽露頂王公前 taking off his hat and baring his head in the presence of

帽⁴

7701

帽⁴

7702

R. 號

See 帽

Sinking Lower.

涓⁴

7703

R. 號

See 帽

Sinking Lower.

princes,—as 張旭 Chang Hsü did under the excitement of writing.

皮帽子 a leather hat-shaped target.

把帽打歪了 knocked his hat awry.

Inordinate desire; covetousness.

To leak; to ooze out. Used for 7699.

水涓出來 the water is leaking out.

涓漿 the sap is oozing out.

涓熱氣 the steam is escaping.

涓烟 it smokes,—as a stove.

MEI.

每³

7704

R. 賄

C. }

H. } *mui*F. *mwi*W. *mai*

N. }

P. }

M. } *mei*

Y. }

Sz. }

K. *me*J. *bai, mai*A. *moui*

Rising Lower.

Each; every. Often.

每人 each man; every one.

每人每 one to each man,—of a dinner where each guest has a separate portion of food instead of the same dish.

每時 each time.

每日 or 每天 every day; each day.

每一件事 each matter.

每個三文 three *cash* apiece.

每年 every year.

每次 on each occasion.

每月多少 how much a month?

每每如此 it is always thus.

每逢 or 每到 on each occasion of.....; whenever.

每受人欺 whenever he is imposed upon,.....

每於對仗之時 on each occasion of a battle,.....

每有此病 this disease (also, this abuse) is very common.

每³

7704

每有可觀 he does everything well.

每常與人說話 whenever engaged in conversation.

每乘牛 he often rode on an ox.

每在左右 he was constantly about with,—the Emperor.

購者不慎, 每墮其術中 purchasers who are not careful frequently fall into their traps.

Read *mei²* or *mei⁴*. Beautiful.

原田每每 beautiful and rich is the field on the plain.

梅²

7705

R. 灰

See 煤

J. *bai*A. *mai*

Even Lower.

Plums (*Prunus mume*, S. & Z.); prunes. See 4760, 6126, 7220, 9663, 11,913, 12,878, 13,575.

梅花 the plum-flower.

梅花鹿 the spotted deer. See 7434.

梅花骨瘦 slim as a plum-blossom.

梅花雀 (or 鵲) the avadavat.

梅花疔 syphilitic sores.

分瓣梅花計 the trick of dividing the plum flower, = *divide et impera*.

千紅萬紫, 終讓梅花爲魁 among the many flowers of various hues, the (white) plum-flower is the prettiest of all.

梅占百花魁 the plum stands first among flowers.

梅月 the tenth moon.

梅香 plum perfume,—a common name for a maid-servant.

標 *p'iao²* 有梅 the plums are falling,—from ripeness. Popularly used in reference to those which are left, *i.e.* to unmarried girls.

梅皮 plum bark,—used for dyeing.

酸梅 or 烏梅 dried plums,—a 湯 decoction of which is taken as a cooling drink.

乾枝梅 flowering plum-branches before the leaves have appeared.

梅²

7705

楊梅 the arbutus (*Myrica sapida*, Wall.), often called the "China strawberry."

楊梅疔 a bubo.

梅桃 *Prunus tomentosa*, Thbg.

杏葉梅 the double-flowered *Prunus mume*, S. & Z.

紅梅梢 *Rubus Kuntzeanus*, Hemsl.

臘梅 winter plum (*Chimonanthus fragrans*).

瘥²

7706

R. 賄隊

C. mui²

H. 5moi

F. mwoui²mwoui²W. mai²

N.

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K. me

J. bai, me

A. mwoui²

Rising and

Sinking

Lower.

Anxiety; care. Disease. Also read hui^{3,4}.

使我心瘥 it makes my heart ache.

亦孔之瘥 my dissatisfaction is great.

積憤成疹瘥 much vexation has brought about fever.

梅²

7707

R. 灰

See 煤

Even Lower.

Leaven used in fermenting.

膾²

7708

R. 灰

See 煤

Even Lower.

Meat on the breast of an animal.

猪膾肉 a brisket of pork.

莓²

7709

R. 灰

F. mwoi, v.

mwi

See 煤

Even Lower.

Edible berries of the bramble and strawberry. Also written 莓.

蛇莓 the wild strawberry (*Fragaria indica*, Andr.).

木莓 *Rubus* sp.

莓苔 moss; lichen.

酶

7710

Same as 7707.

鉤²

7711

R. 灰

See 煤

Even Lower.

A large lock. A ring with two small ones attached, used as a dog-collar.

門鉤 the lock on a door.

盧重鉤 there go the hounds with their triple rings.

霉²

7712

R. 灰

C. mui

H. mui, moi,

v. moi

F. mui

W. mai

N. mei

P. mei, v. 6wu

M.

Y. } mei

Sz. }

K. mui

J. bai, me

A. mui

Even Lower.

Damp; mildew; mould.

霉氣 damp; mould.

霉天 the damp days,—covering about six weeks in May and June.

霉雨 the rains of the above period.

發霉 to become mildewed,—as boots, etc., in damp weather.

霉壞 or 霉爛 or 霉變 or

霉沅 ruined by mildew.

霉翳 mildew.

沒

7713

See 8016.

眉²

7714

R. 支

C. } mei

H. }

F. } mi

W. }

N. mei, mi, v.

mieñ

P.

M.

Y. } mei

Sz. }

K. mi

J. mi, bi

A. mi

Even Lower.

The eyebrows. See 3195, 9048, 8692.

眉目 eyebrows and eyes.

以眉目傳情 to convey love-messages by the eyes.

事有眉目 the matter is in some sort of order.

眉聽目語 hearing with her eyebrows, talking with her eyes,—of a beautiful woman.

眉清目秀 handsome; beautiful.

眉垂目合 eyebrows relaxed and eyes closed,—as when sleeping.

眼眉 or 眉毛 or 眉頭 eyebrows.

眉心 the space between the eyebrows.

籠烟眉 eyebrows which meet.

眉攢 the inner edges of the eyebrows.

眉邊 the temples.

倒眉 to have one's eyebrows inverted,—to have bad luck. See 4146.

爲人寧死, 別倒眉 better die than lose one's luck.

眉²

7714

愁眉不展 always frowning; brows contracted without relaxation.

蛾眉 moth eyebrows,—alluding to the delicate curved eye-markings of the silkworm moth. [Les Chinois trouvent dans les sourcils du papillon de vers à soie le type le plus parfait à cet égard.] Also wrongly explained as referring to the small curved antennæ of the silkworm moth. [Hence, moth-eyebrows is used figuratively for a lovely girl.]

蛾眉形若蠶蛾眉也 moth eyebrows are in shape like the eyebrows of a silkworm moth.

蛾眉月 moth-eyebrow moon,—the crescent moon.

眉壽 eyebrows which promise longevity.

以介眉壽 in order to attain long life.

柳眉倒豎 her willow (curved) eyebrows straightened out,—with rage.

低眉菩薩 the goddess with the downcast eyebrows,—Kuan Yin. See 6363.

閨閣之中誠有甚

于畫眉者 in the women's apartments there are more private matters than painting the eyebrows,—as Chang Ch'ang did every morning for his wife.

齊眉 eyebrows level,—of equal age.

揚眉吐氣 raising the eyebrows and blowing off steam,—in high spirits; self-confident.

燃眉之急 the crisis of singeing the eyebrows,—used of moments of great danger.

眉間白毫 white soft hair between the eyebrows, a characteristic mark of every Buddha, out of which he is able to send forth streams of light illuminating every universe.

眉眼 "head or tail;" clue; arrangement; proper order.

眉開眼笑 or 喜眉笑

眼 a happy, cheerful expression; beaming.

賊眉鼠眼 a wicked, crafty expression.

提眉吊眼 raising the eyebrows and dropping the eyes,—as bullies do, to give themselves a fierce expression.

眉²

7714

閉眉合眼 a contracted expression,—as of one in poverty.

眉來眼去 exchange of glances,—as between lovers.

朱眉 red eyebrows,—the soldiers of Wang Mang, who painted their eyebrows red, in order to recognise one another.

老君眉 Lao Tzū eyebrows (which were yellow),—a fine kind of black tea.

眉州 a Department in Ssü-ch'uan.

媚⁴

7715

R. 寘

C. mei

H. mi

F. mei

W. mi

N.

P.

M. mei

Y.

Sz.

K. mi

J. mi, bi

A. mi

Sinking Lower.

To love; to coax; to flatter; to fawn on.

媚于天子 to love the Son of Heaven.

公之媚子 the prince's favourite concubines.

後宮誰不迎媚至尊 which of the ladies of the harem does not try to gain favour in the eyes of the Emperor?

思媚其婦 they think fondly of their wives.

思媚婦意 they wish to humour their wives.

强媚勸之 tried to coax him.

詔媚 to toady; to flatter.

側媚 partisans and flatterers.

狐媚 or 嬌媚 seductive; alluring.

媚態 a seductive mien.

媚態可哂 such overfond (uxorious) behaviour is truly ludicrous!

媚藥 aphrodisiacs.

媚了媚氣的 good-looking; smirking and smiling.

嵒²

7716

R. 支

See 眉

Even Lower.

楣²

7717

R. 支

See 眉

Even Lower.

The lintel of a door or window.

生女作門楣 to bear a daughter is like putting a lintel to the door,—she strengthens the family. Said in the days

楣²

7717

when 楊貴妃 Yang Kuei-fei and her sisters carried everything before them at Court.

Hence the verse 男不封

侯女作妃, 看女却

爲門上楣 never mind

about ennobled sons, get your daughters made concubines, for they are the lintels of the family.

湄²

7718

R. 支

See 眉

Even Lower.

The margin of a lake.

在水之湄 he is at the edge of the water.

湄湖 a lake in Hunan.

湄潭縣 a District in Kueichou.

郿²

7719

R. 支

See 眉

Even Lower.

Name of a District in Shensi.

枚²

7720

R. 灰

See 煤

J. mai, bai
A. mai

Even Lower.

The stalk of a plant; a tally; a gag or wooden bit put in the mouths of soldiers, on the occasion of night attacks, to prevent them from talking in the ranks. Numerative of coins, bricks, rings, fruit (see 9947), garments, etc. A division of an orange or pumelo.

伐其條枚 I cut down those branches and slender stems.

勿士行枚 to serve no more in the ranks with the gags.

如赴敵之兵, 銜枚疾

走 like troops hurriedly advancing, gag in mouth, upon the enemy.

枚卜功臣 submit the meritorious ministers one by one to the trial of divination.

猜枚 the game of guess-fingers, commonly played at dinner-parties. See 3161, 5006.

幾枚 how many?

枚舉 to reckon up one by one.

實實枚枚 solid and complete,—of buildings.

玫²

7721

R. 灰

H. moi

See 煤

J. mai, hai

A. mai

Even Lower.

A sparkling red gem. See 6433.

玫瑰花 cultivated species of *Rosa* with pink and red flowers.

玫瑰花可愛, 刺多扎

手 the rose is charming, but its many thorns prick the hand.

玫瑰茶平肝 rose-leaf tea soothes the liver.

玫瑰紫 a purplish red.

玫瑰油 attar of roses.

玫瑰露 "Dew of the Rose,"—a scented liqueur.

Same as 7721.

玦²

7722

A go-between to arrange marriages. A decoy-bird. See 7729, 12,958.

媒人 or 媒賓 or 媒妁 a go-between.

媒妁紛至 go-betweens arrived in crowds,—to secure the alliance.

少不得男媒女妁 there must be men or women go-betweens.

媒婆 a female go-between.

作媒 to act as go-between.

求他說媒 ask him to act as go-between.

媒人不可怠慢 a go-between must not be treated rudely.

無謊不成媒 without lying, there is no success for a go-between.

引睡媒 the bring-sleep go-between,—reading in bed.

謝媒 to remunerate a go-between.

子無良媒 you have no good go-between, sir.

匪媒不得 without a go-between it cannot be done.

自媒 to act as one's own go-between; to put oneself forward.

媒藥 yeast; leaven.

官媒 the matron of a Chinese gaol, who has charge of the female convicts, and also exer-

媒²

7723

cises a variety of functions, such as finding husbands for orphan girls.

誘媒 to induce; to inveigle.

見譽而喜者佞之媒

也 he who is pleased when praised, is the flatterer's go-between,—as otherwise flattery would be impossible.

養其雛爲媒 to rear the young birds as decoy-birds.

煤²

7724

R. 灰

C. mui

H. moi

F. mui, mui

W. mai

N. mei, v. mah

P. } mei

M. }

Y. miei

Sz. mei

K. me

J. mai, hai

A. moui

Even Lower.

Coal. See 1889, 4624.

煤斤 coal in bulk.

望日後煤斤發達 it is hoped that by and by the output of coal will increase.

硬煤 or 石煤 anthracite coal.

烟煤 or 油煤 bituminous coal.

煤烟 or 烟煤 lampblack.

煤毬 coal-balls,—made of clay and coal-dust.

煤炭 coal and charcoal. Used in the S. for "coal" only = fossil charcoal.

煤窰 a coal-pit.

煤礦 a coal-mine.

煤廠 a coal-yard.

煤艙 a coal-bunker.

煤灰 coal-ashes.

燒上煤 put some coal on.

火煤 or 煤子 soot.

火煤絨 tinder.

煤氣 gas.

煤精 brimstone.

煤根石 jet; fossil lignite.

送煤的 a coal-dealer.

煤黑子 any one employed in the coal trade.

毫煤而取適 to dip his brush in coal (to paint) for amusement.

禱²

7725

R. 灰

See 煤

J. bai

Even Lower.

A spring sacrifice offered by the Emperor to obtain the birth of a son.

腠²

7726

R. 灰

See 煤

Even Lower.

美³

7727

R. 紙

C. mei

H. mui

F. } mi

W. }

N. }

P. }

M. } mei

Y. }

Sz. }

K. mi

J. mi, bi

A. mi

Rising Lower.

The quickening of the foetus.

腠胎 to quicken.

Admirable; fine; beautiful, esp. of the face (see 1174, 9602); delicious. To praise. See 7940.

予美 the man of my admiration,—my husband; my lover.

有美一人 there is the beautiful lady!

美女 a beautiful girl (see 2292); also, the "waist" of a *ch'in*; see 2109.

美女者醜婦之仇 pretty women are the bugbears of ugly ones.

美女乃得醜名 pretty women get ugly names,—from envy.

美色 or 美麗 or 美貌 beautiful; handsome.

美人 a beauty; see 7742. Also, eminent men of the age.

美人不同面 pretty women are not all alike.

美人觚 a porcelain jar, because shaped like a *mei jén's* shoulders. Also, a fine set of teeth.

非女^{ju}之爲美,美人之貽 'tis not that you (a present) are lovely, but that you are the gift of a lovely one.

美士 an elegant scholar.

信美 see 4587.

華美 elegant; ornate.

美妙 excellent; admirable.

美事召美類 sweets to the sweet.

美不美鄉中水 good or not, 'tis the water of my native place,—and therefore good.

兩全其美 so that both keep their face,—i.e. be not put to shame.

不能獨于美 must not monopolise all the kudos.

美中不足 in the midst of happiness, something wanting,—which prevents the happiness from being complete; *amari aliquid*.

美³

7727

美意 a kindly intention; a delicate attention.

美談 a pleasant chat.

美味 a delicious flavour; a delicacy.

美口 delicious.

美食 choice food.

美席 a fine dinner.

美地 fertile land.

美情 kindness; favour.

美玉 fine jade.

美舉 a good or graceful act.

美服 fine clothing.

你美甚麼 what are you fancying? what are you conceited about?

美哉 how beautiful!

美樂不可勝言 inexpressibly delightful.

此美韋之能行樂也 this is in praise of Wei's knowing how to enjoy himself.

譏美 to commend; to extol.

咸美其容 all praised her beauty.

高祖兩美之日 the Emp. Kao Tsu praised them both, saying.....

美國 or 亞美理駕合衆國 the United States of America.

美報言 American papers say that.....

Same as 7729.

浼³

7728

浼³

7729

To request; to ask a favour of. To defile.

拜浼 or 浼托 to ask a person to be kind enough to do something.

浼求 to implore.

浼媒 to engage a marriage go-between.

焉能浼我哉 how can you defile me?

Read *mien*². Flowing water.

河水浼浼 the river flows on.

妹⁴

7730

R. 隊

C. *mui*, v. *mui*
H. *moi*
F. *mwou*²

See 味

Sinking
Lower.

A younger sister. [To be distinguished from 妹 8000.]

姊妹 or 姐妹 elder and younger sister; sisters.

妹子 or 妹妹 or 小妹 a younger sister.

令妹 your younger sister.

妹夫 or 妹丈 or 妹婿 a younger sister's husband.

表妹 a female first cousin of another surname.

外妹 a sister from the same mother and a different father.

歸妹 name of the 64th Diagram, relating to marriage.

See 8001.

妹

7731

抹⁴

7732

R. 隊

See 味

Sinking
Lower.

To feel with the hand. [To be distinguished from 抹 8002.]

昧⁴

7733

R. 隊

C. *mui*
H. *mui*
F. *mwou*
W. *mai*N. }
P. }
M. } *mei*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *me*
J. *bai*, *me*
A. *mwou*Sinking
Lower.

Dark; obscure.

昧谷 the dark valley,—where the sun sets.

昧爽 the early dawn, between darkness and light.

士曰昧旦 the husband says it is grey dawn.

昧良 or 昧心 ungrateful.

昧昧我思之 I have deeply considered.

三昧 *samādhi*,—a state of mental ecstasy; a kind of Nirvāna upon earth; perfection. See 9552.

非得遊中三昧, 不能

道隻字 had he not wandered through *samādhi*, he could not have uttered a single word,—of the above. Cf. "Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire."與擲菰亦遊戲三昧 with dice (to amuse him) he could wander through *samādhi*.

方得此文三昧 only thus

昧⁴

7733

can the exquisite beauty of this composition be brought out.

昧死 braving death; at all risks.

昧起來 to hide; to secrete.

沫⁴

7734

R. 隊

See 味

Sinking
Lower.

Name of a river. Name of a town in the 衛 Wei State. [To be distinguished from 沫 8003.]

昧⁴

7735

R. 隊

See 味

Sinking
Lower.

Blindness which prevents the distinguishing of colours. The name of a place.

袜

7736

Same as 8001.

韎⁴

7737

R. 隊 黠

See 味

Sinking and
Entering
Lower.

Dyed with madder. Also said to be a name of the madder-plant.

韎韐之跗注 gaiters of red leather.

魅⁴

7738

R. 寘

C. *mei*, *mei*
H. *mai*
F. *mai*,
*mwou*²W. *mai*N. *mei*P. } *mei*
M. }
Sz. }
K. *mei*, v. *me*
J. *bi*, *mi*
A. *mi*Sinking Lower
Irregular.

A demon with a man's face and four legs, said to be produced by uncanny emanations on mountain and in forest. See 1974.

投諸四裔, 以禦魑魅 he banished them to the four corners of the earth, to meet the spite of evil demons.

山精木魅能爲祟 the essence of mountains and the emanations of trees can produce evil influences.

To sleep.

寤寐求之 waking and sleeping he sought her.

寢而不寐 to lie down to rest but not to sleep.

寐息 to rest; to sleep.

夜間失寐 to be wakeful at night; to suffer from insomnia.

寐⁴

7739

K. *mi*, v. *me*
J. *bi*, *mi*
A. *mi*Sinking
Lower.

飲濃茶則不寐 strong tea prevents sleep.

夙興夜寐 up in the morning and to bed at night,—early to bed and early to rise.

假寐 to borrow a sleep,—to lie down to sleep without undressing; to sleep on duty or at one's post; to pretend to sleep.

假寐永歎 I lie down undressed and sigh continually.

以新居久不成寐 because the place was strange to him, it was long before he got to sleep.

夢寐 to dream.

百年同一寐 a hundred years pass like a dream.

See 8022.

墨

7740

糶³

7741

R. 隊

See 毒

Rising Lower.

Mildewed grain.

袂⁴

7742

R. 霽

C. *mai*
H. *mi*
F. *mei*, *meing*
W. *mai*N. }
P. } *mei*
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *mei*
J. *bei*, *mei*
A. *jue*, *küet*Sinking
Lower.

The sleeve of a robe.

美人百袂 one hundred sleeves of beautiful girls,—i.e. fifty beautiful girls.

反袂掩面 he hid his face in his sleeve.

分袂 or 判袂 to separate sleeves,—to part, as friends.

把袂之交 a very close friendship. See 8514.

攘袂 to roll up the sleeve.

短右袂 (Confucius had) a short right sleeve,—for convenience in writing, etc.

聯袂 or 連袂 side by side.

連袂西歸 went together to the next world.

嫵³

7743

R. 紙

See 美

Rising Lower.

A slight and elegant woman; handsome.

微²

7744

R. 支

See 眉

Even Lower.

黴²

7745

R. 支

See 眉

A. *mi*, *mwoui*

Even Lower.

塵⁴

7746

R. 灰

See 枚

Even Lower.

剗²

7747

R. 歌

See 磨

Even Lower.

魑⁴

7748

R. 寅

See 媚

Sinking
Lower.玨⁴

7749

R. 號隊

C. *mui*H. *mau*F. *mwai*, *ngwai*W. *mōe*N. *mei*P. *mei*, v. *ming*M. *mau*Y. *moa*, *mi*S. *mei*K. *me*, *mo*J. *mō*, *bō*, *mai*,
*bai*A. *mau*, *mai*Sinking
Lower.

Fine; thin.

微絲雨 fine, drizzling rain.

Mouldy; black; grimy.

老子農則黴鰲也 old
farmers have swarthy skins.

黴黑 grimy; swarthy.

Dust.

愈氛霧其如塵 the mist
is like a cloud of dust.To cut; to pare; to dis-
sect. Eagerly; promptly.
Also read *mo*² and *mi*².磨告諄諄 I particularly ad-
monish you.

A ghost; a bogey.

Tortoise-shell. See 642 I.

玨 or 璚玨 tortoise-shell.

玨石斑魚 the marbled
goroupa (*Serranus megachir*).Read *mao*⁴. A kind of
jade.吻⁴

7750

R. 隊

See 妹

Sinking
Lower.門²

7751

R. 元

C. } *mun*

H. }

F. *mwong*W. *mang*N. *mēng*

P. }

M. }

Y. }

S. }

K. *mun*J. *mon*A. *moun*

Even Lower.

The eyes growing long-
sighted with old age; to see
dimly.吻所寤而仰思 at dawn,
I lie awake and think.

MÊN.

A doorway; an entrance;
a door; a gate; a duct;
(marit.) a strait. A family.
A school; a sect. A numer-
ative of cannons and an-
chors. Radical 169. See
2143, 8942, 12,208.門戶 a door. See below, and
4959.門戶帖兒 documents stating
distinctions, etc., exchanged by
families before a marriage.

大門戶 an influential family.

另創 (or 開) 門戶 to make
a new groove for oneself; to
originate a new line.走馬大門 a gate big enough
to admit a man on horseback.門口 or 門首 a doorway;
an entrance; a porch.串門兒 to go from door to
door.

門檻 the threshold.

門楣 the lintel. See 7717.

門籠子 vertical bars to shops,
etc.

門堂 an entrance-hall.

門環子 the ring or handle on
a door, used as a knocker.打門 or 叫門 to knock at
a door.

門框 the frame of a door.

門縫兒 chinks in a door.

門面 the front of a door; the
side of the house where the
door is.子貢亦須自呈門面
Tzū Kung was also obliged to
give his references,—previous to
an alleged interview with Lao
Tzū.門²

7751

門插關 or 門關 or 門門
or 門樞 the bolt or bar of
a door. See below.門樓子 the storey over a city
gate.

門簾 door-screens.

門扇子 the leaf of a door.

門心兒 the central panel.

關門 to shut a door (see 6368);
to close, when insolvent.開門 to open a door; to keep
house. See 5794.

開門七件事, 樣樣罷

不得 seven things are abso-
lutely necessary in housekeeping,
—fuel, rice, oil, salt, soy, tea,
and vinegar.

賣姑娘有活門有死

門 in selling girls, there is the
open door and the closed door,
—when relatives are, or are not,
allowed to visit them.

入門 or 進門 to enter a door.

出門 to go out of doors; to go
abroad; to be married, of a
woman. Also (poet.), to leave
the world.

他的女孩子還沒出

門 his daughter is not married
yet.

中心本無繫亦與出

門同 if one has no anxieties,
that is the same as retirement
from the world.出門子 to get married (of
women). [In Kiukiang, of wi-
dows; in Chinan Fu, of harlots.]門氏 the married and unmarried
names of a woman.大門 the great gate; the front
door. See 5455.耳門 or 橫門 or 腰門 a
side door.荷葉門 a door with two folding
leaves.

單扇門 a single-leaf door.

月門 the semicircular enceinte
built inside a city gate as a
second line of defence.月亮門 a round opening, or
door, in a wall.便門 or 角門 or 子門 a
private door.

門²
7751

走傍門 to go in and out by the side door,—not to walk in the true path.

門丁 or 門上 or 看 *k'an*¹

門的 or 門公 or 門吏

or 門闕 or 門佬 or 管

門的 a doorkeeper.

門印勿開 not to be opened by the doorkeeper,—of a private despatch.

門軍 the guard at a gate; the gate-keeper of a military official.

門規 or 門包 or 門敬 fees to doorkeepers,—as paid by tradesmen and others.

門神 the guardian deities painted on official gates. *See* 2093, 12,621.

門斗 messengers of an education officer.

門簿 a visitors' book.

門牌 a census ticket, or list of inhabitants, pasted at census time outside the door of every house.

門官菩薩 or 門官土

地福德正神 the god of wealth.

門對 or 門聯 verses put up over doors.

門市 to sell on the premises.

門婿 a son-in-law.

門子 an attendant in a *yamen* (*see* 10,877); a door.

門館先生 a tutor for children.

門艙 the fore-cabin,—for passengers.

聽門 to wait for one at the gate,—as at night.

上門 to visit; to close, as an insolvent firm.

料他無顏上門 I fancy he won't have the face to come to the house.

門第相當 of equal social position. *See* 4959.門之要在門外 the essence of a door lies beyond the mere planks,—*sc.* in giving ingress and egress.

門牙 front teeth.

門²
7751

門齒盡豁 his front teeth had all been knocked out.

門道 skill; ability. *See* 11,299.

做甚麼沒門道 unable to do anything well; unpractical in everything.

門路 an opening; an occupation; an introduction.

找門路 to seek an introduction,—to some big-wig.

求救無門 to seek vainly for help.

門人 or 門徒 or 門生 a disciple. *See* 10,950.弟子復傳于人爲門生 the *mên shéng* is one who receives his instruction from the *tí tzu*. *See* 10,950.

孔門 the immediate disciples of Confucius; Confucianism.

佛門 Buddhism.

專門 a specialist.

門才 special talents.

醫門 the medical profession.

門下 in the family; a disciple.

拜門下 to enrol oneself as a disciple of; to study under.

分門 to classify.

門門曉得 he knows all the different branches,—of trade, philosophy, etc.

分門類 to arrange under headings.

門風 family reputation. *See* 3554.

玷辱家門 to soil the family reputation.

道義之門 the path of truth and right.

寒門 my humble house; name of a mountain at the north pole.

衡門之下可以棲遲 within my rustic door, I can rest at leisure.

糞門 the anus.

幽門 the pylorus.

頂門 the fontanelle.

貫門 the cardiac orifice of the stomach.

闌門 the ilio-cæcal valve.

入門問諱 when you go into

門²
7751a family, ask what are the taboo words. *See* 5217.

忠節一門 a loyal and virtuous family.

朱門 or 高門 a distinguished or noble family.

十門砲 ten pieces of artillery.

們²
7752

A character used to form the plural of words denoting persons.

我們 or 俺們 we; us.

你們 you.

他們 they; them.

弟兄們 brothers.

爺們 gentlemen; elders. Used as a term of respect.

老爺們 gentlemen holding official rank; their Honours.

爺兒們 men; gentlemen,—as distinguished from women.

娘兒們 women; ladies.

哥兒們 brothers; friends. A term applied to those of one's own generation.

待我說與列位看官們聽 wait until I have let you, my readers, know.

Read *mên*⁴. Plump; fat.

們渾 fat and sleek, as a horse.

Same as 7754.

們²
7753悶⁴

7754

R. 願旱

C. *mun*, v.H. *mun*,F. *mon*, v.W. *mang*N. *mên*P. *mên*, v.Y. *mên*Sz. *mên*K. *mun*, v. *min*J. *mon*, *bon*A. *mwoun*

Sinking

Lower.

Depressed; melancholy. To stupify. To cover; to conceal. *See* 葫 4937, 5423, 10,554.悶得慌 dull; depressed; *en-nuyé*.

作悶 or 煩悶 or 發悶 to feel dull, listless, or depressed.

憂悶 melancholy; sad.

解悶 or 遣悶 or 消悶 or

散悶 to get rid of dulness or melancholy.

愁悶不解 he cannot shake off his melancholy.

悶悶不樂 melancholy; discouraged.

悶⁴

7754

可不悶殺了人 enough to bore one to death.

合悶香 to concoct stupifying perfumes.

燒悶香 to burn pastilles which have a stupifying or soporific effect.

悶^{mén}了口了 the mouth covered up,—shut up, as a talker.

悶表 a "hunter" watch.

把茶悶一悶 let the tea draw.

把茶碗悶^{mén}上 cover over that cup of tea,—and let it brew.

悶氣 to conceal one's anger; depression; low spirits; boredom.

老太太喫檳榔, 悶^{mén}

着 like an old dame eating betel-nut: she keeps her mouth shut,—having no teeth to bite with. Used of any matter which one keeps to oneself.

悶酒 to drink alone.

悶住了 he is puzzled; he can't answer.

悶死了 to die of vexation; greatly vexed; puzzled. [Read ^{mén}, to die by suffocation.]

心下納悶 to find incomprehensible,—as a conjuring trick.

悶頭花 *Daphne Genkwa*, S. & Z.黃悶頭花 *Wikstræmia chamædaphne*, Meisn.捫¹

7755

R. 元

C. *mun*H. *mun*F. *mwong*, v.W. *mang*, *mö*N. *mèng*P. *mên*, v. *ma*M. *mên*Y. *mèng*K. *mun*J. *mun*A. *mwoun*, *moun*

Even Lower.

To feel for (see 9929); to lay the hand on; to hold. To cover.

曝陽捫虱 warming himself in the sun and catching his lice.

捫心 to lay the hand on the heart.

莫捫朕舌 no one can restrain my tongue.

捫足 to rub the foot,—to divert attention, as 劉邦 Liu Pang did when wounded in the breast by 項羽 Hsiang Yü, pretending to be hit only on the toe.

捫黑路 to feel the way in the dark.

捫擦 to grope about.

捫¹

7755

捫鼓 to cover a drum.

捫緊 to stretch tight,—as a cover.

捫紗 to cover with gauze,—as a window-frame, to keep out insects.

捫書皮 to put a cover on a book.

捫開 to smooth, as crumpled linen.

捫住 stayed his hand.

𣎵

7756

𣎵²

7757

R. 元

See 門

Even Lower.

𣎵²

7758

R. 元

H. *éman*F. *mwang*, *mwong*

See 𣎵

K. *mun*J. *bon*, *mon*A. *moun*

Even Lower.

𣎵²

7759

R. 元

See 門

Even Lower.

𣎵

7760

𣎵³

7761

R. 寒

See 𣎵

Even Lower.

Same as 7754.

Frightened; alarmed; suspicious.

𣎵乎忘其言 he was so dismayed, he forgot what he had to say.

𣎵密蠢愚 suspicious and stupid.

𣎵²

7762

R. 元

See 門

Even Lower.

蒙²

7763

R. 東

C. *mun*H. *mun*F. *mung*, v.W. *mung*N. *mung*P. *mèng*M. *mung*Y. *mung*Sz. *mung*K. *mong*J. *bō*, *mō*A. *moung*

Even Lower.

A variety of red-stalked millet.

𣎵子米 the grain of tall red millet.

維𣎵維芑 the tall red millet and the white.

𣎵蔗 red sugar-cane.

MÈNG.

Dodder; a name for wistaria; see 7298. To cover; to envelop. Dull; stupid. To teach. To be under obligations; to receive from a superior. Name of the 45th Diagram. Name of a hill in the Lu State. Used with 7766, 7769. See 5736. Also written 蒙 and 蒙.

葛生蒙楚 the *dolichos* grows, covering the thorn trees. 以獵網蒙之 covered her with a huntsman's net.

蒙馬以虎皮 covered his horses with tiger-skins.

蒙頭蓋臉 to cover the head and face.

蒙衣 disguised as women.

蒙首冠 a cap that envelops the head.

與上下文絕不相蒙 no connexion with the context.

蒙蒙 indistinct; dim.

蒙混 (of things) stupid; muddled. Also, to defraud; to hoodwink; see 7766.

蒙昧 shrouded in ignorance.

蒙童 or 蒙士 or 蒙稚 an ignorant lad,—a pupil.

啓蒙 or 發蒙 to break in upon the stupidity,—of a child, *sc.* to begin to teach him. [The second is also "at a loss; confused; flabbergasted."]

訓蒙 to teach children.

開蒙 to be a beginner; to impart the elements of education.

蒙養作聖 early training will make a man into a sage.

蒙²

7763

引蒙娘娘 the Goddess of Children.

欺蒙人的話 artful talk; deceiving words; humbug; chaff.

室無蒙婦 unmarried.

蒙恩 to receive favours.

多蒙 many thanks!

深蒙過愛 I am under great obligations for your extreme kindness.

蒙德久以疑 I have long been suspicious of gratitude for obligations.

蒙教 to receive instructions,— as the advice of a valued friend, etc.

蒙劄 to receive instructions,— in the form of a despatch from a superior.

蒙此 on receipt of this,— despatch.

蒙大人面允 your Excellency was kind enough to agree verbally that.....

蒙用 much obliged for the use of.

蒙票 to be favoured with a warrant.

蒙電 to be honoured with the attention of.

蒙贈 to be honoured by the present of.

蒙化廳 name of a sub-Prefecture in Yünnan.

蒙花 or 蜜蒙花 *Buddleia officinalis*, Max., and *Edgeworthia Gardneri*, Meisn.Read *mêng*¹. To cheat.

蒙了去 to have swindled one out of.

別蒙我 don't humbug me!

Read *mêng*³.

蒙古人 Mongolians.

蒙古兒 silver(Mongol *munku*).蒙²

7764

R. 東董

H. v. *miang*F. v. *mung*W. *mung*, *mö*P. v. *mêng*

See 蒙

Even Lower.

蒙³

7765

R. 東董

C. v. *mung*P. v. *mêng*

See 蒙

Even Lower.

蒙²

7766

R. 東

See 蒙

Even Lower.

The sun below the horizon. Used with 7766.

天朦朧 the dim light before dawn.

Dim; indistinct. To deceive. [To be distinguished from 蒙 7772.]

月色朦朧 the moon's light is obscured.

朦朧 to deceive; to throw dust in the eyes.

朦朧字樣 ambiguous phraseology.

朦朧亮兒 the dim light of dawn.

朦混 obscure; misleading.

經手賬目諸多朦混 in his position as book-keeper committed many fraudulent acts.

朦人 to swindle people.

朦上 to cloud over; to deceive a superior.

朦上一塊布 cover it over with a piece of cloth. Also, blind-man's-buff.

朦聾 to fool; to deceive by lies.

朦作 to pretend.

檬²

7767

R. 東

C. v. *mong*H. v. *mong*, *mung*F. v. *smung*, *möng*

Even Lower.

濛²

7768

R. 東董

F. *smung*, v. *mung*

See 蒙

Even and Rising Lower.

Drizzling rain; mist.

濛濛雨 or 濛濛小雨 a misty drizzle.

濛濛 nebulous; misty.

矇²

7769

R. 東

See 蒙

Even Lower.

Dim-sighted; blind. Ignorant. See 11,601.

有目眈而無見謂之矇 having pupils to the eyes, but not being able to see, is called *mêng*. See 6244, 7651.

矇瞍奏公 the blind musicians performed their parts.

起矇 to become blind.

礞²

7770

R. 東

See 蒙

Even Lower.

A mineral; mica.

青礞石 a greenish-black micaceous mineral found in Hupeh and Kiangsu. It is used to remove phlegm and obstructions in the body.

金礞石 and 銀礞石 brownish and greyish-green micaceous earths, respectively.

縷²

7771

R. 東

See 蒙

Even Lower.

Tangled silk-thread.

亂縷 tangled; in confusion.

縷茸 thick-grown; close.

蒙²

7772

R. 東

P. v. *mêng*

See 蒙

Even Lower.

Fat. [To be distinguished from 蒙 7766.]

蒙面 fat-faced.

豐蒙 abundant.

蒙²

7773

R. 東

See 蒙

Even Lower.

A war-junk.

蒙瞳魚貫 the cruisers followed one another like fishes.

蠓⁵

7774

R. 東董

F. v. *mung*, *möng*

See 蒙

Even and Rising Lower.

Flies; midges; sandflies.

蠓蚋 dung-flies.

Read *mêng*².

蠓蠅 gadflies.

蒙²

7775

Same as 7768.

饌²

7776

R. 東
See 蒙
Even Lower.

A dish filled with food.

有饌簋殮 well loaded with millet were the dishes.

鬃²

7777

R. 東
See 蒙
Even Lower.

A long flowing mane.

鷦²

7778

R. 東
See 蒙
Even Lower.

Fledglings of water-birds.

鷦鷯 the rhinoceros hornbill (*Buceros*), found in Annam.夢⁴

7779

R. 送東
F. *moung*,
maing
See 蒙
Sinking
Lower.

To dream, as opposed to 2216. To muse upon.

夢間 or 魂夢之中 in a dream.

夢見 to see in a dream.

見夢于式 he appeared to Shih in a dream.

作夢 or 發夢 to dream.

夢不到 or 夢想不到 I should never have dreamt of it.

夢兆 an omen from a dream.

噩夢 a fearful dream.

夢魘 nightmare.

夢遺 or 夢洩 nocturnal emissions.

莊周夢爲蝴蝶 I, Chuang Tzū, dreamt I was a butterfly.

夢寐之事 things that have been dreamt,—visionary; vague; indefinite.

夢醒 or 夢寤 or 夢覺 to awaken from dreaming.

夢思 or 夢想 to dream of; day-dreams; desire.

夢生得死 dreaming of living means dying,—dreams go by contraries.

夢死 *lit.* "dreaming dead,"—unconscious.

夢話 visionary language.

說夢話 to talk in one's sleep.

夢⁴

7779

夢話三千 nonsense; rodomontade.

託夢 to communicate through a dream,—as departed spirits do.

甘與子同夢 it would be sweet to lie by you and dream.

得夢不祥, 寫在南牆 if you have a dream of bad omen, write it on the south wall.

遂以爲夢 so he thought it was a dream,—and that it had not really happened.

以獨見者爲夢, 同見者爲覺 regard what they see by themselves as dreams, and what they see together with others as a state of waking.

欲辨覺夢, 唯黃帝孔丘 only the Yellow Emperor and Confucius could distinguish dreams from realities.

夢有徵也 dreams have their fulfilments.

夢從想中來 dreams come from what one thinks about.

夢是心頭想, 嚏噴鼻子癢 dreams come from the working of the mind, as sneezing from the itching of the nose.

形神所不接而夢 when the connexion between body and soul is interrupted, the result is a dream.

Same as 7779.

夢⁴

7780

悞^{3.4}

7781

R. 東董
蒸F. *mung*,
moung
See 悞Even and
Rising Lower.

Stupid; doltish.

悞懂 foolish; stupid; bewildered.

悞悞無知 stupid and ignorant.

Read *mêng*¹.

悞蔽眼 to cover the eyes.

Same as 7779. Also, to be a cause of grief.

瞢⁴

7782

瞢⁴

7783

Same as 7781.

薨²

7784

R. 庚
See 萌
Even Lower.

The beams inside the roof of a house.

飛薨 high cross-beams.

薨⁴

7785

R. 徑
See 夢
Sinking
Lower.

Confused, as one awaking from sleep. Name of a mountain in Shansi.

眈

7786

Same as 7790.

盲

7787

See 7651.

蚩²

7788

R. 庚
C. *mong*
H. *mang*
F. *mang*
W. *moa*
N. *mêng*
Y. *mung*
K. *meng*
J. *bō, mīō*
A. *maing*
Even Lower.A gadfly. Name of a plant; same as 7801 (*q.v.*).

蜚蚩 a gadfly.

蚊蚩 mosquitoes and gadflies.

牛蚩 or 瞎蚩 a horse-fly.

木蚩 a kind of fly like a bee, found in trees.

飛蚩 an arrow with a triangular barb.

言采其蚩 I will gather the fritillaries.

Correct form of 7788.

蚩²

7789

氓²

7790

R. 庚
C. *mêng*
H. *mên*
F. *mêng, mang*
W. *mae*
N. *mêng*
P. *mêng*
M. *mang, mung*
Y. *mung*
K. *meng*
J. *bō, mīō*
A. *maing*
Even Lower.

The people; subjects; vassals.

流氓 vagabonds; tramps; gypsies.
編氓 to take a census of the people; the people.

視爾編氓誠如赤子 he (the Emp.) regards you his registered subjects as though really his little babies.

氓之蚩蚩 a simple-looking lad you were.

盟²

7791

R. 庚

C. mēng

H. mēn

F. meing

W. mae

N. mīng

P. mēng

M. mīn

Y. mīng

Sz. mēng

K. miōng, mīng

J. miō, mei

A. mīng

Even Lower.

An oath or covenant entered into with solemn ceremonies, including the slaughter of a victim and smearing the mouths of the covenanters with blood. A Mongol "League" or *Chogolgan*, of which there are six in all.

以覆詛盟 so as to violate their oaths and covenants.

君子屢盟 (*mang*²) our sovereign makes frequent covenants.

凡我同盟之人 all we who have united in this agreement.

若有背盟, 有如暝日 if I break this agreement, may I perish like the (setting) sun.

求盟 or 請盟 to seek a treaty.

受盟 to accept a treaty.

城下之盟 a peace arranged at the city walls,—i.e. discreditable.

盟誓 an oath; a covenant; a sworn agreement; to swear.

盟書 a written agreement; the text of a covenant.

盟主 the person who administers the oath.

盟兄弟 sworn brothers,—as the members of a secret society.

盟國 States bound to one another by covenant.

劫香盟 to obtain a pledge from a girl by force.

盟心 or 盟情 devoted attachment.

海誓山盟 a contract as limitless as the sea and as stable as a mountain,—marriage.

約盟 a marriage alliance.

遣妁要盟 sent a matchmaker to arrange a marriage.

哲里木盟 the Cherim League.

盟氣喘 to plant.

萌²

7792

R. 庚

C. mēng

H. mēn

The sprouting of plants; to bud; to shoot forth.

萌芽 to put forth shoots or buds.

萌條 young twigs.

萌²

7792

F. meing

W. mīng

N. } mēng

P. } mēng

M. mung,

mang

Y. } mung

Sz. } mung

K. mīng

J. miō, bō

A. maing

Even Lower.

萌兆 warnings or prognostics of coming events.

壓亂于未萌 to prevent rebellion before it has broken out.

早萌于心 (these thoughts) had long been stirring in his mind.

故念復萌 his old thoughts revived.

故智 (or 態) 復萌 reviving old plans; at it again!

意念未萌 the idea had not yet sprung up.

草木萌動 plants and trees breaking into bud,—as in spring.

萌蘖 budding sprouts,—the germs of (e.g. rebellion); incipient.

See 7936.

黽

7793

鄺²

7794

R. 庚

See 黽

Even Lower.

孟⁴

7795

R. 敬

C. mang

H. mēn

F. maing

W. mae

N. mēng, māng

P. mēng

M. }

Y. } mung

Sz. } mung

K. mēng

J. bō, miō

A. maing

Sinking

Lower.

Chief; head; eldest; first; rough.

孟侯 chief of the princes; a title of the Heir-Apparent at eighteen years of age.

彼美孟姜 that beautiful eldest Chiang.

孟子 the eldest one,—used as a title or term of respect. See below.

孟仲季 first, second, and third,—specially used in connexion with the three months of each season.

孟夏 the first month of summer,—the sixth moon.

棒土以塞孟津 to bring a handful of earth to dam a big stream.

孟浪 boastful; rude. See 7667.

勿嫌孟浪 do not think me rude.

孟浪行事 to act arbitrarily.

孟子 or 孟軻 or 孟夫子 Mencius (B.C. 372—289). See above and 4119.

孟⁴

7795

孟晉 to press eagerly forward.

孟婆 a god of the wind.

孟買棉紗 Bombay cotton yarn.

猛¹

7796

R. Vulgar.

C. mēng

H. man, pang

Even Upper.

To pull; to haul.

猛³

7797

R. 梗

C. mang

H. mang

F. meing, mang

W. mae

N. mēng, māng

P. mēng

M. }

Y. } mung

Sz. } mung

K. mēng

J. bō, miō

A. maing

Rising Lower.

Fierce; savage; violent; cruel; biting. A 板那 *panna* or province in Annam and Tongking; read *muang*, which precedes the name.

猛狗 a fierce dog.

猛虎 a savage tiger.

苛政猛於虎也 bad government is worse than a tiger.

猛獸不入羣狐 the fiercest animal won't face a crowd of foxes,—union is strength.

猛烈 ferocious; violent; valorous.

勇猛 brave; ardent.

猛性 a violent disposition.

猛攻 or 猛撲 to make a desperate attack.

來勢甚猛 their meeting was terrible,—as of two armies.

威而不猛 dignified but not violent.

金甲猛士 a knight in golden armour.

某某十外猛 some ten and more rowdies,—as enumerated.

火猛 the fire is fierce.

猛然 or 猛孤釘的 suddenly.

打個猛子 to take a plunge,—into water.

猛陵 an old name for 平南 縣 P'ing-nan Hsien in Kuangsi.

艫³

7798

R. 梗

F. meing

See 猛

Rising Lower.

A small boat; a junk.

頭艫 junks with square open framework on the bows, known at Canton as west coast junks.

螞³

7799

R. 梗
H. ^cmang
F. meing,
mang
See 猛
Rising Lower.

A small grasshopper or locust.

草螞 or 蚱螞 a grasshopper.

胡螞 a small frog.

螞虫 a small fly; a midge.

罍²

7800

R. 東肴
See 蒙
Even Lower.

A lasso for catching deer.

苘²

7801

R. 庚
See 盲
Even Lower.

Fritillaria Thunbergii, Miq., also called 貝母, and the same as 7788. Its berries are used in fevers.

𩇛²

7801a

The dark dusty fog common around Peking. Also read *wu*⁴.

MI.

米³

7802

R. 薺
C. ^{mai}
H. ^cmi
F. ^{mi}
W. ^{mi}
N. ^{mi}
P. ^{mi}
M. ^{mi}
Y. ^{mi}
Sz. ^{mi}
K. ^{mi}
J. ^{mai, bei}
A. ^{me}
Rising Lower.

Hulled rice; used of other grains. Radical 119.

米粒 or 米珠 rice.

米粒之大 no bigger than a grain of rice.

粒米如珍 a grain of rice equal to a precious stone,—as in famine time.

糠米 rice-husks.

大米乾飯 dry rice.

米粥 rice-gruel; congee.

米粉 or 米麵 rice-flour.

米糧 provisions.

米湯 congee; flattering words.

米湯人 to feed a man on congee,—*i.e.* on words which mean nothing; to soft-sawder.

米中虫 the weevil in rice,—that which causes the ruin.

米牛 a weevil.

米袋 rice-bags.

米³

7802

米色 straw colour,—*i.e.* the colour of 黃米 millet.

白米飯 boiled table-rice.

苡米仁 pearl barley.

糯米 or 江米 glutinous rice.

粳米 or 粳米 or 老米 non-glutinous rice.

黃米 *Panicum miliaceum*, L., glutinous variety.

珍珠米 maize (*Zea mays*), L.).

小米 or 辛米 the grain of spiked millet (*Setaria italica*, Kth.); canary-seed.

西米 or 砂 (or 西) 穀米 sago.

紅穀米 red rice.

呀蘭米 cochineal.

蝦米 dried shrimps.

槐米 Sophora flowers.

不知米價 not to know the price of rice,—to be inexperienced.

聚米 to give topographical illustrations with the aid of rice,—as Ma Yüan did.

舂米牛 like an ox grinding rice,—always going round and round in the same groove.

巧媳婦作不出沒米粥 the best housewife can't make congee without rice.

肚饑好 *hao*⁴ 喫麥米飯 a hungry man can eat boiled wheat.

指穀借米 to point at millet and borrow rice,—*i.e.* to borrow on the strength of a crop which is coming on.

清水下白米 like white rice dropped in clear water,—easily seen; readily understood.

米眼 the mouth of the urethra.

米突 imitation of *mètre*.

米花子 *Polygala Mariesii*, Hemsl.

米³

7803

Same as 7805.

采²

7804

R. 支

See 彌

A. ^{ji}

Even Lower.

Universal. Deep.

采入其阻 he penetrated far into the fastnesses.

采增驚惶 in the greatest trepidation.

杆采 name of an ancient country near the modern Kokand.

救³

7805

R. 紙

C. ^{mai}², ^cmaiF. ^{mi}W. ^cmiP. ^{mi}M. ^{mi}Y. ^cmiSz. ^{mi}K. ^{mi}J. ^{bi}, ^{mi}A. ^{me}

Rising
Irregular.

To settle; to establish; to pacify. Also read *mei*³.

用兵救定 to employ soldiers to establish peace.

北口外甫經救平 the region beyond 古北口 the northern pass has just been tranquillised.

救匪 to put down rebels or banditti.

沱³

7806

R. 薺

See 米

A. ^{me}J. ^{mei}, ^{bei}

Rising Lower.

An affluent of the river 湘 Hsiang in Hunan.

眯³

7807

R. 薺

C. ^{v.} ^{mi}F. ^{v.} ^cmai

See 米

A. ^{me}

Rising Lower.

To blind, as dust, etc. Nightmare.

眯了眼睛 the eyes blinded,—as with dust.

播糠眯目, 則天地四

方易位矣 the chaff from winnowing will blind a man's eyes so that he cannot tell the points of the compass.

彼不得夢必且數眯焉 he would not only dream but have nightmare into the bargain.

鰾³

7808

R. 薺

See 米

J. ^{bei}, ^{mei}A. ^{me}

Rising Lower.

Fish-spawn.

迷²

7809

R. 齊

C. mai

H. }

F. }

W. }

N. }

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. mi

J. bei, mei

A. me

Even Lower.

To confuse; to bewitch; to deceive. To go astray. Fascinated; infatuated; besotted.

迷魂 or 迷惑 confused; bewildered; in error.

迷魂湯 the draught of oblivion,—given to souls about to be re-born, to prevent them from remembering their previous lives on earth.

昏迷不醒 in a state of unconsciousness. Used also of moral blindness.

施迷信之事 to perform superstitious acts or ceremonies.

且迷信甚深 moreover she was very superstitious.

執迷不悟 to remain obstinately fixed in a delusion.

失迷 to lose possession of; lost; missing.

迷失物件 to lose anything.

迷路 or 迷途 to lose one's way.

迷拐人口 to drug and kidnap people.

迷蒙藥 anæsthetics.

鬼迷 bewitched.

迷心 or 迷罔 infatuated.

眼睛迷了 seeing indistinctly.

迷迷糊糊的 absent-mindedly; foolish; out of one's wits; (of the air) thick; misty.

迷迷蒙蒙 drizzling; thick.

財迷 mad on making money; avaricious.

一處不到一處迷 if there is one point to which you do not go, there will be one point of which you will be ignorant.

俾民不迷 to preserve the people from going astray.

莨²

7810

R. 齊

See 迷

Even Lower.

A plant, known as 莨莨, *Viburnum dilatatum*, Thbg.

謎²

7811

R. 霧

C. mai, v. mêt₅

H. mi, v. smi

F. mei

W. mai, mi

N. mei

P. mi, mē

M. mi, mei, mē

Y. smi, v. mēn²

Sz. mei

K. mi

J. bei, mei

A. smē, me²

Sinking

Irregular.

A riddle; a puzzle.

謎隱 or 謎語 or 謎兒 (pronounced mēr^h) a conundrum.

打個謎兒 to ask a riddle.

破個謎兒 (1) to ask a riddle; (2) to solve a riddle.

打燈謎 to write a riddle on a lantern suspended at the house door, and offer a prize to any passer-by who can solve it.

拆白謎 a riddle made by dividing up characters, as 王 and 林 for 琳.

打痘謎 to make signs,—as dumb persons do.

To pervade; to fill. To close up; to stop.

彌年不出 for a whole year he never went out of doors.

彌月 a full month; at the completion of the months (of gestation); the completion of the first month of a child's age, kept as a festive occasion.

彌月不雨 it did not rain for a whole month.

歎愛彌日 enthused over it for a whole day,—of a picture.

極歡彌夜 spent the night in great merriment.

彌天的罪過 sins enough to fill the sky.

彌補 to fill up.

以爲彌補之地 as a set-off,—against action taken by opponents.

彌深 profound.

彌多 very many.

彌彌 abundant.

彌加 or 彌遠 still further.

彌彰 all the more distinctly manifested.

病日臻, 既彌留 my malady comes on daily and without interruption.

彌留之際 the point in a disease when there is no hope left.

彌留遺言 dying words.

彌甥 a distant cousin.

彌²

7812

彌縫其闕 to make up for their short-comings. See 3572.

彌縫至精至巧 the smallest or the cunningest pretences,—I can see through.

彌封 to paste a slip of paper over,—as at the public examination, to conceal the name until the essay has been either accepted or rejected. The term is used of those petty officials who are told off for this work.

彌綸 to repair; to restore; to supply deficiencies; to put in order.

彌綸布攄 to settle up and supply all deficiencies.

俾爾彌爾性 may you fulfil all your years!

仰之彌高 the more I look at them, the more lofty they seem to be,—of the doctrines of Confucius.

彌陀 Amida Buddha. See 1 (0¹).

彌勒佛 Maitrêya Buddha,—the Merciful One, expected to appear and open a new era about 3,000 years hence. The "Laughing Buddha" of Chinese temples. See 4680.

彌尸 (or 失) 訶 the Messiah.

瀾²

7813

R. 磬支

紙

C. smi, smei,

smi

H. li, smi, smi

F. smi, smi, smi

W. }

N. }

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. ni, mi

J. bi, mi, dei,

nei

A. ji

Rising and

Even Lower.

An expanse of water.

渺瀾 a waste of waters.

Read mī³ and mī³. Full; overflowing.

有瀾濟盈 the ford is full to overflowing.

河水瀾瀾 wide and full is the river.

獼²

7814

R. 支

C. nei, mei

See 迷 彌

A. ji

Even Lower.

A female monkey.

獼猴 a monkey. Used as a term of abuse.

獼猴桃 a kind of coarse peach found in Anhui.

簾

7815

簾⁴²

7816

R. 錫

See 覓

Entering
Lower.

幟

7817

糜²

7818

R. 支

C. mei

See 迷

J. bi, mi

A. mi, me

Even Lower.

糜²

7819

R. 支

See 糜

Even Lower.

糜²

7820

R. 支

C. mei

See 迷

A. mi

Even Lower.

醪²

7821

R. 支

C. mei

See 迷糜

Even Lower.

See 7875.

A screen for the front of
a carriage. A carriage-rug.

Same as 7816.

Rice-gruel; congee; dis-
solved.

糜粥 rice-gruel.

糜爛 reduced to a pulp,—as by
oppression.國家糜敝 the State is utterly
ruined.

無不糜滅 utterly destroyed.

糜費 extravagant expenditure.

糜坭 slime; froth; scum.

Reduced to pulp. Used
with 7818.A halter for an ox; to
tie up.羈糜不絕 indissolubly
bound.人心已爲之漸糜
men's hearts have already on
this account become closed,—
to sympathy with others.A kind of liquor, distilled
from grain. See 12,107.醪醕 the name of a climbing
plant with white or yellow
blossoms, the essence of which
was an article of tribute under
the Five Dynasties. See 12,114.糜³

7822

R. 紙

See 糜

Rising Lower.

糜³

7823

R. 支紙

C. *mei*, *mei*H. *mei*F. *pi*W. *mei*, *mei*N. *mei*

P.

M. *mei*, *mei*Y. *mei*, *mei*

Sz.

K. *mi*J. *hi*, *mi*A. *mi*²

Even and

Rising Lower.

To feed a child with gruel.

Not; there is not. To
be extravagant; to waste;
to scatter.

靡然 a strong negation.

靡涯 or 靡既 without limit;
boundless.靡日不思 not a day that I
do not think of it.

靡常 not constant.

靡足 not enough.

靡有 there are not.

靡不有初 not one but has
the beginning,—is good at first.靡遺 without omission or
neglect.靡所與同 you do not sym-
pathise with us.靡室勞矣 I thought nothing
of my toil in your house.

靡時 to waste time.

侈靡 or 靡費 extravagant.

行邁靡靡 slowly I moved
about.商俗靡靡 among the cus-
toms of Shang was reckless
adoption of bad usages.

聲音靡靡 a coaxing tone.

靡漫 vague; indefinite.

靡麗 elegant.

Read *mi*². To divide up.我有好爵吾與爾靡
之 having a good appointment,
I will share it with you.靡³

7824

R. 支

C. mei

See 迷糜

A. mi

Even Lower.

Name of a plant.

蕎靡 *Ophiopogon japonicus*,
Ker., and *Asparagus lucidus*,
Ldl.靡蕪 *Ligusticum*, sp.糜³

7825

R. 支

See 糜

Even Lower.

糜²

7826

R. 支

C. mei

See 迷

A. me, mi

Even Lower.

The common millet from
which a spirit is made.糜子 popular name in the north
for the 稷 *chi* variety of *Pani-*
cum miliaceum, L.The tailed deer (*Cervus*
[*elaphurus*] *daavidianus*); see
2541, 10,291. The bank
of a river.

麋茸 deer's-horns.

如澤之麋蒙虎之皮
like the "ass in the lion's skin."驪麋之與子都 Ch'ou Mi
and Tzū Tu,—the Beast and the
Beauty, respectively.居河之麋 dwelling on the
river-bank.To repress; to stop. The
ends of a bow.心之憂矣不可弭忘
the sorrow of my heart cannot
be repressed nor forgotten.弭盜安良 to put down rob-
bery and give peace to the law-
abiding.弭平 to repress and give peace
to.消弭時災 to remove the
present calamities.

弭止衅端 to allay hostility.

弭兵 an armistice.

弭暈 to stop giddiness.

象弭魚服 the bow with its
ivory ends and seal-skin quiver.弭耳 with drooping ears,—of a
frightened animal.弭節 to lower the sign or
emblem of one's mission; to
check one's pace; to saunter.三年弭節江湖上 for
three years I have wandered
by river and lake.A fawn; the young of
animals.麋裘 the skins of unborn ani-
mals.不取麋卵 do not take the
young nor the eggs,—when
hunting.

半³

7829

R. 支紙

See 弭

Even Lower.

覓^{4*}

7830

R. 錫

C. mik

H. met

F. mik, v. mei²

W. mie

N. mih

P. mi²

M. mi

Y. mik

Sz. mi

K. miök

J. beki

A. mik

Entering

Irregular.

The bleating of a sheep.

To seek; to hunt for.

覓路 seek the right road.

覓人 to look for a person.

覓訪 to make enquiries.

覓索 to seek to get.

覓醫生 to send for a doctor.

覓承工 to seek labourers,—as coolies for emigration.

覓食飲 to seek a meal.

鑽頭覓縫 (*féng*⁴) the iron point of the awl searches for an opening,—is sure to get in. To try every approach to a question; to poke one's nose in everywhere.

覓句 to seek an apt phrase.

覓揀 to search for and select.

覓保 to find securities (persons).

覓利 to search for employment.

覓給 to search out and give.

覓有 to find out.

覓致 to procure by seeking.

覓僱 to hire; to engage.

覓徑 to seek the direct route.

覓

7831

Same as 7830.

密

7832

Same as 7835.

必^{4*}

7833

R. 質

W. mi

See 蜜

Entering Lower.

蜜^{4*}

7834

R. 質

C. mêt

H. mit

Honey. See 波 9336.

蜂蜜 or 蜜糖 honey. See 3567.

蜜餞 preserves; confectionery.

蜜^{4*}

7834

F. mik

W. mi, miöe

N. mih

P. mi²

M. mi

Y. mik

Sz. mi

K. mil

J. mitsz, hitsz

A. mêt

Entering

Lower.

蜜餞砒礪 sweetmeats made with arsenic,—treacherous words.

蜜炒 fried in honey.

蜜汁 honey; syrup.

蜜青梅 preserved green plums.

蜜供 honey offerings,—sweetmeats offered in temples.

石蜜 barley-sugar.

蜜糕 preserves dried in honey.

蜜合色 honey-coloured; maize-coloured.

蜜菓 preserved fruits,—especially dates.

蜜棗 the *Zizyphus* or jujube fruit.

蜜蜂桶 a honeycomb.

蜜窩 or 蜜房 the cells in a hive.

蜜房割去別人甜 when the hive is ransacked, others (than the bees) enjoy its sweets. *Sic vos*, etc.

口有蜜而腹有劍 honey in the mouth but a dagger in his heart,—of a fair-speaking traitor.

蜜嘴 or 蜜語 honey-tongued; smooth-speaking.

假朋友蜜裏調油 false friends are like honey mixed with oil.

蜜王 the queen bee.

蜜蠟 bees'-wax.

蜜蠟石 amber.

密^{4*}

7835

R. 質

F. mik, meik

See 蜜

Entering

Lower.

Close; dense, as population; thick, as opposed to 稀 4058; intimate; thorough; secret (see 8932); mysterious. See 圈 3162, 遏 8488, 嚴 13,088.

細密布正 cloth of fine close texture.

密厚 close; intimate, as friendship.

密友 an intimate friend.

密交 a close friendship.

密坐 *tête-à-tête*.

親密 very intimate; closely connected.

密^{4*}

7835

久與賈密 she had long been on terms of (improper) intimacy with Chia.

密訪 to make minute search for.

密飭 to secretly instruct.

密切 secretly and thoroughly.

密派 to secretly depute.

密書 or 密函 or 密寄 a private or secret note.

密約 a secret meeting; an assignation.

密菁 dense undergrowth.

密咨 to communicate secretly with,—of the despatches of high authorities between themselves.

密勿 the Cabinet or Council of State.

密諭 a secret Decree.

密陳 a secret statement to,—e.g. the Throne.

密密實實的 (or 滿滿的) very closely; thickly.

密密雜雜的 many and mixed.

密札 secret orders.

密言 a secret; private talk.

機密 secret; occult.

密口 keep silent! hush!

密室 private apartments.

密紗屋 a gauze covering stretched over a fishpond.

工夫嚴密 diligent.

夙夜基命宥密 day and night he enlarged its foundations by his deep and silent virtue.

密日 a term used in the Amoy almanacs for every seventh day, said to be derived from the Persian *mithras*, a name for the sun.

密香 same as 7836.

密陀僧 litharge [Persian *merdaseng*].

密縣 name of a District in Honan.

密湏 name of an ancient State of Kansuh.

檣⁴²

7836

R. 質

See 蜜

Entering
Lower.蓐⁴²

7837

R. 質

See 蜜

Entering
Lower.

檻

7838

謐⁴²

7839

R. 質

C. mêt

F. mik

W. mi

N. mih, pih

P. mi²

M. mi

Y. mik

Sz. mi

K. mil

J. mitsz, bichi

A. mêt

Entering
Lower.

汨

7840

糸⁴²

7841

R. 錫

See 覓

Entering
Lower.

袂

7842

幘⁴²

7843

R. 錫

See 覓

Entering
Lower.

The eagle-wood tree or lign-aloes (*Aquilaria* or *Aloexylon*), found in Cambodia. Its heart is called garoo wood; see 649.

The rootlets of the lotus (*Nelumbium speciosum*, Willd.).

Same as 7836.

To whisper. Quiet; still.

寂謐 lonesome and still.

謐然清靜 peaceful and still.

寧謐如常 times are peaceful as usual.

See 6249.

Floss silk; small; delicate. Radical 120.

Read ssü¹. Same as 絲 10,259.

See 7742.

A screen or canopy for a chariot.

一⁴²

7844

R. 錫

See 幕

Entering
Lower.填⁴²

7845

R. 錫

See 覓

Entering
Lower.幙⁴²

7846

R. 青 錫

See 覓 冥

Entering and
Even Lower.幕⁴²

7847

R. 錫

C. mik

H. mit

F. mik

W. mie

N. mih

P. mi²

M. } mi

Sz. }

Y. mik

K. miök

J. miaku, beki

A. mik,

Entering
Lower.

幕

7848

幕

7849

庙

7850

苗²

7851

R. 蕭

C. miu

H. miao

F. mieu

W. miöe

N. miao

To cover. Radical 14. Same as 7847.

To plaster walls; to whitewash.

A veil to cover the face of the dead. Also read *ming*² and *mien*^{2,4}.

幙目用緇 the covering for the eyes should be black.

A cloth to cover food; a veil. Same as 7844.

幕人 an attendant, under the Chou dynasty, whose duty it was to keep things covered up.

Same as 7847.

Same as 7847.

MIAO.

Same as 7867.

Sprouts; shoots; growing grain. The early stage of an eruption on the skin. Progeny; posterity. To hunt; a hunting expedition. Name of a wild tribe.

禾苗 sprouting rice-crops.

苗²

7851

P. }

M. } miao

Y. miao

Sz. miao

K. mio

J. miö, biö

A. mieu

Even Lower.

無食我苗 do not eat the sprouting grain,—O rats!

蘿蔔苗 radish-sprouts.

火苗太高 the flame of the lamp is too high.

舌乃心之苗也 the tongue is the tip end (or shoot) of the heart.

銅苗 the copper nozzle of a hose.

苗裔 posterity.

功臣苗緒 the posterity of a meritorious official.

黎苗 many; prolific.

魚苗 the small fry of fishes.

愛苗花 to love finery and display.

苗條=窈窕 see 11,066.

身量苗條 or 態度苗

條 of upright and graceful carriage,—as a well-grown girl.

之子于苗 those officers in charge of the hunt.

苗子 Miao-tzü,—wild aboriginal tribes found in Kueichou and elsewhere.

Beautiful; elegant.

娼媼 a prostitute.

媼²

7852

R. 肴

See 茅

A. mau, mieu

Even Lower.

描²

7853

R. 蕭

See 苗

Even Lower.

To delineate; to draw; to sketch; to depict.

描畫 to draw; to paint.

描容 or 描像 to paint a portrait.

描寫 to sketch; to describe graphically.

暗描工部之弊 covertly describing the corruption of the Board of Works.

描金 to gild; to paint in gold.

描眉 to paint the eyebrows. See 416.

描摹一樣 make an exact copy.

心描萬里江山 the mind can picture far distant scenes.

描²

7853

描字 to copy writing; to trace characters.

描紅格 or 描紅模子
to write with black ink over red characters,—as children do.

描情 to describe emotions.

描出 to depict,—as a character.

貓

7854

緇²

7855

R. 巧

See 卯

A. mau, smieu
Rising Lower.秒³

7856

R. 篠嘯

See 緇超

A. jieu
Rising and
Sinking Lower
and Upper.妙⁴

7857

R. 嘯

See 緇

Sinking
Lower.

See 7676.

To wind off silk. The
fringe on a flag.

Small.

焦秒 delicate; tender.

Read *ch'ao*². Alarmed.

驚秒 startled.

Excellent; admirable;
wonderful; subtle; mys-
terious.奇妙 extraordinary; wonderful.
妙絕 or 妙甚 admirable!
capital!妙法 or 妙計 or 妙術 an
admirable plan; a specific.妙手 a skilled hand; a clever
artist.

妙手空空 empty-handed.

妙在言外 the beauty (of the
passage) lies beyond the mere
wording.

妙藥 a wonderful medicine.

精妙 or 微妙 subtle; ingeni-
ous.

妙不過 not to be surpassed.

得前輩不傳之妙 he
surpassed anything that had been
done before.

妙舌 a sharp tongue; witty.

妙化 supernatural.

妙年 young; youthful.

杪³

7858

R. 篠效

See 緇抄

Rising and
Sinking Lower
and Upper.杪³

7859

秒³

7860

R. 篠

See 緇

A. mieu
Rising Lower.杪²

7861

R. 蕭

See 苗

A. tieu, jieu
Even Lower.眇³

7862

R. 篠

See 緇

Rising Lower.

The tip; the end; the
limit.

枝杪 the tip of a branch.

杪末 the tip end.

歲杪 the end of the year.

至月杪則 at the end of the
month.....

林杪 the verge of the forest.

Same as 7857.

The beard of grain;
minute. A second of time
or of a degree. A ten-
thousandth. Wrongly used
for 7858.

Silkworms just hatched.

Having one eye smaller
than the other. Minute;
subtle; the appearance of
one gazing to a distance.

眇一目 one-eyed.

昔有悅一眇媚者以
天下婦人皆多一目 of old, a man was so in love
with a one-eyed beauty that he
thought all other women had an
eye too much.眇能視 a one-eyed man can
still see.

眇微 small; minute.

幼眇 delicate; fine.

一極眇小之事 a very
trifling affair.眇眇予末小子 I am
utterly insignificant and but a
child.眇然有身 the insignificance
of an individual,—in the vast-
ness of the universe.眇³

7862

眇身 my unworthy self.

眇靶 to aim at a target.

眇中 *chung*⁴ 紅心 to hit the
bull's-eye.渺³

7863

R. 篠

See 緇

Rising Lower.

Vast; boundless; vague.

渺渺乎 how boundless!

渺渺兮余懷 I have a vague
longing.渺渺無憑 vague, without
proof.渺茫 of vast extent; indistinct;
vague; dim; eternity.

渺小 vastly small; infinitesimal.

渺然 (expl. as 水長貌) of
vast extent.緲³

7864

R. 篠

C. miu

H. *miau*

F. mieu

W. *miöe*

N. mia

P. } *miau*

M. }

Y. mia

Sz. *miau*

K. mio

J. *biö, miö*

A. jieu

Rising Lower.

Minute; subtle; indistinct.
Used with 7862.

緲微 infinitesimal.

香烟縹緲 the smoke of the
incense curls away into nothing,
—gradually becoming invisible.淼³

7865

R. 篠

See 杳

Rising Lower.

Vast, as an expanse of
water. Used with 7863.
See 7897.藐³

7866

R. 篠

See 緇

Rising Lower.

To slight; to despise.
Small; petty.

藐視 to treat with contempt.

輕藐 to slight.

欺藐 to insult.

藐法 in contempt of the law.

藐玩 to trifle with; to despise.

藐妄 stupid rudeness or dis-
courtesy.

藐小 insignificant.

Read *mao*⁴ and *mo*^{4*}.聽我藐藐 you listened to
me with indifference and con-
tempt.

藐³

7866

既成藐藐 when (the temple) was completed, wide and grand.

藐藐昊天 profound and mighty Heaven.

藐藐然 haughtily; contemptuously.

廟⁴

7867

R. 嘯

See 苗

Sinking Lower.

Temples in general; Buddhist temples uninhabited by priests; roadside shrines, etc.

廟宇 temples.

宗廟 the ancestral temple of a clan,—now applied only to that of the Imperial family.

祖廟 or 家廟 an ancestral temple.

神廟 a shrine with an idol in it.

香火廟 a popular or much-frequented temple.

逛廟 to visit temples,—on days when fairs are held there.

廟貨 temple goods,—bought at the fairs, and of very inferior quality.

明天有廟 there is a fair to-morrow.

趕廟 to attend a fair.

廊廟 the Imperial palace.

廊廟之器 a utensil for the Court,—a man of talent.

廟堂之上 in the presence of the Court; before the Emperor.

廟見 a form of worship gone through by brides three months after marriage, and marking their formal assumption of household duties.

廟祝 the person who assists the chief sacrificer by reading out the sacrificial eulogies, etc.

太廟 the chamber wherein the tablet of the oldest ancestor of the Imperial family is kept.

廟諱 the name of an Emperor after his death. See 7940.

廟號 the title conferred upon an Emperor after death; e.g.

聖祖仁皇帝 for the Emperor who reigned under the style of 康熙.

廟⁴

7867

杳³

7868

R. 篠

C. *miu*H. *miu*F. *miu*W. *yōe, smiōe*N. *yōa*P. *miau, yau*M. *miau*Y. *yōa*K. *yō, mio*J. *yō*A. *nien*

Rising

Irregular.

咩

7869

咩¹

7870

R. 馬麻

紙

C. *me*F. *mae*W. *mi*N. *me, smi*P. *mie*J. *ba, me*A. *me*

Rising and

Even

Irregular.

乜⁴

7871

R. 馬

C. *mēt*H. *māk*F. *mich, v. sic*W. *smiōe*N. *smi*P. *smie, slie*M. *mich*Y. *nich*K. *mia*J. *ba, ma*A. *māk, me*

Rising Very

Irregular.

威

7872

一人不入廟 one man should not go to a temple,—for fear of being made away with.

廟謨 the counsels, or policy, of the Emperor.

Dark; mysterious; vague; see 5950. Also read *yao*³. [To be distinguished from 查 193 and 杳 10,497.]

杳冥 dark; obscure.

日方杳矣 the sun had just gone down.

杳無音信 no news of him anywhere.

杳杳無踪 gone without leaving a trace.

杳遠 in the obscure distance.

MIEH.

Same as 7870.

The bleating of sheep.

羊咩 the cry of a sheep.

咩羊 a kid; a lamb.

咩子 a calf.

To squint. Also read *nich*⁴. [To be distinguished from 乜 12,988.]

眼睛困得都乜斜了 unable to open the eyes from weariness.

厮乜 necromancers.

乜攝 used by the Jews in China for *Moses*.

Same as 7874.

搥⁴

7873

R. 屑

See 滅

A. *diēt*

Entering

Lower.

滅⁴

7874

R. 屑

C. *myt*H. *met*F. *miek*W. *mie*N. *mieh*P. *mie²*M. *mie*Y. *mieh*Sz. *mie*K. *myöl*J. *metz, hetsz*A. *jiet*

Entering

Lower.

To pluck; to pull out; to peel.

搥耳 to pull the ears.

搥搥 to pluck out,—as hairs.

搥面珠 to pinch the cheeks.

搥紙 to peel off the paper.

To destroy by fire; to exterminate; to extinguish fire.

滅絕 to exterminate.

滅國 to destroy a State.

滅門 to exterminate a family.

滅亡 or 滅沒 exterminated; dead.

自取滅亡 he brought on his own ruin.

勦滅 or 滅搗 to exterminate,—as rebels.

盡滅其類 he exterminated the whole race.

滅跡 to destroy all traces of.

赴圖而滅 he approached the picture and vanished into it.

過涉滅頂 crossing the ford, (the water) was over my head.

滅息 to extinguish.

滅火 to put out fire.

滅燈 to put out a lamp.

打滅 or 撲滅 to put out,—a fire.

赴火如滅 to walk through fire as if it was not alight.

滅度 to die; to save; Nirvāna.

滅度衆生 to save all creatures, i.e. to bring them to Nirvāna.

Splints; strips; laths.

竹篾 or 篾菁 bamboo-splints,—for making baskets, fans, etc.

篾席 a mat made of bamboo skin.

紙篾 young bamboos when fit for making paper.

一條篾箍 a hoop for a tub,—made of twisted bamboo-splints.

篾片 a splint; a "sponge;" a parasite.

篾檀 bamboo torches, used both at weddings and funerals.

蔑⁴²

7876

R. 屑

See 蔑

Entering Lower.

To be without. Minute; worthless. To throw away.

喪亂蔑資 ruin and disorder are exhausting their means of living.

蔑有 there is none.

蔑禮 without manners; uncereemoniously.

蔑星 minute; fine.

人烟寂蔑 the population gone,—as from a ruined district.

人勞則蔑然 when a man is wearied he is quiet,—without activity.

蔑然無言 silently, without uttering a word.

不蔑民功 do not overlook merit among the people.

蔑法 in contempt of law.

蔑以加 nothing could be better.

搥⁴²

7877

R. 屑

C. v. *myt*,

See 蔑

Entering Lower.

To beat.

搥揆 irregular; out of order; awry.

礮⁴²

7878

R. 屑

See 蔑

Entering Lower.

Pebbly; hard.

礮砢 small stones; shingle.

蟻⁴²

7879

R. 屑

See 蔑

Entering Lower.

Flies; insects seen in damp places.

蟻蠓 very small flies.

蟻⁴²

7880

R. 屑

H. *met*,

See 蔑

Entering Lower.

Blood; to stain with blood; to defile.

血蟻 to stain with blood.

汚蟻宗室 he polluted his ancestral hall; dishonoured his relatives of the Imperial family.

誣蟻 to calumniate.

𡇗¹

7881

R. Vulgar.

C. v. *me*

Even Upper.

To carry a child on the back.

眠²

7882

R. 先

C. *myn*

H. *men*, *min*

F. *mieng*, *ming*

W. *mie*

N. *mieñ*

P. }

M. } *mien*

Sz. }

Y. *mici*

K. *myön*

J. *bin*

A. *mien*, *maing*

Even Lower.

To close the eyes; to sleep.

眠目 to close the eyes.

眠下 or 眠臥 to lie down to sleep.

眠睡 to sleep.

同眠 to sleep together. See 7676.

長眠 the long sleep,—of death.

竟夕不眠 I did not sleep all night.

眠牀 a couch; a sofa.

眠思夢想 to dream.

蠶眠 the sleep of silkworms.

柳眠 the sleep of the willow,—alluding to a famous willow shaped like a man, which sent its leaves to sleep three times a day. It stood in an Imperial park, *temp.* Han dynasty.

牛眠地 a cow-sleep ground,—a good site for a grave, referring to the story of 陶侃 T'ao K'an, who lost a cow when he was about to bury his mother, and was advised by a mysterious old man to make the grave where he should find the cow. He did so, the result being that the family prospered ever afterwards.

眠姪 see 11,285.

棉²

7883

R. 先

See 綿

Even Lower.

The cotton tree (*Bombax malabaricum*, L.); cotton. Used with 7884.

棉花 raw cotton; the cotton plant (*Gossypium herbaceum*, L.).

棉花做的 made of cotton wool,—of a man who is easily worked upon or influenced.

棉絮 waste cotton; cotton rags.

棉紗 cotton yarn.

棉線 cotton thread.

棉布 cotton cloth; cotton piece-goods.

棉²

7883

棉帆布 cotton duck.

棉絨布 woollen and cotton mixtures.

棉被胎 cotton bed-quilts; palampores.

棉羊褥 cotton and woollen mattresses.

棉衣服 cotton clothes.

棉襖 a quilted coat.

棉子 cotton seed.

棉羽綾 cotton lastings.

木棉 the native cotton tree. Also the bark of *Eucommia ulmoides*, Oliv.

野棉花 *Anemone japonica*, Sieb.

綿²

7884

R. 先

C. *myn*

H. *men*

F. *mieng*

W. *mie*

N. *mieñ*

P. }

M. } *mien*

Sz. }

Y. *mici*

Sz. *mien*

K. *myön*

J. *men*, *ben*

A. *mien*

Even Lower.

Soft; downy; floss silk. Spreading; continuous. Used with 7883. A Department in Ssüch'uan.

綿軟 or 綿柔 soft; delicate.

綿力 or 綿薄 weak; delicate.

效綿薄 to do one's humble best.

絲綿 silk thread; sewing silk.

絲綿衣服 silk clothes.

綿線 cotton thread.

綿絮 floss silk.

綿子 silk quilting; tangled silk.

綿紗 cotton yarn.

綿綢 a kind of silk.

綿裏針 like a needle in wool.

綿羊 the sheep.

綿羊毛 sheep's wool.

綿羊絨 foreign woollen cloth,—in some parts many sorts of Spanish stripes are so called.

綿連紙 or 綿紙 paper made of cotton.

綿鞋 wadded shoes worn in winter, popularly called 貓兒

窩 cats'-nests.

綿繩套索 a sort of lasso.

綿綿不絕 or 連綿 continuous; uninterrupted.

綿²
7884

福壽綿長 may your happiness and life be prolonged!

綿綿葛藟 thickly they spread about, the dolichos creepers.

綿綿翼翼 continuous and orderly,—as an army on the march.

綿蠻黃鳥 there is that little oriole.

沉綿 sinking floss,—which it can only do when saturated with water.

疾候沉綿 the disease was very far advanced.

縣
7885

Same as 7884.

面⁴
7886

The face (*see* 7140); the countenance; the front; obverse of a coin (*see* 7633, 5665). A plane surface; breadth, as a dimension (*see* 12,089). Numerative of gongs, drums, banners, mirrors, etc. Radical 176. *See* 9865, 8504, 8556, 9969.

面子 or 面貌 or 面目 (also, social status) or 面孔 or 面龐 the face; the countenance.

轉面子 to get back, or restore, one's former prestige, or authority.

面貌相對 face to face; *vis-à-vis*.

何面目回轉 how can I show my face there again?

何太無面目 why be so shameless?

別是一番面目 put quite another face on the matter.

與前場文義面目全非 entirely at variance with what he had said in his essay on the previous day of examination.

面孔紅了 his face flushed.

那時便不是這副面孔

you then wore quite a different kind of face (or expression).

面⁴
7886

面色 complexion; countenance.

面色白 pale-faced.

人心之不同,各如其面焉 men's minds are as unlike as their faces.

面皮厚 skin of the face thick, —shameless; brazen-faced. *See* 9381.

面軟 or 面柔 bashful; sheepish; soft-hearted.

面珠 the cheeks.

面潤 fat-faced.

四面 on all sides.

八面 the eight principal points of the compass.

八面生意 an extensive business.

面面 all sides; each and all.

面面相觀 looking at one another.

面譽人 to flatter a person to his face.

當面 or 直面 face to face with; in the presence of.

令小吏直面以鐵槌碎之 bade the petty clerk break it to pieces before his face with an iron hammer.

對面 face to face; opposite; contrary.

前面 before; in front of.

背面 the back; behind the back of; in the absence of.

眼面前的 ordinary; everyday; ready-to-hand.

面和意不和 friendly outwardly (*i.e.* as far as facial expression goes), but not at heart.

面謝 to personally thank.

面叙 to have a chat.

面稟 or 面陳 or 面回 to report verbally.

面談 or 面述 or 面講 or 面議 or 面商 or 面謀 or 面論 to discuss verbally.

面遞 to give personally to.

面辭 to take leave in person.

面爲 personally to.....

面⁴
7886

面爲商定 to settle at a personal interview.

面領 to receive personally.

面囑 or 面示 or 面諭 to give verbal orders.

面云 to say to one's face.

如面敬稟 I respectfully address you, as though face to face,—a conventional beginning to a letter.

面訴 to complain verbally.

面告 or 面稱 to state personally.

面託 to personally commission one to.....

面聆 to hear personally from.

面薦 to recommend verbally.

面請 to personally request.

面交 to hand over personally. *See below.*

面君 to have an audience of the sovereign.

面見 to see; to visit.

打照面 to meet.

已與大漢打個照面 had already met the great man.

面赤 a red face; to blush.

陰面子 one who gains by unfair means.

面象 a portrait.

面衣 or 面絡 a veil.

出必告 *ku*⁴, 返必面 when you go out, tell (your parents), when you return, go and show yourself.

抗閃不面 to avoid,—as a debtor avoids a dunning creditor.

數日不面 have not met for several days.

面善 to be well acquainted with a person,—as far as his appearance goes.

面生 an unfamiliar face.

皆生面也 all living faces,—*i.e.* striking likenesses.

見之面如生 their faces seemed alive,—of portraits.

半面之識 slightly acquainted with.

面交之友 a casual acquaintance. *See above.*

面⁴
7886

假面 or 面具 a mask,—first known under the Han dynasty.

一盜帶面具 one of the robbers wore a mask.

丟面 to lose face; to be put to shame.

思念父母面上 out of respect for his parents,—referring to the past. See below.

都看你女兒面 all (the above) is for the sake of your daughter,—referring to the present. See 7140.

就是打狗也看主人面 even in beating a dog one should have some regard for its master,—people being touchy about their dependants.

面門 the forehead.

怕壞了門面 afraid of damaging the reputation of the family. See 7751.

世面 see 9699.

情面 consideration for; respect for (see 2187); kindness.

又關乎情面 he was also actuated by consideration,—for an old friend, etc.

切面 the surface of contact,—in mechanics.

正面 the right side; the obverse; the face.

反面 the wrong side; the reverse; the back. Also, to turn round and take an opposite view. See 3413.

栽在出面 planted it on the top.

仰面 the front of the body.

合面 the back of the body.

裏面 the inside; inside.

面朝 *ch'ao*² 裏 inside out, as a coat; face towards the inside, as a person sitting in a cart back to horses.

下面 the lower face or surface of a flat body.

面上多是好好的 most of those (oranges) at the top were good.

擺在艙板上面 spread them out on the deck.

面⁴
7886

面向上 keep the top uppermost; this side up.

面作 (or 鑿) 騎馬 on the obverse, a man riding a horse. See 8744.

北面 to face the north; to appear before the Emperor.

南面 to face the south; to rule. See 8128.

面東 facing the east.

面湖 facing the lake.

洋面 the surface of the sea; the ocean.

面首左有三十人 she had 30 handsome male attendants,—of the princess 山陰 Shan-yin, who complained to her brother 子業 Tzū Yeh, the Emperor 廢帝 of the 劉宋 Liu Sung dynasty that whereas he had many wives, she had but one husband; whereupon the Emperor at once assigned to her 30 of his handsomest courtiers.

當日三面言明 on the said date it was clearly agreed between the three parties present.

一面之辭 a one-sided story; an *ex parte* statement.

一面 at the same time.

你一面去做 go and do it on your own account.

當是一面,背是一面 one thing to a man's face and another behind his back.

一面.....一面..... on the one hand,..... on the other hand,.....

一面說一面打 scolding and beating the while.

一面追緊一面放鬆 one urging him to hurry, the other, to take his time. Also, urging the one to hurry, and the other to take his time.

一面鏡 a mirror.

門上掛着一面大牌 on the door there hung a great notice-board.

面火煲 a stinkpot.

面藤 *Celastrus Hindsii*, Bl. Also, *Schizandra elongata*, Hf. f., and *S. chinensis*, Baill.面⁴
7887R. 霰
F. *mieng*
See 麵
A. *mien*²
Sinking Lower.面³
7888R. 銑
See 面
A. *jien*
Rising Lower.面³
7889R. 銑
See 面
A. *jien*
Rising Lower.面³
7890R. 銑
W. *mie*²
See 麵
Rising Lower.面³
7891R. 銑
H. *men*²
See 麵
A. *mien*²
Rising Lower.面⁴
7892R. 霰
C. *myn*
H. *men*
F. *mieng*
W. *mie*
N. *mieñ*

To look towards. To accompany. To turn the back on.

面規矩 to commit a breach of rule or etiquette; *lit.* to turn the back on compasses and square.

To stimulate; to urge.

面勸 to endeavour; to make exertions.

To reflect; to consider.

面悞 bashful; modest.

To flush with drink; drunk; see 10,616.

天不面爾以酒 it is not God who flushes you with wine.

面敢面于酒 did not venture to indulge in wine.

沈面 or 流面 to be a sot.

流風民化, 面面粉 紛 constantly and extensively changing, as customs and people.

Fine silk thread. To reflect upon; to remember.

面訴 to describe in detail.

面思 or 面想 or 面懷 to think fondly upon.

面然引領南望 to longingly stretch the neck and look southwards.

面甸 Burma.

Wheat-flour; flour; vermicelli (see 10,019).

面粉 flour.

面餅 biscuits.

麵包 bread.

上白麵 best white flour.

麵⁴

7892

P. } mien
M. }
Y. mie
Sz. mien
K. miön
J. ben, men
A. mien
Sinking
Lower.

重 *ch'ung*² 羅白麵 twice bolted white flour.

黑麵 common flour; seconds.

麵案 a kneading-board.

赶麵杖 or 擀麵杖 a rolling-pin.

麵條 or 麵片 strips of dough.

麵湯 gruel.

麵醬 a sauce made with flour.

麵缸 a flour-jar.

沒有賠麵的廚子
cooks don't pay for the flour they spoil.

麵灰 slaked lime.

捏麵人 to make dough figures.

麵酵 or 麵肥 yeast; see 1353.

發麵 yeast; to rise, as dough.

長麵 or 掛麵 (see 子 12,317)
very thin vermicelli.

光頭麵 plain vermicelli (cooked).

切麵 vermicelli, — cut with a knife.

丐⁴

7893

R. 銑
See 麵
Rising Lower.

A screen to ward off arrows; hidden. [To be distinguished from 丐 5788.]

汧³

7894

R. 銑
See 麵
Rising Lower.

A branch of the river Han. A District in Shensi. A volume of water.

汧陽 a Department in Hupeh.

汧彼流水, 朝宗于海
in large volume those flowing waters go to the court of the sea.

麪

7895

Same as 7892.

眄³

7896

R. 銑 霰
See 麵
A. mien²
Rising Lower.

To look sidelong at; to ogle; to squint. See 6688.

略藐流眄, 一顧傾城
ogling glances, one of which would cause a city to fall. See 2196.

按劍相眄 with their hands on their swords, they looked sidelong at one another.

澗⁴

7897

R. 霰
See 麵
A. mien²
Sinking
Lower.

An expanse of water.

滇澗淼漫 a waste of waters.

免³

7898

R. 銑
See 麵
Rising Lower.

To avoid; to evade; to get off; to take off; see 6373. To spare; to excuse; to remit. [To be distinguished from 免 12,122.]

上知不免 the Emperor knew there was no help for it.

免去 or 免啓 to avoid.

免得 or 免致 to avoid; so as not to; so that there may not be; lest.

免致收稅不公 to avoid unjust collection of duty.

免致滋生弊端 in order to avoid the creation of abuses.

免致後難更易 so that afterwards there may be no difficulty in altering.

以免辦理兩歧 in order to avoid inconsistency of action.

以免觸沙之患 to avoid the misfortune of grounding upon the shoal.

若得免於饑寒足矣
if I can avoid cold and hunger, I shall be satisfied.

免不了寫字 you cannot avoid writing.

未免費手 he will not be able to avoid exerting himself.

未免累及保人 will certainly involve the bondsman.

免卻 to decline; not to need.

臨難, 無苟免 in the hour of danger, do not seek to escape by improper means.

壩下田畝, 難免被淹
the fields below the embankment will almost certainly be flooded.

免勞 to avoid trouble.

僅以身免 narrowly escaped with his life.

幾乎不免 barely escaped.

脫免 to escape; to evade.

免冠 to take off one's hat.

免³

7898

請免愁煩 pray lay your sorrows aside.

免見 to decline to see, — a visitor.

免戰 to stop fighting.

免戰牌 (or 旗) a flag of truce.

免死旗 a flag of mercy.

免職 to put out of office.

以賂囑免行 by bribes had persuaded the lictors not to arrest him.

免行舊法 to abolish old laws.

書不外借, 免開尊口
no books lent out, so spare yourself the trouble of asking.

免罪 to let off punishment; to pardon; forgiveness of sins.

免究 not to press a charge.

免他 let him be discharged! — of an accused.

餘欠寬免 let him off the rest of the debt.

免糧 to remit the land tax.

免收 to exempt from, — duty.

免釐 to free from *likin*.免捐 exemption from subscription or *likin*.

免稅 to exempt from duty; duty free.

免稅執照 or 免照 or 免稅單 or 免鈔專照 an exemption certificate.

免重 *ch'ung*² 徵執照 a certificate exempting from a second levy of duty.

免其議罰 to remit a fine.

免拆驗 to exempt (packages) from being opened and examined.

Read *wên*⁴. To bear a son. See 7902.

免身 parturition.

當產數日不能免 to be in labour several days, unable to obtain delivery.

喪免 a white ribbon to bind up the hair in mourning. See 3727.

陳免 stale and fresh.

俛³

7899

R. 銑

W. *mai*

See 免類

Rising Lower and Upper.

To make an effort. Used with 7900.

Read *fu*³. To hang down the head.

俛仰 to look down and up.

俛啄 to stoop and peck.

俛首 to bow the head.

勉³

7900

R. 銑

See 麵

Rising Lower.

To make an effort.

勉力 to exert one's strength.

勉厲念書 to study diligently.

奮勉 to make a great effort.

勸勉 to rouse to action; to excite; to urge on.

人或勉之 if perchance any one urged him,—to give up wine.

勉強 to do violence to; to constrain, as when doing anything under effort, putting a forced construction on words, etc., etc.

非出於勉強 cannot come from forcing,—as affection etc.

勉勉我王 ever active was our king.

勉於行 *fortiter in re*, cf. 8373.

婉

7901

See 12,479.

挽³

7902

R. 銑

See 婉

Rising Lower.

To bear a son. See 婉 12,479.

分挽 parturition.

冕³

7903

R. 銑

See 麵

Rising Lower.

A cap of ceremony, of various forms and materials, according to the rank and circumstances of the wearer.

伊尹以冕服 I Yin took the Imperial cap and robes.

黻冕 the sacrificial apron and cap.

冠冕堂皇 with all the ceremony of full dress; of dignified bearing; (of speech) artificially polite, without any deeper meaning.

冕³

7903

做得冠冕 very elegantly done.

加冕 to cap; to crown.

鮠³

7904

R. 銑

See 麵

Rising Lower.

A yellow fish, found on the coast of Korea, the sound of which is used for making glue.

膜

7905

澠

7906

𡩺²

7907

R. 先

See 麵

Even Lower.

See 7956.

See 9885.

A shelter. Radical 40.

MIN.

Mankind, including all classes; the people; the unofficial masses. See 1352, 9310.

人民 mankind in general.

四民 the four classes of the people,—officials, farmers, mechanics, and merchants. See 9992.

民勞 the troops were exhausted (arch.).

萬民 or 羣民 or 庶民 or

兆民 or 烝民 or 小民

or 下民 or 黎民 the people.

民人 the people; Chinese as opposed to Manchus.

丘民 peasantry.

子民 you, my people.

良民 law-abiding, harmless people.

軍民人等 you soldiers and people in general.

民夫 labourers employed in Government works.

民間公地 common land.

民情 the popular feeling.

民²

7908

民風 popular disposition.

開民智 to enlighten the people.

民房 non-official houses.

民船 native craft.

民婦 a woman of the people.

民稅 land tax.

民害 a public evil.

民主國 a republic.

民依 resources of the people.

民家 see 3276.

民勇 volunteers.

民壯 local militia; volunteer trainbands.

民籍 a register of the people.

化外頑民 bad characters beyond the pale of civilisation.

民部 literary designation of the Board of Revenue, adopted A.D.

650, instead of 度支 which had been in use since A.D. 582, and is now once more the name. See 9484.

部民 people in his jurisdiction, —said of a local official.

僑民 residents in a foreign country; Chinese resident abroad.

民父母 father and mother of the people,—a term applied to magistrates.

天子作民父母 the Emperor is the father and mother of the people.

天無二日, 民無二王 the sky has not two suns, the people have not two rulers.

天視自我民視 God sees as my people see.

天聽自我民聽 God hears as my people hear.

民之所欲, 天必從之 what the people desire, God will assuredly give them.

民惟邦本, 本固邦寧 the people are the root of the State, and if the root is firm the State will be at peace.

民可近, 不可下 the people should be cherished, and not be down-trodden.

民可使由之, 不可使知之 the people can be made to follow, but not to understand.

民²

7908

民爲貴，社稷次之，君爲輕 the people are the most important element (in a nation), then the spirits of land and grain (see 9803), and the sovereign is the least of all.

盡民之力必傷，盡馬之力必蹶 exhaust the people's strength and you will injure them, exhaust a horse's strength and he will stumble.

車無輪安處，國無民

誰與 (yü¹) if a cart has no wheels, how can it stand? if a country has no common people, who is there? [Cf. But a bold peasantry, their country's pride, etc.]

殖民 to set people up on allotments of land,—of an emigration scheme.

合格選民 properly qualified electors.

刮³

7909

R. 軫

See 民

Rising Lower.

To scrape.

油刮 a spatula of horn used by women in dressing their hair. See 7921.

刮子草 a kind of grass, so called from its resemblance to the spatula above.

刮頂 to dress the hair as unmarried northern women do.

岷²

7910

R. 眞

C. mên

H. min

F. ming

W. smie

N. ming

P. { min

M. { min

Y. ming

Sz. mîn

K. min

J. bin, min

A. mên, jên

Even Lower.

A range of mountains in the north of Ssüch'uan.

岷州 a Department in Kansuh.

岷江 an affluent of the river Yang-tsze.

抵

7911

. Same as 7921.

泯³

7912

R. 軫 眞

See 民

Rising Lower.

A sheet of water; to flow. To be extinguished; to be destroyed.

春流泯泯 the spring torrents roll down.

泯亂 confusion; anarchy.

泯³

7912

泯沒 or 泯滅 obliterated; destroyed; gone.

泯然莫窺 beyond the reach of perception.

靡國不泯 every State is being ruined.

爲之泯仇 釁 averted popular indignation from them.

泯泯棼棼 in utter confusion.

恥心未泯 if your sense of shame is not dead.

珉²

7913

R. 眞

See 岷

A. mên

Even Lower.

Serpentine, which is not easily distinguished from jade. [Medhurst, Williams, and others, alabaster; Legge, soapstone.]

豈知玉與珉 how can he tell jade from serpentine?

珉石 common serpentine.

珉玉雜滄 serpentine and jade mixed up together,—used of men of various talents.

篲³

7914

R. 軫

See 根

A. jên

Rising Lower.

The outer skin of the bamboo; see 7917. A small brush for the head.

多一篲子 an extra or final touch given by a lady to her hair.

紙²

7915

R. 眞

See 民

Even Lower.

A fowler's net. To angle.

罟²

7916

R. 眞

See 岷

A. mên

Even Lower.

To entrap; a snare.

莧²

7917

R. 眞

See 岷

A. mên

Even Lower.

The skin of the bamboo; see 7914. A multitude.

人莧莧而處乎中 the multitude of the people dwell between,—heaven and earth.

敗

7918

愍

7919

啓³

7920

R. 軫

See 閏

Rising Lower.

搯³

7921

R. 軫

C. mên, v. mên

N. ming

P. min

J. bin, min

A. mên

Rising Lower.

湍³

7922

R. 軫

See 閏

Rising Lower.

Same as 7920.

Same as 7930.

Robust; vigorous.

啓不畏死 the brave man does not fear death.

Read *min*². Anxious; melancholy.

To smooth; to stroke. See 7909.

搯頭 to brush the hair,—using a kind of bandoline to smooth it.

搯嘴 to purse up the lips.

Turbid; foul. Used for 7929.

湍王 prince Min of 齊 Ch'i.

Read *hun*¹. In confusion. Used for 5226.

置其滑滑 (the Sage) rejects the confusion,—he finds in the world, and reduces all things and conditions to ONE.

Same as 7913.

碯

7923

緡²

7924

R. 眞

C. myn, mên,

v. fên

H. men, v. fun

F. ming, mieng,

v. hwong

W. mie, mie²

N. ming

P. { min

M. { min

Y. miei

K. min

J. bin

A. mên

Even Lower

Irregular.

A cord; a line. A string of cash. To cover. Name of an ancient town in Shansi.

釣緡 a fishing-line.

千錢爲緡 or 一緡錢 a thousand cash made a *min*,—under the T'ang dynasty = *Tls* 1. See 6378.

二千緡錢 2,000 strings of 1,000 cash each.

八百緡 *Tls* 800.00.

腰纏一緡 a string of cash tied round his waist.

屢欠酒緡 he was often in debt for wine.

緡被 to take off one's clothes and use them as coverings.

𪔐

7925

𪔑

7926

R. 眞

C. mên

F. 眞

W. 眞

N. 眞

P. 眞

M. 眞

Y. mîng

Sz. mîn

K. mîn

J. bin, mîn

A. mên

Even Lower.

𪔒

7927

R. 眞

See 𪔑

Y. 眞

Even Lower.

𪔓

7928

𪔔

7929

R. 軫

See 𪔕

Rising Lower.

𪔕

7930

R. 軫

See 𪔕

Rising Lower.

潤

7931

R. 軫

See 𪔕

Rising Lower.

Same as 7930.

To make an effort; to practise self-discipline. Anxious.

傳千里之恣恣者莫

如書 for communicating to a distance the anxieties of the heart, there is nothing like a letter.

Also read *wên*³. Confused.

The appearance of the sky in autumn. Pitying; compassionate. See 5217. [To be distinguished from 昊 3887.]

日號泣于旻天 daily cried with tears to the merciful God.

Same as 7913.

To mourn; to grieve. To encourage.

痛閔 to be sorely grieved. 閔勉從事 to urge to activity.

To mourn; to grieve; to sympathise with.

閔恤 or 閔憐 or 閔惻 to pity; to compassionate.

不足閔惜 not worth one's pity.

閔不畏法 grieved that they do not fear the law.

Water flowing.

閩

7932

R. 眞

C. mên, 眞

H. 眞

F. mîng

W. mîng, 眞

N. mîng

P. mîn, 眞

M. mîn

Y. 眞

K. mîn

J. bin, mîn

A. mên

Even Lower.

敏

7933

R. 軫

See 閩

Rising Lower.

A kind of serpent. A name for the province of Fuhkien; the head District of the Foochow Prefecture.

七閩 the old tribes of Fuhkien.

閩江 the river Min.

閩浙 the provinces of Fuhkien and Chehkiang.

閩粵 Fuhkien and Kuangtung.

閩海關 the Foochow Customs.

閩薑 Foochow ginger.

Quick of perception; clever; sharp; witty. Earnest; diligent. The great toe.

敏捷 quick-witted; sharp; active.

聰敏 or 穎敏 clever; sharp.

敏辯 clever at argument.

敏而好學, 不恥下問 he who is clever and fond of learning, is not ashamed to ask of his inferiors.

敏慎 clever and careful.

心靈手敏 a lively wit and an able hand.

敏力 energetic.

敏求 to earnestly entreat.

農夫克敏 the husbandmen are encouraged to diligence.

跡敏 the great toe.

Same as 7933.

A kind of perch (*Corvina catalea*), common at Macao.

𪔖

7936

R. 軫

C. mên

H. mên

F. 眞

W. 眞

N. 眞

P. 眞

M. 眞

Y. 眞

Sz. 眞

K. mîn

J. bō, mīō, bin, mîn

A. mîng, maing

Rising Lower.

𪔗

7937

R. 軫

See 𪔖

A. mîng, jên

Rising Lower.

皿

7938

R. 軫

C. mîng

H. 眞

F. 眞

W. 眞

N. 眞

P. mîn, mîng

M. mîn

Y. 眞

Sz. 眞

K. mîōng

J. bei, mīō

A. mîng, maing

Rising Lower.

𪔘

7939

名

7940

R. 庚

C. mîng, mēng

H. miang

F. mîng, miang

W. mîng

N. mîng, v. mēng

P. 眞

M. 眞

Y. 眞

Sz. 眞

K. mîōng

J. mei, mīō

A. jaing

Even Lower.

An arboral or tree frog. To make an effort. Radical 205. Also read *mēng*³.

蛙𪔖 frogs and toads.

𪔖勉從事 to urge to activity.

To make an effort. Used with 7936.

𪔖勉之間疆爲粧梳 managed to paint her and do her hair by degrees,—from effort to effort.

Dishes; platters. Radical 108. See 6251.

各款器皿 all kinds of utensils.

子字加一皿堆爲孟 the character 子 *tzŭ* with a 皿 *mîn* added is 孟 *mēng*.

See 7956.

MING.

A name; an appellation; used, prior to B.C. 220, for a written word, a character (see 12,324); a numerative of persons. Fame. [To be distinguished from 各 6026.] See 12,402.

姓名 the surname and the personal name.

名姓 good name; reputation.

名子 a personal name; a name in general; an appellation; to give a name to one's son.

名²
7940

你叫甚麼名字 what is your name?—to an inferior.

乳名或奶名或小名 the "milk" or pet name given to a small child, used only by parents, elder brothers, etc.; e.g. 金耶.

The 官名 is sometimes based on this.

書名或學名 the name given to a boy when he goes to school. The first may be also "the name of a book" or "to write one's name."

官名或考名 the "official" or distinctive name, given at the age of 15 or 16. It is this name which appears, with the surname, on visiting-cards, and by which a man is officially known, but it is not correctly used in speaking either to or of its owner. It is the name under which every Bannerman is registered, and is the only name by which he is officially known.

名字 (taken separately) a person's official name, as above, and his "style," or literary name.

直斥其名 to blurt out a person's name,—instead of his "style."

名連姓取義 the name in sense-relation with the surname, —as 雲朝霞 Clouds Red-in-the-Morning.

別名 a "style" = 號.

藝名或華名 a fancy name.

名號 an epithet; a designation.

混名 a nickname.

嘉名 an honorific name.

托名 a *nom-de-plume*.

名諱 the posthumous name.

御名 the Emperor's name.

雙名 an official or personal name which consists of two characters, as 鴻章 Hung-chang.

單名 a single-character name.

郡名 *see* 3273.

點名 to call over names; to muster.

名單或名冊 a list of names; a muster roll.

不著其名 unsigned,—as a picture or poem.

名²
7940

姓李不得名 surnamed Li, name unknown.

名詞 a name; a designation.

原名 a person's original name, —which has been changed.

名籍 name and native place.

名曰 known as.....

不名而曰 he was not known by his name, but was known as.....

人多美其名曰白鳳 people generally call them (cats) by a pet name, as "white Phoenix" etc. *See* 7727.

名下 under one's name; in the province of or belonging to.

名命 to name; to impose a name; to term.

名場 an examination for degrees.

名額 the full number or strength.

一一通名 told the name of each person.

第未能名之耳 however, I cannot say what his name was.

不名一錢 not to have a cash to one's name.

竟不名一字 he did not write down a single word.

借名或冒名 to assume a false name. The second always implies an evil purpose.

匿名 to conceal one's name.

不可名言之處 nameless, —as the pudenda.

久仰大名 I have long heard of your great name,—a conventional phrase used at a first interview.

大名 Daimiō,—Japanese noble.

名爲漢相 he was called a minister of Han.

垂名於竹帛 to hand down one's name on bamboo (tablets) and silk,—in history.

名片或名帖 a visiting-card.

名肅片 card respectfully enclosed.

職名 an official visiting-card, with the owner's full title inscribed upon it.

名正具 or 名另肅 or 名另具 my name is given

名²
7940

separately,—on the card which is usually enclosed in a letter instead of a signature.

名心泐 my name is written on your heart,—you know who the writer is. A phrase used at the end of a letter when no card is enclosed.

訟師之名, 中國所禁 the very profession of "lawyer" is forbidden in China.

無問名者 no one asked her in marriage.

寇以渡船爲名 the bandits pretended to be ferrymen.

三十餘名 thirty odd persons.

有名無實 there is the name but not the reality.

動無名火 to get angry. *See* 5326.

無名指 the third finger.

買名或沽名 to buy a name, —to make oneself notorious.

出名 to make a name.

超最知名 Ch'ao was the most famous of them.

名著 wide-spread reputation.

著名大盜 a notorious highwayman.

聞名 to know by repute; to have heard talk of.

聞名不可到 it is known by reputation, but cannot be reached,—being inaccessible.

虛名 (add under 4711) unrealities, as a reflection in a glass, a ghost, etc. Also, abstractions, such as virtue, reward, punishment, etc.

買虛名 to get a false reputation.

名不虛傳 having a well-deserved reputation.

名目 name; designation; reputation.

其名目稍覺好聽 of somewhat more respectable reputation.

以名聲爲 named it.....

名聲 or 名譽 or 名節 or

名位 or 名頭 or 名望 reputation. The last is also the "prospects" of an official.

立名節易, 全名節難 to start a reputation is easy, to keep it is the difficulty.

名²
7940

名位素微 his reputation was not great.

低了他的名頭 it has lowered his reputation.

名公器也不可多取 fame is public property, one may not appropriate too much.

名之所在, 謗之所歸 where fame is, there will slanders be gathered together.

上士忘名, 中士立名, 下士竊名 first-class men care nothing for a name (*sc.* fame), middling men make a name for themselves, low-class men steal one.

名家 notables; first families; dialecticians.

名物 a mark of distinction.

名勝之區 celebrated places.

名義 notable laws or duties.

名人 famous men.

名醫 celebrated doctors.

名宦 officials of distinction.

名法 criminal (law and) procedure.

名法指掌 title of a Guide to Criminal Procedure.

名師 a well-known expert or teacher.

名門 an illustrious family.

名山 famous mountains.

名士 a celebrated scholar.

名下固無虛士 verily a scholar does not get a reputation for nothing.

名手 a famous artist.

此古人之名言也 this is a notable saying of the ancients.

名品 rank; degree.

不顧名 or 不顧聲名 regardless of one's reputation. *See above.*

功名 *see* 6554.

名公 capital! well done!

實在名工 it is really beautifully done.

名貴若周禮 polished (in style) like the Chou Ritual.

名教 Confucianism.

世法貴名教 it is the rule

名²
7940

of the age to honour the Confucian teachings,—but men do not follow them.

始知樂名教 I then knew for the first time the pleasures of philosophy.

名稱 title; name.

弟兄之名稱 the titles of elder and younger brother.

名譽 *yü* 領袖 honorary president,—of a society.

名分 (*fén*⁴) duty; obligations; share of family property; title; good name; relative position,—of rank.

身體在上海, 名分在九江 he is at Shanghai in the flesh, but his responsibilities are at Kiukiang.

名次 relative position in a list.

名色 *see* 9602.

無名 without just cause or pretext. *See* 11, 149.

無名氏 anonymous,—as a poem.

洛²
7941

R. 庚
See 名
Even Lower.

茗²
7942

R. 迴
C. *ming*
H. *miang*, *men*
F. *ming*
W. *ming*
P. *ming*
M. *ming*
Y. *ming*
See 名
A. *jaing*²
Rising Lower
Irregular.

詔⁴
7943

R. 敬
See 茗 命
A. *jaing*²
Sinking Lower.

A small river in the province of Chihli. [To be distinguished from 洛 7328.]

The tea-plant (*Camellia thea*, Link.). *See* 314.

治茗 to prepare tea.

茗碗 tea-cups.

金碗進茗 tea was served in golden cups.

索茗 to ask for a cup of tea.

品茗 or 飲茗 to discuss a cup of tea,—as friends at a tea-house.

真香茗 a kind of white rose.(?)

茗邈 high; lofty.

To distinguish things by their names; to discuss names. [To be distinguished from 詔 8448.]

醕²
7944

R. 迴
C. *ming*
H. *men*
F. *ming*
W. *ming*
N. *ming*
P. *ming*
M. *ming*
Y. *ming*
Sz. *ming*
K. *miöng*
J. *bei*, *miö*
A. *jaing*²
Rising Lower
Irregular.

A strong kind of spirit.

食肉而飲醕 to eat meat and drink spirits.

麥醕 a spirit made from barley.

醕酏 very drunk. *See* 11, 262.

銘²
7945

R. 青
H. *miang*, *men*
See 名 暝
A. *ming*
Even Lower.

To carve; to engrave.

銘心 or 銘記在心 engraved on my heart.

銘感五內 (your kindness) is engraved upon my five viscera.

銘謝 to be very thankful.

銘文 or 銘識 an inscription.

銘鼎相傳 to be engraved on a tripod and handed down to posterity.

碑銘 the inscription on a stone.

銘金 to carve in gold.

銘功 to record merit.

銘旌 a flag, inscribed with the name of the possessor, and bestowed on loyal ministers, dutiful sons, etc.

明²
7946

R. 庚
C. *ming*
H. *min*
F. *ming*, *mang*
W. *ming*
N. *ming*
P. *ming*
M. *min*
Y. *ming*
Sz. *ming*
K. *myöng*
J. *mei*, *miö*, *min*
A. *ming*
Even Lower.

Bright, as opposed to 暗 57; light; dawn; daylight; eyesight; brilliant; clear; perspicuous; intelligent.

明以暗爲基 light is based upon darkness,—it is because of darkness that we know light.

明光 or 明朗 or 明亮 bright; brilliant; illustrious.

明日 or 明天 or 明兒個 to-morrow.

明旦 to-morrow morning.

明月 the bright moon.

明年 next year.

明月明年何處看 where shall we see the bright moon next year?

東方既明 the east is bright,—day has dawned.

明²
7946

明發 day is dawning.
發明 to explain.
明去夜來 leaving at dawn and coming at night,—an intrigue with a woman.
明火 highwaymen.
報明火 to report to the authorities a case of attack on one's house in broad daylight.
喪明之戚 the destruction of eyesight grief,—referring to 子夏 Tzū Hsia who cried his eyes out for the loss of his son.
喪明之責 deprivation of eyesight,—as a punishment.
貌寢而明目 the face asleep but the eyes seeing clearly,—sleeping with one eye open.
明輪 wheels which can be seen,—paddle-wheels as opposed to a screw.
明溝 an open sewer.
明沙 a sand-bank above water.
明悟 intellect.
明定 to frame,—as rules.
明確 clearly.
明見 your opinion.
明見萬里 your far-seeing glance.
想高明必以爲然 I fancy you will take the same view.
明潔 clear; crystalline.
何以明之 how did he make it clear?—prove it.
明燈亮火 with lamp and fires lighted.
明投 to desert openly to the enemy.
明允 able and upright.
明訂 to clearly define.
明達 or 明悉 to thoroughly understand.
難明 hard to understand.
明酌 to decide.
明幹 competent and trustworthy.
明直 clear and direct.
明斷 to decide openly.
明決 clear and decided.

明²
7946

明証 clear evidence.
明州 and 四明 old names of the Ningpo Prefecture. See 10,292.
明府 epistolary designation of a District Magistrate.
明璫 bright earrings.
明察如神 god-like intelligence; supreme degree of foresight.
明習 familiar with.
明朝 the Ming dynasty, A.D. 1368—1644. See *Tables IIIa*.
明文明 the Ming literature made clear,—title of a book.
明文 definite instructions; a clear stipulation, as in a treaty; "in black and white."
文明 enlightened; civilised; see 12,633.
明示 to issue explicit instructions.
明白 clear; apparent; plain. This phrase was much used under the Ming dynasty, and has since been explained as prophesying the fall of the Mings and the rise of the 白 (*i.e.* 清) Ch'ings.
精明人 a shrewd man.
明人不用細講 a clever man does not need detailed explanations.
明人不作暗中事 the man of light deals not in deeds of darkness.
明者遠見於未萌而知者避危於無形 the clear-sighted see things long before they come, the wise avoid danger before it has assumed a shape.
明知 to know perfectly well.
明知故犯 to be quite aware of what one is doing and yet to commit the crime.
明知故問 to feign ignorance and put questions; to know perfectly well.
如何敢受不明之財 how dare I receive money (the source of which is) not clear?
明礬 alum.
明黃 bright yellow.
明公 open and honourable; a

明²
7946

term of respect, used somewhat in the sense of "worthy gentleman." Also, a professor of *féng-shui*.

明倫 human relationships.
明倫堂 name of a hall in the Confucian temple.
明堂 see 10,760.
明視 the hare.
明經 a Senior Licentiate (6560).
明正 a Tibetan chief (*Minjak*).

盟
7947

See 7791.

鳴²
7948

A kind of pheasant, known as 鷓鴣, found in the Indian archipelago.

R. 庚
See 明
Even Lower.

楠²
7949

Name of a tree. Wood from the middle of a tree.

R. 庚
See 萌
Even Lower.

明²
7950

Same as 7946.

冥²
7951

Dark; obscure; the unseen world; Hades.

R. 青迴
徑
See 冥
Even, Rising and Sinking Lower.

幽冥難測 obscure and hard to fathom.

青冥 the blue depths of heaven.

直上青冥 away into the depths of the sky,—it flew.

冥府 or 冥間 the next world; Hades.

冥塗 the road to Hades.

冥冥之中, 天自然照察 in the world to come God will surely search it out.

冥搜極討 to make profound researches.

冥福 the joys of Elysium.

冥衣 paper clothes,—burnt at funerals, etc.

冥物 or 冥器 articles in general, as above.

冥²
7951隨意所匠必冥會所
肖也 whatever is made on
earth is imitated in the world
below.

玄冥 the spirit of water.

冥海 the deep sea.

開冥路 to open up a road
(*sc.* to make things easy) in the
other world,—for departed spirits,
as by prayers and sacrifices.

冥吏 a messenger from Hades.

冥頑不靈 stupid; doltish.

冥識惰軀 a dull, useless
fellow.Read *ming*³.無將大車, 維塵冥冥
do not push forward a waggon,
the dust will only blind you.

A young wife of sixteen.

娉娉 mean; petty.

Read *ming*³. Of tranquil
expression.

娉幻 placid.

娉³
7953R. 錫青
See 覓冥
Even and
Entering
Lower.冥²
7954R. 青徑
迴C. *ming*
H. *men*
F. *ming*, v.
*mang*W. }
N. }
P. } *ming*
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }K. *miōng*
J. *bei*, *mio*
A. *ming*Even,
Sinking and
Rising Lower.

Dark.

晦冥 obscure.

冥色入高樓 darkness en-
ters into the lofty tower.Read *ming*⁴. Night.溟²
7955

R. 青迴

See 冥

Even and
Rising Lower.Profound; vast. Drizzle;
fog; mist. Used with 7951.
See 濛 4596.

北溟 the Arctic regions.

滄溟 or 東溟 the hot stream
which flows along the eastern
coasts of Formosa and Japan.

淋溟 a drizzling rain.

小雨溟溟 rain falling in a
fine mist.

To close the eyes.

魚目不瞑 fishes do not close
their eyes.視於無形聽於無聲
謂之瞑 seeing the formless
and hearing the soundless, is
called *ming*. Used of the con-
templative state.如此死也瞑目 thus, in
death I shall close my eyes,—
i.e. die happy, referring to a
belief that unless a dead man
is at peace in his mind, his eyes
will not close.令此子勿斷書香, 目
即瞑矣 cause this son to
continue the family reputation
for scholarship, and I shall close
my eyes in peace.甘心瞑目 to cheerfully shut
the eyes upon this world.

色中瞑瞑 love is blind.

瞑臣 a *sobriquet* given to himself
by the blind musician 師曠
Shih K'uang.Read *mien*⁴. To disturb.藥若不瞑眩, 厥疾弗
瘳 if medicine does not raise
a commotion in the patient, it
will not cure his disease.A plant, called 莫莢,
which grew in the palace
of the Emperor Yao. With
the waxing moon, a leaf
grew daily; with the waning
moon, one fell off. See
1135.莫²
7957

R. 青

See 冥

Even Lower.

螟²
7958

R. 青

See 冥

Even Lower.

A small green insect or
caterpillar, found on mul-
berry-trees, the young of
which are said to be carried
away by the sphex and
changed into wasps.去其螟螣 get rid of the
caterpillars and locusts.螟蛉之子 an adopted son.
See 螺 6634.螟蛉雛女 an adopted
daughter.覲²
7959

R. 青

See 冥

Even Lower.

To scrutinise; to examine
closely.鳴²
7960

R. 庚

See 名

Even Lower.

The cry of a bird or
animal or insect; *see* 2638.
A sound; to sound. *See*
3336. [Classed under Rad.
196, and to be dist. from
鳴 12,723.]打鳴 or 啼鳴 to crow at
dawn (only, says Mateer; crow-
ing at other times being express-
ed by 叫).鳴旦 the dawn-caller,—name of
a bird. *Cf.* chanticleer.不過狗吠鷄鳴之徒
a mere dog-bark and cock-crow
fellow,—a braggart.馬鳴 *see* 4324.鹿鳴 *see* 7434, 13,394.犬鳴 *see* 3192.

鳴鼓 to beat a drum.

鳴鑼 or 鳴金 to beat a gong.

鳴鑼响鼓的 with gongs
beating and drums sounding,—
ostentatiously; openly.

鳴謝 to proclaim one's thanks.

孤掌難鳴 you can't clap
with one hand.大叩則大鳴 a big blow
brings a loud sound.

自鳴鐘 a clock that strikes.

鳴²

7960

自鳴得意 crowing over one's own success; to blow one's own trumpet.

鳴喃叱吒之武夫 raging, ranting warriors.

鳴冤 to publicly proclaim one's grievances. See 3831.

鳴官 to appeal to the authorities.

鳴鳳朝陽 a phoenix screaming in the sun,—said of the outspokenness of 李善感 Li Shan-kan of the T'ang dynasty.

鳴贊 herald of the Court of State Ceremonial.

皿

7961

命⁴

7962

R. 敬
C. ming, meng
H. min, miang
F. meing, miang

W. }
N. }
P. }
M. } ming
Y. }
Sz. }

K. miöng
J. bei, miö
A. mang, ming
Sinking
Lower.

The will of God; a decree; an order. Fate; destiny. The span of life. See 10,183, 6026, 9304, 12,596, 10,009, 8011, 12,089.

天命 the will of God; the appointments of Heaven; the "Decrees of God" of the Mohammedan faith.

盡人事,聽天命 do your best and leave the rest to Providence.

知命 knowing the will of God, —fifty years of age, because at that age Confucius had attained so far.

達天知命 aware that all things depend upon the will of God,—of persons who take life philosophically.

奉命 to receive orders.

應景命 responded to the glorious summons,—to the throne.

命令 orders.

不行命 not to carry out instructions.

聞命之下 when he heard the order.

命將 (chiang¹) to order a general to.....

受朝廷一命之榮 honoured by my first official appointment.

命⁴

7962

既不承命,敢忘大惠 although I cannot do as you tell me, I can never forget your great kindness. [敢=不敢.]

一一如命 everything as ordered.

命駕 to order one's carriage; to get ready to pay a visit.

王命 the Imperial power of life and death, delegated to high Provincial officials, enabling them to execute summarily without reference to the Throne. It is symbolised by a kind of arrow with a small flag attached.

命意 to fix the meaning.

若然但惟命 if so, then (my brother's) will be done. See 12,596.

使爲不忠惟命 I am made to be disloyal because she tells me to be so,—I must obey.

從治命 to carry out rightful behests given as dying injunctions, as opposed to 亂命 behests which should not be carried out.

命婦 wives of officials.

好命 a happy lot.

命好不用乖 if your luck is good, you will not need to scheme.

義命 a fate to which one should be resigned.

意在安于義命 to desire to be content with the lot assigned by duty.

苦命 a miserable lot.

命窮 in bad circumstances.

橫財不富命窮人 ill-gotten gains will not enrich those whose fate it is to be poor.

醫得病,醫不得命 a man's disease can be cured, but not his luck.

算命 to cast nativities; to tell fortunes.

莫之致而致者命也 that which happens without any one causing it to happen, is ming.

命中 (chung³) to hit a mark.

命中有兒,何在早晚 if fated to have sons, what matters it early or late?

命⁴

7962

財帛兒女命相連 riches and children are matters of destiny.

金命水命的奔了來 metal-fate and water-fate, they have all rushed up,—that is, every detail of one's fortune, no matter under what element, has set itself forth. Used by fortune-tellers.

命運 fortune; fate; destiny.

命棚 a fortune-teller's booth.

命紙 a paper of divination.

怨命 to blame one's fate.

我命該如此 it is my destiny,—there is no help for it.

命薄如紙 my luck is as thin as paper.

命之所招 brought about by destiny.

人能,命不能 the man can, but his luck can not.

命該如此 it was fated that this should be so.

萬般皆由命 everything depends upon destiny.

心高命不高 plenty of ambition but no luck.

碰命兒 (Peking) or 命兒攤 (Shantung) to take one's chance,—of several.

是他的命 it is his destiny. Also, it is something which he loves like life; it is his pet vice, etc.

命裡 by destiny.

命定 destiny; one's fate fixed.

命犯孤宿 my nativity was crossed by (or clashed with) an orphaning constellation.

命資 means of livelihood; a fortune-teller's fee.

命根 one's own life; inmost self; said of one's own child.

生命 or 性命 life.

性命之情 the conditions of life; environment.

衆人性命可不送在他的手裡 do we not thus place the lives of all in his power?

非命 a violent end; sudden death.

命⁴

7962

害命 or 碍命 endangering life.

救命 help!

長命 or 長命百歲 a long life.

長命菜 long-life vegetable,—a name for 薺 1990.

人命草菅 man cometh up as a flower.

乞饒命 begged him to spare his life.

命均不保 their lives can in no case be guaranteed,—of wounded persons.

孤獨命 alone in the world.

償命 to give life for life.

拚命 to risk (or stake) one's life.

打柴度命 to gather firewood for a living.

命門 an anatomical point between the kidneys.

致命處 a fatal spot. See 1832.

要人命 wanting a person's life,—dangerous.

命案 or 命件 a case involving life; a case of homicide.

大命近止 my end is near.

徵命 struggling for life; in extremis.

命論 the *śāstra* of longevity.

果歸命者數千人 several thousand men actually rallied round him.

無以命之 there is no class for these to be put into.

馬者所以命形也,白

者所以命色也 the term horse determines the form, the term white determines the colour.

自命 to pride oneself.

MIU.

See 7688.

See 8046.

繆⁴

7965

R. 尤宥屋

C. mau, muk
H. meu, muk
F. meu, mieu, mukW. miōe, mu
N. miu, moh
P. miu, mu²
M. miu, miao, liu, muY. miu, muk
K. mu, yu, muk
J. biū, mi, moku
A. mu, mukEven,
Sinking and
Entering
Lower.謬⁴

7966

R. 宥

C. mau, nau
H. meu
F. meu, mieu
W. miōeN. } miu
P. }
M. miu, miao
Y. miu, niu
K. mu, v. yu,ryu
J. biū, mi
A. meuSinking
Lower.To mislead. Also read niu⁴. See 綢 2503.

繆工 feeble result; wasted labour; an inferior artist.

Read chiu¹ and liao³. To bind; to cord.Read miu², mou², and liu². Garrulous.Read mu^{4*}. Same as 8082. See 2757.Falsehood; error; exaggeration; random. Also read niu⁴, lu⁴, and miao⁴.

謬言 lies; falsehood.

大謬 a great mistake.

謬悞 an error; a blunder.

頗不謬 not altogether wrongly.

毫無差謬 not the slightest error.

揭謬 to draw attention to mistakes; the "corrigenda" in a book.

口切心謬 asseverating with the lips but false at heart.

謬傳 false reports.

虛謬 fabulous; incredible.

狂謬 wild stories; an exaggeration.

譌謬 an absurd mis-statement.

謬妄 to ruin by perversity; wild; untrue.

審斷謬妄 an abuse of judicial power.

謬獎 overpraise; quite too flattering.

謬愛 to love wrongly.

謬識 damaging acquaintance-ship.

嘎謬 (niu⁴) eccentric; queer.麼¹

7967

R. 哥歌

C. mo
H. mo
F. moa, v. pae
W. m, v. moa, maN. mou, v. ma
P. mo, v. ma
M. mo, mo
Y. mou, v. maah
Sz. mo, v. ma
K. ma
J. haA. ma, mi
Even and
Rising
Irregular.嫫²

7968

R. 歌

F. ma
W. mo
P. ma
M. smo
Y. mou
K. } ma
J. }
A. sma
Even Lower.摩¹

7969

R. 歌

C. mo
H. mo
F. smoa, mroo
W. sm, smu, moN. mou, v. moh
P. smo, mo, v. ma
M. mo, mo
Y. mou
Sz. mo
K. ma
J. ma, ha
A. maEven
Irregular.

MO.

An interrogative particle. A kind of auxiliary particle. Also read ma¹. Small; minute. Also written 磨.

甚麼 or 什麼 what?

你來了麼 so you have come, have you?

他來麼 will he come?

這麼着 thus; under these circumstances.

那麼爲甚麼這麼遲 why then so late?

你們用那麼些個麼 shall you be using so many as all that?

你幹麼 ma¹ 哪 what are you up to?

么麼 minute; trifling.

麼麼小兒 insignificant brats.

A mother. Used with 7980.

To feel with the hand; to rub. To act upon; to destroy. See 詰 1098.

摩弄 to handle; to play with; to caress.

摩挲 (Peking ma¹ sa¹) to feel; to grope; to toy with; to stroke.

上摩蒼昊 above, it touches the blue sky.

拊摩 to pat.

摩肩 to rub shoulders,—in a crowd.

摩煉 to discipline; to train.

陰陽相摩 the Yin and the Yang act upon one another.

摩耶 Mâyâ,—the mother of Buddha.

矛

7963

眸

7964

摩¹

7969

摩騰或摩頂 Mātanga,—one of Buddha's disciples. He was re-born to go and introduce Buddhism into China, A.D. 64.

摩揭陀 Magadha,—a kingdom in central India, the headquarters of Buddhism up to A.D. 400, and now known as South Bahar.

摩尼 pearls; specially, the mystic pearl in the head of a dragon king. See 5668. Sanskrit: *mani*. Also = 末尼, shown by Devéria to be *Māni* and to stand for the Manichæans, whose religion was introduced into China by 大慕闍 Ta-mu-shê, A.D. 719.

濁水得摩尼 to get a pearl from dirty water,—good even out of bad.

摩拳 to “wash one's hands with invisible soap, in imperceptible water.”

摩由邏 the peacock. Sanskrit *magūra*. See 7994.

摩²

7970

R. 個
See 磨
Sinking
Lower.

磨²

7971

R. 歌
See 磨
Even Lower.

磨²

7972

R. 歌
See 磨
Even Lower.

魔²

7973

R. 歌
C. *mo*
H. *mo, mo*
F. *moa*
W. *mu, m*
N. *mou*
P. { *mo*
M. { *mo*
Y. *mou*

The mushroom, known as 蘑菇.

羅摩 a kind of milkweed (*Metaplexis Stauntoni*, Roem. & Sch.).

A drinking-vessel; a basin.

To feed an infant by hand.

磨磨 steamed bread in small loaves.

A devil; a demon.

魔羅或天魔 Māra,—the Evil One of Buddhism, often represented with a hundred arms and riding on an elephant.

魔民或魔子魔女 the subjects of Māra,—the wicked angels.

魔鬼 evil spirits; the devil.

魔²

7973

Sz. *mo*
K. *ma*
J. *ma, ha*
A. *ma*
Even Lower.

磨²

7974

R. 歌箇

C. { *mo*
H. { *mo*
F. *moa, smwai,*
v. *moa*²
W. *mu, mēu*
N. *mou*
P. { *mo*
M. { *mo*
Sz. { *mo*
Y. *mou*
K. *ma*
J. *ma, ho*
A. *ma*

Even and
Sinking
Lower.

妖魔 a mischievous spirit; a bogy.

降服諸魔 he subdued all demons.

魔媚之術 tricks for fascinating (or bewitching) people.

造魔 to lie; to slander.

魔劫未消 evil fortune not yet exhausted.

邪魔病 delirium.

瘋魔了 he has gone mad; he is a fool; he is (temporarily) out of his wits.

酒魔 delirium tremens.

詩魔 the poetic frenzy.

To rub; to polish; to grind; to sharpen. To smart.

磨墨 to rub ink,—on the palette.

不可磨 must not be rubbed,—a phrase appended to cakes of ink bearing pictures of a sacred character.

磨滅不可辨 rubbed out and not decipherable.

磨光 or 打磨 or 磨明 to burnish.

磨麵 to grind flour.

磨顏色 to grind paints.

磨石 or 磨刀石 a whetstone.

磨刀的 a knife-grinder.

磨利 or 磨快 to sharpen.

磨牙 to grind the teeth.

是個人被天地磨成,
不是個人被天地

磨壞 if one is a man the mills of Heaven and Earth grind him to perfection, if not, to destruction.

磨厲 to encourage; to discipline.

磨鍊 to work at; to practise diligently.

折磨 to subject to rough usage.

磨折 to check; to curb; to blunt; misfortunes; trials.

受災磨 or 受折磨 tried by misfortune. [The latter is Pekingese.]

磨²

7974

馬夫受了這一回折磨 the horse-boy, having suffered this severe treatment.

是你磨障未完 it is that your time of trial is not yet over.

磨勘 to revise selected essays before finally pronouncing them to be successful. This is done by Revisers at the Board of Rites after the publication of the list, in order to detect fraud.

磨蹭 to fumble; to fuss; to potter; to dilly-dally; to shamle along.

磨蹭着起來 to get up lazily.

磨磚 to smooth bricks by rubbing them one against another.

打磨穿 to pierce; to penetrate; to discern.

磨梭子 to waste time; to dawdle.

磨轉 to loiter; to hang about.

夾磨 a difficulty; a tight place to be in.

眼睛裏磨的難受 his eyes smarted badly.

照磨 Commissary of the Seal or corresponding clerk in a *yamen*.

Read *mo*⁴. To turn. A mill.

磨過來 turn it round,—as a cart.

叫那個車磨回來 turn that cart round and bring it back.

下磨兒 next time.

我去過兩磨兒 I have been there twice.

一天作工歇幾磨兒 rest several times in a day's work.

磨煩 to annoy; to worry.

磨煩不走 to be importunate and refuse to go away.

磨官 a miller.

磨房 a mill.

推磨 to turn a mill.

有錢使得鬼推磨 with money you can make devils turn your mill.

水磨 a water-mill.

磨²

7974

如蟻旋磨 like an ant going round on a mill-stone,—although it may walk in an opposite direction to that in which the millstone turns, yet, because of its own slower speed, it actually goes round the same way as the stone. Thus, it has been said that the sun and moon themselves really travel eastwards, but carried round by the superior velocity of the celestial sphere they are forced in a westerly direction. See 5459.

磨盤揖 to bow to a circle or line of persons collectively.

磨不開 cannot rub it off; cannot do it successfully; can't manage it; to feel ashamed.

臉上磨不開 couldn't conceal his shame.

叫人磨不開 enough to make one feel quite ashamed.

磨

7975

磨

7976

莫⁴²

7977

R. 藥
F. monk, moh
P. mo²

See 膜

Entering
Lower.

Not; there is not; do not; let not; no one; nothing. To decide. To settle. To be still. Sorrel; see 8066. Used for 暮 8065.

莫定 it is not settled.

莫往莫來 he neither goes nor comes.

莫須有 in all probability.....

莫非 a strong affirmative.

莫非寫錯了 you must have written it wrong.

莫非遇了盜麼 surely you have fallen among thieves!

莫非你是瞎子麼 you must be blind.

莫非是他 it must be he.

你的莫非也沒了 and of course you have lost yours.

莫或 see 5316.

莫不 surely; probably; perhaps (i.e. a qualified affirmative); absolutely.

莫⁴²

7977

莫不是 surely it is.....

莫不同聲 unanimous.

莫不成 can it be that.....?

莫說 do not say; not to mention.

莫道無神 do not say there are no gods.

莫作 or 莫爲 do not do it.

莫來 do not come.

莫我肯代 he would not do it for me.

莫知我艱 no one knows of my distress.

何莫由斯道也 why will not men follow in this path?

法莫良焉 there is no better method!

立其傍而莫之見也 stood by his side, without being seen by anybody.

莫此爲甚 nothing more so than this.

莫高匪山 there is nothing higher than a mountain.

莫大於天 there is nothing greater than Heaven.

莫如南土 there is no better place than the south,—for your residence. See 2081, 5644, 5668, 13,391, 10,280.

莫過於此 there is nothing beyond this.

子曰,文莫吾猶人也 Confucius said, In letters I am perhaps equal to other men.

莫名 inexpressible.

莫逆之交 an uninterrupted friendship.

莫主 to settle; to fix.

聖人莫 (or mo²) 之 sages determined them,—of plans.

求民之莫 seeking for some one to give settlement to the people.

維葉莫莫 its leaves were luxuriant and dense.

君婦莫莫 the presiding wives are still and reverent.

莫難 a rare kind of pearl.

莫愁 don't be sad!—a term for a prostitute.

莫⁴²

7977

Read mu⁴. Late; evening. See 8065.

莫成 to come late to maturity. See above.

歲聿其莫 the year is drawing to a close.

嘆⁴²

7978

R. 陌藥

See 脈莫

Entering
Lower.

嘆⁴²

7979

R. 藥

See 膜

Entering
Lower.

嫫⁴²

7980

R. 歌虞

See 嫫

Even Lower.

寞⁴²

7981

R. 藥

H. mok

F. monk

P. mo²

See 膜

A. mak, mik

Entering
Lower.

幘

7982

幕

7983

慕

7984

Silent; still; peaceful.

嘆嘆不得語 silent and unable to speak,—as friends who are separated.

Dust.

Tranquil.

Read mu². Name of an ugly concubine 嫫姆 of the Yellow Emperor.

Silent; quiet; still. See 10,183.

寂寞冷落 in stillness and solitude,—as a hermit.

Same as 8061.

See 8061.

See 8063.

摸¹³⁵

7985

R. 藥
C. *mo, mok*
H. *mo*
F. *mwo, mwo*
W. *m, mo*
N. *mou, v.*
P. *mo, mo*
M. *mo, mo*
Y. *mou*
Sz. *mo*
K. *mo*
J. *bo, mo*
A. *mou, mak*
Even Lower
Irregular.

To feel for. To copy by tracing over. Also vulgarly read *mao*¹. [Distinguished from 摹 8064.]

摸石以投 I felt for a stone to throw at it.

摸書知字 to read with the fingers,—as on raised characters.

摸東摸西 feeling east and west,—to find anything.

向枕邊摸出一件東西 took something from beside his pillow.

摸着黑走 to grope one's way in the dark.

摸着 *chao*² 門 found the way (*fig.*).

摸不着 (*chao*²) unable to feel it; not able to get at (*see* 10,902); no such luck.

摸不着 *chao*² 眼兒 can't find any reason for it. *See* 影 13,339.

一時摸個不着 (*chao*²) for the moment I could not feel it,—in my sleeve.

摸索 correct form of 摩挲.

衆摸索不獲 the company were unable to feel any traces of him,—on the wall into which he appeared to pass.

難以捉摸 difficult to decide upon.

摸不清 can't make out.

摸水 to feel about in the water.

水摸 a diver.

摸本 a copy,—of a painting, made by tracing over the original.

蓋摸本而人皆以爲真 it was in fact a copy, but every one said it was an original.

摸⁴⁵

7986

R. 藥
See 膜
Entering
Lower.

暮

7987

Dark; obscure.

See 8065.

模

7988

漠⁴⁵

7989

R. 藥

H. *mok*
F. *mouk*
P. *mo*

See 膜

Entering
Lower.

貌

7990

R. 虞陌

See 模

A. *mou, mak*
Even Lower.

瘼⁴⁵

7991

R. 藥

H. *mok*
F. *mouk*
P. *mo*

See 膜

Entering
Lower.

瞶⁴⁵

7992

R. 藥

See 膜

Entering
Lower.

膜⁴⁵

7993

R. 藥

C. *mok*H. *mok*F. *mouk, moh*W. *mo*N. *moh*P. *mo*M. *mo*Y. *mak*Sz. *mo*K. *mak*J. *baku, moku*A. *mak*

Entering
Lower.

See 8066.

A sandy desert. Indifferent; careless.

沙漠 the desert of Gobi.

雲漠 an expanse of cloud.

漠漠然 boundless; like a desert.

漠然無動於中 without the slightest emotion of any kind.

漠不相關 of no consequence to; no concern of.

淡漠 dispassionate; calm.

The Malacca tapir (*Tapirus Malayanus*), formerly found in Ssüch'uan.

獬豸 a wild dog or jackal. *See* 12,917.

Sickness; distress.

瘼此下民 to distress the people.

民瘼 the sufferings or distress of the people.

亂離瘼矣 to scatter and distress the people.

The eyesight dimmed, as by a thickening of the cornea.

The membrane between flesh and skin; the membrane of plants, eggs, etc.

魄膜 the skin over a scar.

眼膜 the outermost coat of the eye,—the sclerotic.

下棋眼有膜 when playing chess, a film comes over the eyes.

膜糊得慌 dim,—of sight.

膈膜 the fold of the peritoneum, to which the intestines are attached,—the mesentery. Also,

膜⁴⁵

7993

beyond comprehension; mysterious.

視同隔膜 to regard with indifference.

膜視 to ignore; to disregard.

Read *mu*².

膜拜 to make a long-continued prostration; to make a pilgrimage.

A plan; a course of action. To imitate; false.

謀謨 to plan; to scheme.

嘉謨 a capital plan.

偽謨 false; counterfeit.

謨羅 a peacock. [Sanskrit: *magāra*.] *See* 7969.

Read *mo*⁴⁵.

謨先聖之大繇 to practise the maxims of the ancient sages.

Same as 7990.

摸⁴⁵

7995

鑌⁴⁵

7996

R. 藥

F. *mouk*P. *mo*

See 膜

Entering
Lower.

驀⁴⁵

7997

R. 陌

C. *mêk, mou*F. *meik*W. *ma*N. *mah*P. *mai, mu*M. *mê, mung*Y. *mung*K. *mek*J. *baku, miaku*A. *mak*

Entering
Lower.

To spring on or over. Quickly; suddenly.

驀波 to ride on the waves.

驀越 to pass quickly by.

驀地燒天驀地空 as soon as lighted, (rushes) blaze up to heaven and are gone.

Read *ma*⁴. To ascend.

邈^{4s}

7998

R. 覺篠

C. mok, miu

H. mok, miao

F. mouk, mieu

W. m₅, miöe

N. moh, miaa

P. mo², miao

M. mo, miao

Y. mak, miaa

Sz. mo, miao

K. mak

J. baku, miaku

A. mouk

Entering and

Rising Lower.

Far off; profound; abstruse. Colloquially *miao*².

遙邈 far off; distant.

神道元邈 the divine doctrine is profoundly abstruse.

邈然不可復也 irrecoverably gone.

邈邈 sorrowful.

末^{4s}

7999

R. 曷

C. mut

H. mat

F. mwak

W. mö

N. mah

P. mo²

M. } mo

Sz. } mo

Y. mou

K. mal

J. batsz, muchi

A. mat

Entering

Lower.

The tip of a branch, as opposed to 本 8846; the end, as opposed to 顛 11,193; the last; mean; insignificant (*see* 10,618). Dust; powder. A negative. A subordinate class of actor; a super. [To be distinguished from 未 12,606.]

本末 root and branches; beginning and end; fundamentals and accidentals.

捨本逐末 to neglect fundamentals and devote oneself to accidentals.

天末 the horizon; the uttermost ends of the earth = 天涯.

末世 or 末日 the end of, — the world, a dynasty, etc.

明末 the close of the Ming dynasty.

末帝 the last Emperor, — of a dynasty.

武王末 when Wu Wang was old.

末後 at the end; finally.

末次 near the end; nearly finished.

末尾 at the last; the rear.

末尾一層 the last clause.

末尾一關 the last Custom-house, — to be passed.

末年 the closing years, — of life.

末計勝先計 second thoughts are best.

末一子 the youngest son.

末^{4s}

7999

無恒依似謂之末流 not to have any permanent rallying-point is called *mo liu*.

末節 the end of a twig, — a mere nothing.

不務末節 he did not trouble about detail, — of a painter.

終末 or 末末了兒 at the very end; last of all.

弄到末了兒 at the conclusion.

末了的話 an ultimatum.

得其末 got the last place.

末弁 petty military officials.

末子 dust.

檀香末 sandal-wood dust.

末藥 powders.

研細末 to grind fine.

微末 infinitesimal; minute.

雖欲從之,末由也已 though I wish to follow, I really find no way to do so.

吾末如之何也已矣 I have no course left to take.

末尼 *see* 摩尼 7969.妹^{4s}

8000

R. 曷

See 末

Entering

Lower.

Name of the wife of 桀 Chieh, with whose reign the 夏 Hsia dynasty ended. [To be distinguished from 妹 7730.]

妹學 sleight of hand; juggling tricks.

帨^{4s}

8001

R. 曷黠

F. v. mak

P. v. mo

See 末

cf. 抹

Sinking

Lower.

Socks.

帨勒 garters.

Read *mei*⁴. A kerchief; a girdle.

帨巾 a turban.

帨額 a fillet worn by women.

帨肚 a belly-band.

帨胸 a woman's gorget.

抹^{3s}

8002

R. 曷

C. mut₀, mat₀

H. mat

F. mwak₃miak₃, maök₃To rub; to wipe clean; to obliterate. *See* 8675. Used for 7974.

抹去 to wipe out; to abolish.

洗抹 to wash and scrub.

抹^{3s}

8002

W. mai₅N. mah₅P. ma₅, mo₅, mo₅M. ma₃, mo₃, mo₃Y. mao₃Sz. ma₃, mo₃

K. mal

J. batsz, machi

A. mak₅

Entering

Irregular

Upper and

Lower.

抹字 to blot out a word.

抹銷 to deface and cancel.

抹額 bound round the brow.....

抹淚 to wipe the tears from the eyes.

抹油 look out for the dirt! — a Peking porter's cry.

抹粉 to paint the face, — as Chinese women do.

抹數 to wipe off or settle an account.

一手抹過 struck it all out, — refused to pay.

一齊抹倒 blended them together, — of various subjects in composition.

抹了良心 divested himself of all right feeling.

抹頸 or 抹脖子 to cut one's throat.

抹子 a trowel.

Read *mo*^{4s}.

抹兌 to settle debts for one another.

抹灰 to whitewash.

沫^{4s}

8003

R. 曷

C. mut₀, mut₅v. mui²

F. mwak

W. mai

N. mah, v. bah

P. mo², v. me²

M. mo

Y. mouh, v. mi

Sz. mo, me, mi

K. mal

J. batsz, machi

A. mat

Entering

Lower.

Froth; foam; spittle. To finish. Old name of a branch of the Yang-tsze.

沫子 or 浮沫 froth; foam.

口沫 or 涎沫 or 吐沫 spittle.

冒白沫 to foam at the mouth.

紅沫 a kind of gold paint which soaks into stone and appears brighter the more the stone is cut away.

至今猶未沫 (*mei*²) it is not yet finished.炆^{4s}

8004

R. 曷

See 末

Entering

Lower.

A dull-burning fire.

秣⁴²

8005

R. 曷

A. mat,

See 末

Entering
Lower.

To feed a horse with grain.

馬不秣而道斃者十有四五 the horses had no fodder, and about 40 or 50 per cent died on the way.

征車秣馬 he prepared his chariot and horses, — for the journey.

秣陵 an old name for Nanking.

茉莉⁴²

8006

R. 曷

C. mut, v. muk

H. mat

F. mwak, v.

mök, meik

W. ma

N. mah

P. mo²

M. mo, mu

Sz. mo

K. mal

J. batsz, machi

A. mat

Entering
Lower.The white jasmine (*Jasminum sambac*, Ait.), used for scenting tea.茉莉 the moly or jasmine. [Cf. the Latin *moly* (Gr. *μῶλυ*), the magic plant, with a white flower and a black root, given by Hermes to Ulysses as a charm against the sorceries of Circe.]

茉莉花籃 jasmine-flowers run on wires and made into baskets for scenting rooms.

茉莉針 an ornamental hair-pin, shaped like a jasmine bud.

鬼子茉莉 or 紫茉莉 red jasmine, — a name for *Mirabilis jalapa*, L.野茉莉 *Styrax japonicum*, S. & Z., and *S. serrulatum*, Roxb.秣⁴²

8007

Same as 8001.

靸⁴²

8008

R. 曷

See 末

Entering
Lower.

Red socks.

靸靸 a tribe of red-sock nomads from the region about Kokonor.

紅靸靸 great red gems.

秣⁴²

8009

R. 曷

See 末

Entering
Lower.

Broken grain.

秣糠 grits and chaff.

脈⁴²

8010

R. 陌

See 脈

Entering
Lower.

To gaze at; to ogle.

脈脈不得語 they gazed at each other but could not speak.

脈⁴²

8011

R. 陌

C. mēk

H. mak,

F. meik, mah

W. mo, ma

N. mah

P. mē², mai²

M. mē

Y. muk

Sz. me

K. mek

J. haku, miaku

A. mak

Entering
Lower.

The veins or arteries, between which the Chinese do not distinguish; see 2122. The pulse. [Often written as below.]

脈絡相連 the main and branch blood-vessels.

脹脈債興 (*hsing*⁴) to swell the veins and prostrate one's energy, — of an attack of syncope.

龍脈 or 地脈 magnetic currents recognised by geomancers as influencing the fortunes of places, families, etc.

一脈而來 in unbroken descent.

診脈 or 看脈 or 評脈 or 號脈 or 搭脈 or 察脈 to feel the pulse.

脈理 the principles of the pulse.

脈門 the pulse at the wrist.

寸脈 the pulse an inch from the wrist.

尺脈 the pulse a foot from the wrist. [The medical foot measure is a specially short one.]

關脈 the pulse midway between the above two.

脈伏 a low pulse.

死脈當作活脈治 to deal with a pulse which has failed as though it were still beating, — *pro forma*.

聽脈筒 a stethoscope.

脈氣充足, 長 *chang*³ 的就好 if your constitution is good, you will grow up strong.

看他脈氣擔不住 I don't think his constitution would stand it.

何處發脈 where did your family come from?

源脈 the sources of a river.

命脈 the very life's-blood.

入脈 entering into the proper channel; reasonable.

借老白一脈 to make use of my connexion with Mr. Po.

脈⁴²

8012

Same as 8011.

𪔐⁴²

8013

𪔐⁴²

8014

R. 陌

See 脈

Entering
Lower.𪔐⁴²

8015

R. 月

See 沒

Entering
Lower.沒⁴²

8016

R. 月

C. mut

H. mut

F. muk

W. mö

N. mah², v.

mēh,

P. smei, mo²,mu²

M. mu, mung

Y. mēk

Sz. mei, smung

K. mul

J. botsz, motsz

A. mot

Entering
Lower.

Same as 8011.

Misty, drizzling rain; to soak; to steep, as in kindness. See 8079.

To dive under water.

Sunk; gone; dead. Also read *mu*⁴². A negation of 有 13,376 (see 12,753), in which sense also read *mei*².

盡沒于水 they were all drowned.

何沒沒也 in what a fatal course are you proceeding!

良久方沒 after some time he disappeared, — in the clouds.

沒而有知 if there is knowledge after death, See 1783. [Si quis piorum manibus locus.]

出沒靡常 appearing and disappearing at irregular intervals.

沒於羣盜之手 perished at the hands of the rebels, — of manuscripts.

感恩不沒 your kindness will never be forgotten.

沒世不忘 I shall never forget.

沒禮犯分 regardless of ceremony and in defiance of duty.

埋沒英雄 a hero in obscurity, — a "mute inglorious Milton."

沒藥 transliteration of the Arabic *murrh* = Bissa Bol myrrh, yielded by *Balsamodendron kephet*, a Somali-land plant.沒石子 transliteration of the Persian *māzu* = oak-galls.

沒有 there is not; not to have.

沒有的話 no such thing! impossible.

沒有的東西 something the like of which does not exist.

沒^{4c}

8016

沒有的事 an event which did not happen; it is not so; it is a mistake.

沒有在 he is not alive.

沒用 useless.

沒事 no trouble; nothing happened.

沒可求 no one to apply to,—for help. See 無 12,753.

沒奈何 there is no alternative; no help for it.

沒得 impossible; cannot be done.

沒的 were there not.....? do you think there is not.....? is there not.....? (with answer in affirmative expected.)

沒了氣了 to have recovered one's temper.

沒了氣兒了 lifeless; dead.

沒落兒了 homeless.

沒喫沒穿 nothing to eat and nothing to put on.

沒頭沒腦 having neither head nor brains,—incoherent; incomprehensible.

沒趣兒 no fun; depressed.

給他個沒趣兒 to snub him.

沒根兒沒底兒 without foundation; unsupported.

沒二句話 there are no two sentences,—one thing or the other!

乾沒 to dry up,—money, *i.e.* cause it to disappear by appropriating it.

乾沒錢糧 to embezzle the land-tax.

乾沒人財 to appropriate other people's property; to embezzle.

陌^{4c}

8017

R. 陌 11.

C. mēk
H. met,
F. paik,
W. ma
N. mah
P. mai², mē², pē²
M. mē
Y. muk, puk,
maah
K. mek

A raised path running east and west between fields; a street; a road. See 1731. Used for 百 8560.

陌上 in the street.

街陌 the market-place; the street.

陌路人 or 陌生人 a stranger. The first is also an unsympathetic man.

陌^{4c}

8017

J. hiaku, haku
A. makEntering
Lower.涸^{4c}

8018

R. 陌

See 陌

Entering
Lower.駝^{4c}

8019

R. 陌

See 陌

Entering
Lower.

嘿

8020

默^{4c}

8021

R. 職

C. mēk
H. met
F. meik
W. mai
N. mah
P. mē²
M. mē
Y. muk
Sz. me
K. mik
J. boku, moku
A. māk

Entering
Lower.

花街柳陌 brothels.

陌錢 a hundred cash; cash generally; paper money burnt at graves.

除陌錢 to levy 5 per cent.

Shallow water.

溪涸鄰鄰 the mountain streams ripple over the stones.

The offspring of an ass and a cow, known as 駝駝; Manchu *tomoto*.

Same as 8021.

Dark; retired; secret; silent.

幽默 or 默陰 dark; gloomy; in retirement.

默祐 to secretly protect.

王默存耳 your Majesty has been in a brown study.

默許 to secretly vow.

辯不若默 argument is not equal to silence,—silence is golden.

默而識 *chih⁴* 之 the silent treasuring up of knowledge.

心已默識 (*chih⁴*) I silently stored it up in my mind.

默默無言 silently; without a word.

默念 or 默想 to reflect upon.

默會 to secretly understand,—as a hint.

默示 to secretly instruct.

默寫 to write out from memory.

默聖諭 to write a portion of the Sacred Edict from memory,—as at the public examinations.

默坐 to sit in silence.

緘默 to keep silence.

默^{4c}

8021

墨^{4c}

8022

R. 職

C. mēk
H. met
F. meik
W. mai
N. moh
P. mē²
M. mē
Y. muk
Sz. me
K. mik
J. boku, moku
A. māk

Entering
Lower.

默退 to retire without a word.

默棘連 Mekilikor, the "little Shah." See 9050.

默伽 Mecca.

Ink; black; obscure; soot. A measure of five feet. See 923, 1023, 8979, 3651, 7724, 7974.

一方墨 a cake or slab of ink.

墨水 liquid ink; painting in monochrome; shoe-blackening.

墨水盒 or 墨壺 an ink-stand.

你喫過幾年墨水 how many years' ink have you eaten? —how long have you been studying? From the Chinese trick of sucking the pen.

墨者良於燼 ink is better than ashes,—an ancient substitute.

墨汁 liquid ink. [Under the 1st Emp. of the Liang dyn., candidates who failed for the *hsiu-ts'ai* were made to drink long draughts of this.]

墨硯 an ink-stone,—for rubbing Chinese ink.

墨海 a large ink-stone.

未知發墨如何 I wonder how it does for ink,—of an ink-stone.

墨池 the hollow or pool on an ink-stone, to put water in.

受墨處不光 the place (on the inkstone) for rubbing the ink was not smooth.

磨墨處光, 研墨亦起 the place for rubbing the ink was smooth, so that the ink when rubbed slipped over it,—would not bite or take.

非人磨墨墨磨人 it is not the man who rubs (wears out) the ink, it is the ink which wears out the man,—by his application to study.

松烟墨 ink made from soot obtained by burning resin,—was an annual tribute from Korea.

鍋底墨烟 soot from the bottom of a kettle.

墨畫 drawn in ink.

墨龍 a dragon painted in Chinese ink.

墨⁴²
8022

近墨者黑 he who is near ink gets black. See 2544.

晉於是始墨 from that date, black became the mourning colour in the Chin State.

落墨 to put pen to paper.

未落墨做 the thing is not yet begun.

雲垂若墨 clouds overhead as black as ink.

文墨之人 a literary man; a scholar.

竟講筆墨 to talk of nothing but pen and ink,—of a man whose hobby is literature.

聞諸副墨之子 I learnt it from books.

聞墨文章 the printed essays of successful candidates for the second and third degrees.

潑墨 to throw down ink,—as the famous painter 王洽 Wang Hsia used to do, thereupon producing with his hands or feet beautiful figures, landscapes, etc., from what was only a large blot.

潑墨成珠 to scatter ink and make pearls,—as a skilled writer.

御墨 the Emperor's own handwriting.

彈繩墨 to strike a line,—as carpenters do with a blackened string.

面深墨 sad-looking; chap-fallen.

不當貪墨 don't be greedy of the black thing,—don't be avaricious.

墨魚 cuttle-fish.

石墨 a bitumen found in Kuang-tung.

墨綠 invisible green.

墨亮 glossy.

墨丈之間 something between five feet and ten.

墨西哥國 Mexico.

墨銀 (or 圓) Mexican dollars.

纒⁴²
8024

R. 職

See 墨

Entering Lower.

麥⁴²
8025

螞⁴²
8026

貉⁴²
8027

示³
8028

R. 寄

cf. 麼磨

Rising Lower.

覓⁴²
8029

R. 號

See 冒

Sinking Lower.

塋⁴²
8030

R. 月

See 沒

Entering Lower.

某³
8031

R. 有

C. man

H. } meu

F. } meu

W. mu

N. }

P. }

M. } mou

Y. }

Sz. }

K. mu

J. bō, mo

A. mou

Rising Lower.

A cord; to bind. [To be distinguished from 纏 339.]

約束不以纒索 to bind without cords,—as by moral bonds.

福與禍何異糾纒 how are happiness and misfortune other than bound up together?

See 7602.

See 7586.

See 3973.

Minute; delicate. Used with 7967.

To burst out upon.

To bury. Used for 7603.

MOU.

A word used in the sense of "So-and-so" or "Such-and-such;" also to avoid pronunciation of the character 丘, 2310, the personal name of Confucius. I; my humble self. What? A note of admiration. Also read *mu*³. Often contracted to 人. See 3252.

某人 or 某甲 or 某某 a certain man,—whose name is

某³
8031

unknown or which it is not desirable to mention.

某某大令之弟 younger brother of a certain Dist. Magistrate. [*Mou mou* is also used as a plural.]

某縣某 a certain man of a certain District.

某處 a certain place.

某月某日 on a certain day of a certain month,—as when leaving blanks to be afterwards filled in.

某在斯 So-and-so is here.

某何爲哉 what is So-and-so doing?

某無才末職 I am a man of no talent and humble in rank.

子善于某乎 what are you good at, sir?

打某 to make marks, thus 人, of commendation at the side of an admired passage in a book.

一連某 a string of admiration marks.

To plot; to scheme.

謀計 or 謀議 or 謀慮 or 謀畫 or 謀策 to plan; to scheme.

心裏有一點謀畫 he has some plan in his mind.

謀害 or 謀陷 to plot to injure.

謀財 to plot for the possession of money.

謀財害命 to murder for gain.

謀殺 to plot murder; premeditated homicide.

謀反 or 謀叛 to plot rebellion.

謀權 to plot for power.

謀畧 military strategy.

謀國者 a statesman; a politician.

謀事在人, 成事在天 man proposes, God disposes.

謀生 or 謀活 or 營謀 to plan to get a living.

道不同不相爲謀 those whose principles are not the same, have not the same aims.

主謀的 the moving spirit of a plot.

嚙⁴²
8023

R. 職

See 墨

Entering Lower.

To speak erroneously.

嚙尿 an artful child.

謀²
8032

奇謀 a cunning scheme.
謀面 to judge by the face or looks. Colloquially, to be acquainted with.
並未謀面 they have never met.
謀幹 to contrive.
謀求 to beg for as a favour; to intrigue for; to endeavour to bring about.
善自爲謀 to be good at looking after one's own interests.

拇²
8033

See 8069.

踣²
8034

Same as 8069.

摸²
8035

See 7985.

矛²
8036

See 7688.

袤⁴
8037

R. 宥

C. mau

H. meu

N. möü

P. } mou

M. }

Y. }

Sz. } mu

J. bö, mo

A. mēu

髻²
8038

R. 尤

See 矛

Even Lower.

瞽⁴
8039

R. 宥

尤

覺

See 茂

務

Y. wu

Sinking Lower.

瞽⁴
8039

精神瞽亂 acting as if beside oneself.

瞽瞍然 bashful; afraid to look in the face.

Read mu⁴.

雀瞽眼 night-blindness.

菽²
8040

R. 宥

See 茂

Sinking Lower.

釜²
8041

R. 尤

C. mau

H. meu

F. meu, mau

W. moa

N. möü

P. mou

K. mu

J. bö, mu

A. mēu

Even Lower.

楸⁴
8042

R. 宥

See 茂

Sinking Lower.

懋⁴
8043

R. 宥

See 茂

Sinking Lower.

牟²
8044

R. 尤

H. meu

F. meu, smeu

W. möe

N. möü

See 某

K. mu, v. mo

Even Lower.

Small bushy plants.

菽蓿根 a liliaceous plant with red flowers, found in damp places. Its roots are made into powder.

An iron pan; a metal cap.

兜鍪 a helmet.

Luxuriant. An old name for the Chinese quince (*Pyrus cathayensis*, Hemsl.).

茂楸 luxuriant foliage.

To exert oneself; to be energetic. To be great; to make great.

惟時懋哉 do you from time to time exert yourself.

功懋懋賞 to great merit he gave great rewards.

予懋乃德 I see how great is your virtue.

懋遷 barter; trade; commerce.

Barley. To encroach upon; to take; to get. To low or bellow like an ox. To double; great. Used with 8046.

貽我來牟 conferring upon us wheat and barley. [來 = 小麥.]

牟²
8044

侵牟 to encroach upon; to usurp.

侵牟萬民 to prey on the people.

牟大利 to make large profits.

牟鳴 to low,—as cattle.

牟尼 an ascetic; a hermit. [Sanskrit *muni*.]

不啻牟尼一串珠 just like a Buddhist rosary. [Mou-ni for *Shākyamuni*.]

中牟縣 a District in Honan.

Alike; similar; equal. See 800.

迥不相侔 utterly dissimilar.

造物不侔 things are not all made alike.

Read mu² = 模 8066.

侔狀 to sketch or paint a likeness of.

The pupil of the eye. See 7051, 12,308.

堯舜參眸子 the Emperors Yao and Shun had double pupils.

存乎人者,莫良于眸子

子 of all the parts of a man's body, there is none more excellent (as a guide to character) than the pupil of the eye.

眸子不能僞 the eye cannot deceive,—it is a true index to the man.

凝眸 to fix the eye; a stony gaze.

明眸 a bright eye.

竊眸 to peep; a sly look.

A large kind of crab, called 蟪蛄.

蟪²
8047

R. 尤

See 牟

Even Lower.

麥²
8048

R. 尤

W. möe

N. möü

See 某

A. mēu, mū

Even Lower.

Barley. See 8044.

厶

8049

畝³

8050

R. 有

C. mau

H. mau

F. mau, mu

W. mōe

N. mōū, m

P. mu, mou

M. mou, mu

Y. m, mu

Sz. mu

K. mu

J. bō, mo

A. mēu

Rising Lower.

See 10,307.

A land measure of varying extent in various parts of the empire, but fixed by Treaty at 733½ square yards, or 1 acre = 6.6 *mou*. See 頃 2195. Also read *mu*³.

一畝地 one *mou*,—a Chinese acre.

三畝四分三釐四毫 3.434 acres.

四角爲一畝 four *chūch* make a *mou*.

一百畝爲一頃 one hundred *mou* make a *ch'ing*.

畝數 acres.

稅畝 taxable land.

畝丘 a hill cultivated in terraces.

不服田畝 not to cultivate one's fields.

割畝爲活 to live by the sale of one's landed property.

半畝方塘 a square tank of about half an acre in extent.

畝

8051

茂

8052

貿

8053

鄧⁴

8054

R. 肴

See 貿

Sinking

Lower.

𧈧²

8055

R. 尤

See 矛

A. mīu

Even Lower.

A kind of spider, called 蛛𧈧, which weaves its web on plants and trees.

歿⁴²

8056

R. 月

See 沒

Entering Lower.

沒

8057

莫

8058

募⁴

8059

R. 遇

F. mwo², smwo

See 暮

Sinking

Lower.

To die; to perish. Old form of 8016. Also read *mo*⁴².

歿於陣 died in battle.

歿世不忘 I shall never forget.

歿存均感 the dead and the living will both be grateful.

See 8016.

See 7977.

To summon; to raise; to levy; to engage for service.

募化 to summon to conversion, —to collect subscriptions, as priests do.

募化重 *ch'ung*² 修 to collect subscriptions for the restoration, —of a temple.

募緣 to summon the destined, —to call to good works (by subscriptions) those who in a former existence wrought for themselves a good destiny.

募捐 to appeal for subscriptions.

募設 to solicit subscriptions for the erection of.....

募補 to enroll so as to make up the full number.

募兵 (or 勇) to raise troops.

招募壯丁 to raise a militia or volunteer force,—as is often done in country districts for protection against banditti.

招募洋匠 to engage foreign workmen.

應募 to answer the summons to arms; to enlist.

墓⁴

8060

R. 遇

F. mwo³

See 暮

Sinking

Lower.

A grave; a tomb. See 3536.

墓碑 a tombstone.

墓域 or 墓厲 the limits of a grave.

墓所 a burial-place.

墓⁴

8060

掃墓 or 省墓 to sweep the tombs,—of one's ancestors, as is done at the annual spring festival.

墓誌 the inscription at a grave.

埋墓誌 (or 甄) 銘 to bury beneath a grave the stone tablet recording title to ground.

束草爲人, 焚於墓前, 吾得其助 twist some straw into men, and burn them at my grave. I shall then get their help,—in the next world.

古者墓而不墳 the ancients buried but had no funeral mounds.

幕⁴²

8061

R. 藥

C. mok

H. mok

F. mouk

W. mō², mō⁵N. mōu²P. mu², mo³

M. mu, mo

Y. mou, mak

Sz. mu, mo

K. mak

J. baku, moku

A. mak

Entering

Lower

Irregular.

A curtain; a screen; a tent.

幕幃 a curtain.

啓幕 to raise the veil,—to open a person's eyes.

六幕 the four points of the compass, above, and below.

幕府 military head-quarters; a yamên.

平沙列萬幕 on the level shore a myriad tents are pitched.

入幕之賓 the guest who is behind the curtain,—a satirical phrase used by 謝安 Hsieh An of the 4th century A.D., when a gust of wind showed that his host, 王敦 Wang Tun, had concealed 郗超 Ch'ih Ch'ao behind a curtain to overhear the conversation. Hence the terms below. Another version is that the incident occurred at a visit paid by Hsieh An and Wang T'an-chih to Huan Wên.

幕賓 or 幕客 or 幕友 or 遊幕 a private secretary; the

師爺 of an official; see 9909.

作幕 to act as private secretary or clerk.

Read *man*⁴. The reverse of a coin (see 7638), as opp. to 文 12,633. See 5665.

懞⁴
8062

R. 遇 藥
See 模 莫
Sinking and
Entering
Lower.

慕⁴
8063

R. 遇
See 暮
Sinking
Lower.

摹²
8064

R. 虞
See 模
Even Lower.

暮⁴
8065

R. 遇
C. mou
H. mu
F. mwo
W. m
N. mou
P.)
M.) mu, mou
Y.)
Sz.)

To exert oneself. Also
read *mo*^{4*}.

讀書懞懞 to study diligently.

To love; to long for.

愛慕 to love.

他心中慕你多時的
he has been in love with you
for a long time.

心乎慕之 longing for him
in heart.

慕父母 to love one's parents.

仰慕 to hold in affectionate
esteem; to admire.

慕勢 to be greedy of power.

慕名利 to long for fame and
fortune.

To follow a pattern; to
copy; of paintings, to trace;
see 7165. Used with 8066.
Also read *mo*³. [Dist. from
模 7985.]

摹古 to follow the old style.

摹仿 to copy a pattern.

摹謂以薄紙覆上 *mu*
means to cover with thin paper
and trace.

描摹 to copy, as a drawing, by
tracing.

摹寫 to write over a copy; to
trace.

摹本 a copy-slip; a copy of
a painting, as above.

摹造樓臺 to build a pavilion
from one's own designs.

Evening; sunset.

朝往暮返 going at night
and coming back in the morning.

昏暮 dusk; gloaming.

日暮 sunset.

旦暮 morning and evening.

暮歲 or 暮年 in the evening
of life.

暮⁴
8065

K. mo
J. mo, bo
A. mou
Sinking
Lower.

模²
8066

R. 虞
C. mou
H. mu
F. mwo
W. m
N. mou
P. mu, mo
M. mo, mung
Y. mu
Sz. mu
K. mo
J. bo, mo
A. mou
Even Lower.

雖是年紀將暮 although
getting into the evening of life.

年減暮 getting old. See 8301.

暮春 the end of spring.

時值暮秋天氣 the
season was the end of autumn.

何暮 why so late?

暮景 evening scenery; a sunset
sky.

暮雲春樹 evening clouds
and spring trees, — used in a
stanza by 杜甫 Tu Fu to an
absent friend; hence, longing
for a dear one's return.

A tree which grew at
the grave of 周公 Chou
Kung. A pattern; a model;
a fashion.

模子 or 模楷 or 模範 a
model; a mould.

規模 rules and regulations;
custom; usage.

形模 or 模樣 fashion; style.

他模樣生得如何 what
is she like in appearance?

大模大樣 ostentatious;
braggadocio.

打指模 to sign by dipping a
finger in ink and pressing it on
the paper, the markings or lines
on the skin forming a natural
seal which it would be impos-
sible to forge.

模結 a deed or bond on which
a man has placed the print of
his inked hand or foot.

模碑 rubbings of inscriptions.

模糊 blurred; indistinct.

卷尾模滅數字 several
words at the end of the document
were illegible (or obliterated).

模稜其說 he talks ambigu-
ously. See 6863.

酸模 sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*, L.),
the modern equivalent of 莫
7977.

A mother; a dam; female,
as opposed to 公 6568 (see
8346). See 金 2032, 父
3736, 娘 8241, 堂 10,760,

母³
8067

F. mu, moa
W. m
N. möü, mo, m
P. mu
M. mu, mung
Y. mu, m
Sz. mu
K. mu
J. bö, mo
A. mēu
Rising Lower.

慈 12,406. [To be distin-
guished from 毋 12,765.]
See 5505.

母親 a mother.

家母 my mother.

伯母 your mother. See also 9340.

祖母 a paternal grandmother.

奶母 or 乳母 a foster-mother;
a wet-nurse.

繼母 or 後母 or 因母 a
step-mother.

外母 or 岳母 a mother-in-law.

主母 the principal wife.

君母 or 嫡母 (see 10,920) the
one legal wife in her relation
to the children of the family.
[The first is also an Empress
Dowager.]

親母 or 本生母 one's actual
mother.

所後母 one's adopted mother.

出母 a divorced mother.

嫁母 term used by her first
husband's children to a widow
who remarries.

庶母 a concubine who has
children; the children call her
生母.

母后 or 國母 the Empress.

公母 see 6568.

母錢鋪 a female bank,—one
which (like a woman) not having
a registered name cannot show
a sign-board; a sly bank. See
1736.

母子之情 love or affection
between mother and son.

子母 inferior and superior; small
and great; the produced and the
producer.

子母錢 interest and principal.

山母 the principal as opposed
to 子息 interest.

字母 the letters in a word.

母在一子寒, 母去三
子單 if the mother is here,
one son will be cold, if she is
gone, three sons will be mother-
less,—said by 閔子 Min Tzu
(see 7414).

母³
8067

R. 有
C. mou
H. mu, mu

母³

8067

西王母 western royal mother, —a fabulous personage dwelling on the K'un-lun mountains. Probably the Greek Hera, *hsi wang* being an imitation of Siwah in Tripolis (Africa) where Zeus Ammon and Hera were worshipped.

十母 the Ten Stems. See *Tables Vc.*

酒母 ferment.

水母 a jelly-fish.

母丁香 mother-cloves.

母猪油 *Siegesbeckia orientalis*, L.

母猪癩 *Xanthium strumarium*, L.

姆³

8068

R. 虞宥
C. *smou*
H. *smu, meü*
F. *mau*
W. *sm*
N. *möü*, *m*
P. *smu*
M. *smu*
K. *mu, mo*
J. *hō, mo*
A. *mu*, *smu*
Rising and Sinking
Lower
Irregular.

A matron; a dame. A female teacher for children.

姆師 or 姆女 a school dame; a matron.

使姆 or 姆姆 a midwife.

大姆 a title given by a younger brother's wife to an elder brother's wife.

斗姆 a goddess who lives in the Dipper. See 11,427.

拇³

8069

R. 有
C. *mou, mau*
H. *mu*
F. *moa, v. smoa*
N. *v. mēh*
P. *mu*
M. *mu, m*
Y. *m, v. ma*
Sz. *mu*
K. *mu*
J. *bō, mo*
A. *mēu*
Rising Lower.

The thumb; the great toe.

大拇指頭 or 大拇哥 the thumb.

伸得大拇指頭 to put up an erect thumb,—as the Chinese do in defiance; hence, "to have a will of one's own."

大拇脚指頭 the big toe.

駢拇 joined toes.

拇戰 to play at "guess-fingers."

牧^{4*}

8073

R. 屋
See 陸
Entering Lower.

To tend cattle; to have charge of. The official designation of a 知州 Department Magistrate.

牧牛 to tend cattle; a cowherd.

牧童 or 牧傭 a shepherd; a cowherd.

作牧 to be a shepherd.

牧人掌牧六畜 the herds-men look after the various domestic animals.

驅羣羊使東西者牧

人也 to drive a flock of sheep east or west, as required, is the affair of the shepherd,—he is responsible, not the sheep.

遊牧 wandering pastoral tribes.

牧伯 an overseer; a governor.

天牧 shepherds appointed by heaven,—governors of the people.

司上帝牛羊之牧 you are the pastors of God's oxen and sheep,—sc. of the people.

牧民者 shepherds of the people,—the officials; ποιμένες λαών.

乃爲民牧 he is a shepherd of the people.

遂爲良牧 subsequently became a good magistrate.

牧師 a term adopted by missionaries in the sense of "pastor." Also used in the 周禮 Chou Ritual for a petty official.

牧野 scene of the battle in which 武王 Wu Wang defeated

紂辛 Chou Hsin.

卑以自牧 modest; retiring; not presumptuous.

九牧 the Nine Provinces of the Great Yü. Also their governors.

某

8074

𡗗

8075

𡗘

8076

Same as 8069.

Same as 8068. Also read *lao*³.

See 7579.

木^{4*}

8077

R. 屋
C. *muk*
H. *muk, muk*
F. *muk, mōk*
W. *mu, mu*
N. *moh*
P. *mu*
M. *mu, mu*, *mung*
Y. *muk*
Sz. *mu, mung*
K. *mok*
J. *moku*
A. *mouk*
Entering Lower.

Wood; wooden; a tree. Radical 75. See 5551, 10,052.

木頭 wood. See below.

一塊木頭 a block of wood.

木料 wood material; timber.

木板 planks; boarding.

木杆 a spar.

木杆樁 a spar beacon.

木樁 wooden piles.

木浮 a wooden buoy.

木器 woodware.

木匠 or 木工 or 木作 a carpenter.

木炭 wood charcoal.

木片 wood chips.

木絲 wood shavings. See 8700.

木中蠹 the grub in the tree,—which ultimately causes its fall.

木質 made of wood.

木架 a wooden framework; scaffolding.

木牌 a wooden board,—as a notice-board.

木漿 sap.

手中有紋, 象木之有理 lines on the hand are like the grain in wood.

木油 wood oil.

木立 to stand stock still.

木坐 to sit like a log.

木陣 wooden sleepers.

木廠 a wood-yard.

木槓 a wooden bar.

三木 the three wooden instruments of punishment, viz. 枷, 杻, and 桤, cangue, handcuffs, and fetters; head, hands, and feet.

三木之下, 何求不得 with the three wooden instruments of punishment, what (evidence) can one fail to obtain?

入木 to put into wood,—to encoffin.

將就木矣 I am drawing near the wood,—of the coffin, sc. getting old.

木⁴²⁷
8077

伐木 to fell trees.
樹木 trees.
木部 trees, as a botanical class.
草木 plants and trees.
木食澗飲 to eat (the berries of) trees and drink of the brook.
隱木 to conceal oneself.
木了 or 麻木 numb; without feeling.
木星 or 危木 the planet Jupiter.
撞木鐘 to strike the wooden bell,—and get no result. Used of bribery which fails to achieve the end in view.
木偶 a wooden image; an idol.
木偶人 or 木頭段 or 四方木 or 囫圇木頭 a stupid fellow; a blockhead.
木強 blunt and strong.
木狗子 wooden handcuffs.
木猫 a wooden cat,—a rat-trap.
五木 dice.
五木訣 recipe for a famous Taoist hair-dye.
木虱 a woodlouse.
木雕 carved out of wood.
木雕泥塑的 of carved wood and moulded clay,—as idols.
泥雕木塑的 of carved clay and moulded wood,—used in derision of a man who is “neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red herring.”
投我以木李 there was presented to me a “wooden plum,”—a phrase from the *Odes* which has not been identified or explained.
木瓜 the quince (*Pyrus cathayensis*, Hemsl.); see 5002. Also, the papaya (*Carica papaya*, L.).
木瓜刺 *Crataegus pyracantha*, Pers.
木耳 an edible fungus (*Hirneola polytricha*, Fr.).
木香 putchuck,—the root of a species of thistle found in Cashmere. Used by the Chinese as a medicine.
木香花 *Rosa Banksia*, R. Br.

木⁴²⁷
8077

青木香 *Aristolochia debilis*, S. & Z., and *A. heterophylla*, Hemsl.
廣木香 *Inula racemosa*, Hk. f.
木筆 *Magnolia conspicua*, Salisb.
木子樹 the tallow tree (*Sapium sebiferum*, Roxb.).
木通 *Clematis grata*, Wall. Also, *Akebia quinata*, Decn.
山木通 *Clematis Armandi*, Fr.
小木通 *Clematis* near *C. puberula*.
雲木通 *Clematis* sp.
木桓 *Sapindus Mukorossi*, Gaert.
木鼈子 fruit of *Momordica cochinchinensis*, Sprengel.
番木鼈子 *nux vomica* seeds.
木賊 *Equisetum hiemale*, L.
木王 a name for the 梓 12,356.

沐⁴²⁷
8078

R. 屋
M. mu, mung
See 睦
A. mouk
Entering
Lower.

To wash; to bathe. To be steeped in. A branch of the river 漢 Han. See 1478, 4011, 4651.

沐浴 or 洗沐 to wash; to bathe.
沐手謹序 with washed hands, I respectfully indite this.
沐恩 steeped in your bounty.
沐其餘芳 bathed in the fragrance she had left behind her.
一沐三握髮 at every bath he thrice grasped his hair,—and ran out, so busy was Chou Kung.

霖⁴²⁷
8079

R. 屋
See 睦
A. mouk
Entering
Lower.

Fine rain.
霖霖 a fine drizzling rain.
望霖滋生 to look for rain to make the crops grow.

目⁴²⁷
8080

R. 屋
C. muk
H. muk, muk,
F. muk, mök,
meik
W. mu
N. moh

The eye; to regard. Chief; most important; an index; to name. Radical 109. See 眼 13, 129, 明 7946.

目仁 or 目瞳 the pupil of the eye.

目⁴²⁷
8080

P. mu²
M. mu, mung
Y. muk
Sz. mu
K. mok
J. boku, moku
A. muk
Entering
Lower.

目眶 the eye-socket. See 6405.
目力 strength of the eye,—power of sight.
目前 or 目下 before the eye,—now; at present.
在目前 to be before the eyes; to be held of no account. See 13,812.
若不是你歸來,我性命只在目下 had you not come, my life would not have been worth a moment's purchase.
屬目 or 一坐屬目 before the eyes,—of all.
目今 now; at the present time.
能以目聽 could hear with his eyes.
治目當如治民 you should doctor your eyes as you govern the people,—gently; see 1989.
目光無神 with lack-lustre eye.
注目 to fix the eye on; see 2542.
反目 to turn the eye,—to regard in an unfriendly manner; to quarrel.
目中無人 eyes without pupils; also, having no respect for any one.
往往送情以目 was always making eyes at her.
髮指目眦 hair stiff and eyes staring,—aghast.
目瞪口呆 or 目睜 staring; with eyes fixed.
目眩 dizzy.
目動言肆 shifty eyes and random talk,—of a criminal.
耳目 see 3336.
耳目長 ears and eyes long,—wide-awake, as one who lets nothing escape him.
瞰 sa² 目 to look about; to take a look.
怒目 with angry eyes.
目想 the expression of the eye.
目昏不明 eyes dim; dizziness.
目視 or 目觀 to look at.
目觀眼見的 seen with one's own eyes.

目⁴²

8080

目有視視四娘 every eye was on Ssü-niang.

少得某人之目 when young, he attracted the notice of So-and-so.

有人目擊 there were eye-witnesses.

自此不復目其僧矣 after this, he would never look at the priest again.

比目魚 soles,—supposed to swim in pairs, each providing one eye. See 1625.

橫目之民 the horizontal-eyed people,—savages.

真若寓目於其處也 as though seeing the places with one's own eyes.

目無法紀 having no respect for the law.

目隨人轉 the eyes following the spectator round,—as in a portrait.

目食 to eat with the eyes,—to spend money and care on the elegant service of food instead of upon the food itself.

目禁之 restrained him by a look.

目之以神 regarded her as a goddess.

敵國以盜竊目之 rival nations call them bandits.

統目之爲外國人 called them all foreigners alike.

目爲 called, or nicknamed him.....

目伊爲小人 called him a mean fellow.

夷目 the eye (i.e. the head) of the barbarians,—a name formerly given to the British Superintendent of Trade at Canton.

陰囑吏目 secretly ordered the head constable.

目的 end; aim.

以屏除積習爲目的 the object being to put an end to old-established practices.

請問其目 kindly tell me the headings or chief points.

前目而後凡 the important point first, the details afterwards.

數目 numbers; numerical categories.

條目 a list of articles.

目⁴²

8080

價目甚廉 the price is very reasonable.

題目 a theme; subject for an essay.

科目 the lists of successful candidates at the public examinations.

科目出身 entered upon his career as a graduate at the public examinations.

目錄 or 門目 an index. [The latter seems to be used when the indications are rather general than particular; e.g. an index of subjects under which books are arranged.] See 12,010.

目連 or 大目犍連 Maugalyâna or Moginlin,—Buddha's famous "Disciple of the left," who descended into hell and released the soul of his mother. See 13,543.

目宿 lucern (*Medicago sativa*, L.).Lucern (*Medicago sativa*, L.). [Dist. from 苜 11,143.]苜蓿 clover; lucern. The term is said to be a transcription of the *Μεδική βοτάνη* of Strabo.

苜蓿烽 name of one of the Five Beacons of the frontier, Shansi.

Solemn; profound; reverent.

於^{wu}穆清廟 ah! solemn is the ancestral temple in its pure stillness.

穆穆文王 profoundly solemn was Wên Wang.

穆君之色 basking in the light of your countenance.

穆如清風 may it soothe like a clear breeze!—of a song.

昭穆 left and right,—used of graves, images in temples, etc.

穆王 the fifth sovereign of the Chou dynasty, B.C. 1001-947, and hero of many adventurous campaigns beyond the borders of the empire.

穆罕默德 Mahomet.

穆迦 Mecca.

穆士林 or 穆士林媽

勒 Muslim.

穆⁴²

8082

繆⁴²

8083

縻⁴²

8084

屋⁴²

See 睦

A. mouk

Entering

Lower.

鶩⁴²

8085

R. 屋遇

C. mou²

F. muk

W. } ^{wu}N. } ^{wu}

See 葵睦

A. mouk

Sinking and

Entering

Lower.

睦⁴²

8086

R. 屋

C. } muk

H. } muk

F. } muk

W. m, mu

N. moh

P. mu²

M. mu

Y. muk

Sz. mu

K. mok

J. moku, boku

A. muk

Entering

Lower.

𩇛⁴²

8087

R. 屋

See 木

Entering

Lower.

穆民 Mahometans.

穆護 or 穆護祓 (or 祓) wise men of the religion of Zoroaster; Magi.

See 7965.

Bands at the front of a chariot to strengthen and ornament it.

Ducks, wild and tame. Also read *wu*⁴. See 8394a.

趨之如鶩 rush to it as ducks to water.

刻鵠不成, 尙能類鶩 if you fail to carve a heron, at least you can make a duck of it.

庶人執鶩 the common people take a duck,—as their symbol, because it does not stray far from home.

野鶩如家鷄 a wild duck (*sc.* a lover) taking the place of the domestic fowl (*sc.* the spouse).

能鶩沒 he can dive like a duck.

Friendly; kind; harmonious.

和睦 on friendly terms.

睦誼 friendly feeling.

睦隣 friendly neighbours; neighbourly feelings.

親睦 kindly; neighbourly.

以敦睦意在 order to consolidate friendly relations.

上和不如下睦 better be kind to those below you than on good terms with those above.

The rushing of wind.

殤⁴²
8088

R. 月
See 沒
Entering
Lower.

牡³
8089

R. 有
C. máu
H. méu
F. méu, mu
W. möe

To die young.
楚王其不殤乎 did not
the Prince of Ch'u die young?

The male of animals and
of some birds, as opposed
to 牝 9274. Also read
mou³. See 6970.

並驅從兩牡兮 we pur-
sued two male (boars).

牡³

8089
N. möü
P. mou, mu
M. mou
Y. m
Sz. mu
K. mu
J. bö, mo
A. mên
Rising Lower.

從以騂牡 we follow (in the
sacrifice) with a red bull.

四牡 four stallions.

雉鳴求其牡 the hen pheas-
ant is calling her mate.

牡丹頭 name of a sort of
junk.

牡丹花 the tree-peony (*Paeo-
nia moutan*, Sims). See 9770.

牡丹乃花中之王 the
peony is the king of flowers.

牡丹茶 a large variety of the
camellia.

牡³

8089

臭牡丹 *Clerodendron foetidum*,
Bge.

臭牡丹樹 *Clerodendron tri-
chotomum*, Thbg.

秋牡丹 *Anemone japonica*, S.
& Z.

牡蒿 *Artemisia japonica*, Thbg.

門牡 the bolt of a door.

牡齒 projecting nails.

牡瓦 a tile with its convex side
upwards.

NA

那³
8090

R. 哿箇
歌

C. na, no
H. ²la, la², lo
F. ²na, noa
W. ²na, ²nu
N. na, nou
P. ²na, na²,
M. ²no
Sz. ²na, nou
Y. na, nou
K. ²na
J. ²na
A. ²na

Even Rising
and Sinking
Lower.

An interrogative particle;
where? who? which? what?
when? how? Whichever;
every.

那兒的話 what stuff are you
talking? nonsense!

那兒可以 how can.....?

那兒不 a strong affirmative.

那兒管 what does he care?
what's that to do with?

那兒和 *hei³* 那兒 which
are the places (you mention)?
Read *na³ 'rh hei³ na³ 'rh* =
what do you mean by saying
he is there (for he is not)?

那來的 whence come you?

桂花那不落 when do
cassia-petals not fall? See 6435.

那裏去 or 那兒去 where
are you going?

那裏知道 how do you know?

你莫管我那裏不那
裏 never you mind where I
come from or where I don't
come from.

那有差錯之理 how is it
possible for me to have made a
mistake?

那一個 which?

那堪如是 how can I bear
this?

那³

8090

人那得知 how can any one
know?

那怕 no matter if.....; never
mind how....

那怕鬼多, 要他滅絕
no matter how many the devils
are, they must all be exter-
minated.

那天都拾掇 I clean them
every single day.

Read *na⁴*. A demons-
trative particle; that, as
opposed to 這 564; there.

那個 that.

那些個 those.

那處 or 那兒 or 那邊 or
那裏 there.

那塊 that piece; there.

那麼樣 that fashion; thus.

那樣不妥 that way will
not do.

到那其間 at that point.

那督 a Malay Datoh or chief.

Read *nai⁴*. Used for 奈
8121.

無那金閨萬里愁 small
wonder if I am overwhelmed by
thoughts of my distant home.

那²

8090

Read *no²*. Name of an
ancient country of the 西
夷 Western Barbarians.
Much; many. To be tran-
quil. How then? Used
with 8091.

受福不那 will they not
receive much happiness?

燒婉無那 very fascinating,
—as a woman.

有那其居 dwelling in tran-
quillity.

棄甲則那 if the armour be
thrown off, how then? 那 =
何害.

公是韓伯休那 are you
not Han Po-hsiu?

四季光陰漸漸那 the
four seasons gradually change.

A final particle, some-
times interrogative. See
8090.

沒哪 there are none; there is
none left.

何其難哪 why this diffi-
culty?

是在這兒哪, 還是在
那兒呢 is he here or is he
there?

哪¹

8091

R. 歌

See 挪

Even Lower.

哪¹

8091

Read *no*².

哪吒 name of a supernatural being variously described as god and demon, and identified by the Buddhists with the son of Vajrapāni, the God of Thunder. See 10,525.

拏

8092

Same as 8093.

拿²

8093

To take with the hand; to grasp; to seize; to arrest.

R. 麻魚

C. *ɕna*H. *ɕla*F. *ɕna, niah*W. *naɕ, ɕna*N. *noɕ, ɕno*P. *ɕna*M. *laɕ*Y. *ɕna*Sz. *na, la*K. *na, nyɛ*J. *ta, na, nio, djo*A. *ɕnou, ɕna*

Irregular

Lower.

櫃子鎖了我拿不着 (*chao*²) the cupboard is locked, I can't get at it.

這塊冰我拿不住 I can't keep this piece of ice in my hand,—it is too slippery or too cold.

他的脾氣我拿不住 I can't understand his temper.

這麼重的勛兩我拿不起 I can't lift this weight.

拿不起來,又放不下 can neither take up nor put down,—irresolute.

那個口袋他拿不動 he can't lift that sack.

你存給他的錢我去拿不動 he won't let me have any of your money.

中國筆我拿不慣 I am not used to a Chinese pen.

犯人還拿不到 the criminal is not caught yet.

一點鐘的工夫拿不完 I can't take them all in an hour.

一次拿不盡 I can't take them all at once.

賄賂是拿不得 bribes are not to be accepted.

這個眼兒小拿不過 the hole is too small to get it through.

一個人拿不了 one man can't take it all.

時候快晚了拿不及 there isn't time to get it now.

把這東西拿開 take away these things.

拿²

8093

那個七巧他拿不開 he can't take that puzzle to pieces.

東西太零碎咯,拿不快 I shall be a long time taking all these different things.

他來不來拿不准 I can't say whether he will come or not.

拿緊 (or 定) 主意 to make up one's mind; to come to a decision.

他的主意拿不定 he can't make up his mind.

賭錢的輸贏拿不穩 one is never sure to win or lose in gambling.

鮮魚拿不遠 you can't take fresh fish far.

代理的印戳兒是拿不長 (*ch'ang*²) *tai li* means that the appointment is temporary.

他拿去了 he has gone to fetch it.

他拿了去了 he has taken it away.

他拿着去了 he has taken it with him.

扣留的貨物他拿不去 he can't take away seized goods.

牕戶小拿不進 the window is too small to bring it in by.

拿來 to bring,—chiefly used of things.

差皂隸拿來 to send runners to fetch him.

他的簿子我拿不來 I can't get his account-books,—i.e. he won't let me have them.

有人拿東西來 a man is coming for the things.

有人拿東西來了 a man has come to fetch the things.

有人拿了東西來了 a man has come to fetch the things, and has gone away with them.

拿過來 to bring over or here.

拿出來 to take out.

這些現銀子我拿不出 I haven't got so much in ready money.

拿²

8093

瓶裏的塞子我拿不出 I can't get the cork out of the bottle,—of one pushed in by accident.

這個稟帖我拿不上 I can't present this petition,—it is informal.

拿下 to take down; to arrest and take off.

那個鏡子我拿不下 I can't get that looking-glass down,—as when nailed to a wall.

拿話激發他 say something to stir him up.

把秤拿準 hold the steel-yard accurately.

你拿我作 let me do it.

十拿九準 nine right out of ten.

捉拿 to seize; to arrest.

拿大 to give oneself airs.

拿大價 to want a high price.

拿人的錯 to pick out people's shortcomings.

無揸拿 nothing to catch hold of,—applied to the shaven head of a Buddhist priest, etc.

拿事人 a manager.

一把死拿 the obstinate view of one who has made up his mind and will not listen to argument.

拿茶當酒 to look on tea as wine.

拿着小人當君子 mistaking a mean man for a gentleman.

拿東拿西 taking up first this and then that.

私拿 to seize without authority.

拿私 to seize smugglers.

拿獲 to arrest; to seize, as things.

當場拿獲 to capture red-handed, or *flagrante delicto*; see 460.

聞風報信而拿獲者 those who give information leading to their arrest,....

拿人票 a warrant of arrest.

拿送 to take to (or before) a court.

拿押 to place under arrest.

拿²
8093

拿賊 to seize a thief.
拿究 to arrest and punish.
拿解 to bring to.
拿放 dexterity.
拿手 to grasp the hand, as of a friend; to use the hand; a handle; dexterity; capacity.
奴手爲拿 (*see* 8092) *slave* and *hand* make *grasp*,—or, as a double meaning, a slave's hand is for grasping.
拿門 to keep the gate.

呶
8094

See 8158.

拏
8095

Same as 8093.

瘡⁴
8096

R. 禍
C. v. *na*
See 拿
Sinking
Lower.

Disease; sickness.
scab (Canton).

袈
8097

Same as 5673.

內
8098

See 8177.

納⁴
8099

R. 黠
See 納
Entering
Lower.

To take a wife. Plump.
媼 媼 fat; plump, as a baby.
Read *nan*². To take.
To enter.

納⁴
8100

R. 月
P. *na*²
M. *la*
See 訥
A. *nout*, *nap*
Entering
Lower.

To dip in; to immerse.
搵 搵 to put in to soak.

衲⁴
8101

R. 合
See 納
Entering
Lower.

To line; to pad; to quilt.
A robe; a cassock.

夾衲 a lined garment.
棉衲 a quilted or wadded garment.
皮衲 a fur lining.
衲子 a Buddhist cassock; Buddhist priests. Also used by priests when speaking of themselves.
多交衲子 he had many clerical friends.
貧衲 my poor cassock,—I.
老衲 I, the old priest.
着木衲 to put on the wooden coat,—*sc.* the coffin.
衲襖 a coat with large sleeves, like a priest's.

豹⁴
8102

R. 黠
P. *na*²
M. *la*
See 訥
K. *nwal*
A. *dout*, *nout*
Entering
Lower.

A kind of striped seal, also known as the 海狗 sea dog.

轡⁴
8103

R. 合
See 納
Entering
Lower.

The inner reins of a team of four horses.

鈹⁴
8104

R. 合
C. *nap*², *nat*₀
F. *nouk*₅, *nak*₅
J. *dō*, *nō*
A. *nüe*², *nap*₅
Entering
Irregular.

To sharpen wood. To hammer iron to a point.

鮑⁴
8105

R. 合
See 納
Entering
Lower.

A name for the 鮑 5435.

納⁴
8106

R. 合
C. *nap*
H. *lap*
F. *nak*
W. *nō*
N. *nah*
P. *na*²
M. *la*
Y. *naah*
Sz. *na*
K. *nap*
J. *tō*, *nō*
A. *nap*
Entering
Lower.

To enter (*see* 5642); to be appointed; to insert; to give to; to pay. To receive.

赶他納到了院裏 when he had got inside the courtyard.
及凱旋而納之 when he returned in triumph he became Emperor.

强納在袖中 forced it into his sleeve.

足疾未痊, 不能納履 my foot is not yet well, I can't put on a shoe.

納他頭一位坐下了 gave him the seat of honour.

納女 to present a daughter to the Emperor.

納欸 to make offerings; to pay tribute.

納貢 to pay tribute.

納稅 or 納餉 to pay duties.

納職 to buy official rank.

納福 to enjoy oneself; may you be happy!

進祉納福 may you have health and happiness!

納涼 to take an airing.

納罕 to be astonished at.

納妃 to marry,—of the Heir-Apparent.

納妾 or 納寵 to take a concubine.

納幣 to send silk as a betrothal present,—the fourth ceremony of marriage. *See* 11,504.

納聘財 to pay the engagement-money,—an essential preliminary to marriage.

納錦的 embroidered.

其言不納 I cannot assent to his words.

納悶 sorrowful; melancholy; perplexed; in doubt. *See* 7754.

夙夜出納朕命 early and late give forth my orders and report to me.

寅餞納日 to respectfully convoy the setting sun.

納回 to pay in return.

納頭 to offer one's head.

納⁴⁰
8106

納命 to pay with one's life.

納地 to give up one's land in recognition of another's overlordship.

納陛 to admit to an audience,—of the Emperor; one of the Nine Marks (see 4157).

納諫 to receive a reprimand.

受納 to receive.

容納 to contain; liberal-minded.

望祈笑納 which please accept with a smile,—at its insignificance.

某某詣謁皆不納 when certain persons went to visit him, he would not receive any of them.

那³
8112

乃³
8113

R. 賄

C. nái

H. lai

F. nai

W. na

N. ne

P. nai

M. lai

Y. nae

Sz. nai

K. nae

J. nai, dai

A. nai

Rising Lower.

NAI.

See 8090.

A particle, conjunctive and disjunctive; thereupon; accordingly; in that case; now; so; however; but; if; namely; to wit. Sometimes = lo! it is, or was (see 962). Used as a possessive pronoun; your; their. That; those.

所謂知者不乃爲 what is called wisdom amounts to nothing more than.....

民乃作惡 the people then begin to hate them.

說此屋乃是某人宅院 said the room in question was occupied by So-and-so.

詳至案下,乃是兩家爭買 when he examined into the case, he found it was one of two families quarrelling over the purchase of.....

乃是 which is? [乃=那一 na³ i.]

是乃有 and so it is that there are; verily and indeed.

是乃仁術也 your conduct was an artifice of benevolence.

時乃功 this is your merit.

[時=是.]

乃可 it will then do.

碑上有三個篆字乃 on the tablet were three words in the seal character, to wit:—

死而乃葬 he is dead and buried too.

此乃周之父 this is Chou's father.

無乃太匆忙 surely that is too precipitate.

無乃傷清白 that rather damages my reputation for honesty.

無乃不去 he probably will not go.

乃³
8113

無乃不可乎 it is probably impossible.

無乃爲佞乎 is it not that you are a flatterer?

乃者何難也 but what difficulty is there?

何乃令我死 why then cause me to die?

始未嘗信,今乃知之 at first I did not believe it, but now I know it.

欲與親舊訣乃來 I wish to say a few parting words to my relatives, and then I will come.

乃武乃文 he was both brave and accomplished.

汝克黜乃心 if you can put away your (selfish) thoughts.

惟乃之休 this (the above) is your Excellence.

惟.....乃有之 is to be found only among.....

由乃在位 began with those in high places.

何乃府形同木偶 why, the Prefect is just like a wooden statue!

乃夫 that man.

乃祖母 his grandmother.

溫厚乃爾 as warm and thick as this.

乃如之人 here is this man (who, etc.).

若乃 as regards; as for.

乃若所憂則有之 as to sorrows, he has them.

乃指漢文而言 that is to say, the Chinese text; referring to the Chinese text.

Read ai³. See 6385.

奶³
8114

R. 蟹

C. nái, v. nín,

nai

H. lai, v. len?

F. nae, v. neng

W. na

N. ne, na, na

P. nai

M. lai

Y. nae

Sz. nai

The breasts of a woman; milk; to suckle. A title of respect for women. See 名 7940.

奶子 the breasts; a wet-nurse.

奶頭 a teat; a nipple.

奶母 or 奶娘 or 奶媽 or

奶婆 a wet-nurse; a foster-mother.

蒔⁴²
8107

Name of a fragrant plant.

R. 合

See 納

Entering

Lower.

箇⁴³
8108

A rope; a hawser.

R. 泰洽

See 奶納

Sinking and

Entering

Lower.

捺⁴²
8109

To press down heavily. To stitch; to mend.

R. 曷

C. nat

F. nak

W. na

N. nah

P. 'na, na?

M. la

Y. naah

Sz. na

K. nal

J. tatsz, nachi

A. nan

Entering

Lower.

𡚦⁴
8110

A mother; a female. An old form of 姐 1435. Also read tso³.

R. Vulgar.

C. } na

H. }

A. ta

Rising Lower.

𡚦⁴
8111

Same as 8102.

奶³

8114

K. *nae*
J. *dai, dei*
A. *nai*
Rising Lower.

奶猪 a sucking-pig.
奶名 a pet name given to a child.
奶着孩子 to suckle a child.
我從小兒奶了他這麼大 I suckled him as a baby, and now he is this big man.
小孩斷 (or 絕) 奶 the child has been weaned.
食奶 to take milk,—as a baby.
奶奶 to suckle; a grandmother; a lady; (Nanking) a wife; a complimentary title for a concubine. Among the Manchus, mother.
奶奶他 to suckle him.
奶奶兒 the goodwife; the “old woman.”
大奶奶 elder brother's wife.
二奶奶 second brother's wife; a jocular name for an assistant magistrate; a concubine.
小奶奶 a concubine.
少奶奶 a son's wife.
老奶奶們 old ladies.
眼光奶奶 the Goddess of Eyesight. See 13,129.
牛奶 cow's-milk.
奶油 butter.
奶皮 cream.
奶豆腐 cheese,—as made by the Mongols.
榕奶 the sap of the banian.
奶捲 thin layers of sponge cake rolled and baked.
奶樹 *Codonopsis lanceolata*, S. & Z.
奶漿包 *Ficus* near *F. erecta*, Thbg.

病³

8115

R. 賄
C. v. *nái*²
See 乃
Rising Lower.

芳

8116

Exhausted; worn out.

See 5639.

鼎⁴

8117

R. 賄隊
See 乃隊
K. *ne*
Rising and Sinking Lower.

妳

8118

迺

8119

迺

8120

奈⁴

8121

R. 泰箇
W. *na*², *ne*
See 耐
Sinking Lower.

An iron tripod for burning incense. Also read *na*³.

調和鼎彙 to keep the country in order,—as by wise government.

Same as 8114.

Same as 8113.

Same as 8113.

The crab-apple (*Pyrus malus*, L.). Used by the Buddhists for the globular berries of the narrow-leaved *Nyctanthes* or musk. A remedy; a resource. To meet with; to bear. A disjunctive particle. See 4761.

非李非奈 neither a plum nor a greengage,—a “damned” neuter; good for nothing.

奈何 what remedy (or what alternative) is there?—implying that there is none. See 3941. Why not? How was it?

如今奈何 what's to be done now?

奈何得 what can be done?

大蟲吃武松奈何得 the great beast (the tiger) was suffering Wu Sung's what-can-be-done?—i.e. was helplessly in Wu Sung's power.

奈何我不得 he can do nothing against me.

奈何以無干之人償其命乎 how can an innocent man be made to give life for life? See 15.

奈何倩人 how can I plagiarise in that case?

奈何猶不實供 why still conceal the truth?

奈⁴

8121

奈何在旅店與之共坐 how was it you were sitting with him in an inn?

奈何天 to feel angry with Providence.

偏要奈何他一場 determined to have it out with him.

不能奈他何矣 can do nothing against him.

紙上符咒能奈我何 with all your paper charms and spells, what can you do against me?

出於奈何 to issue from that for which there is no remedy,—sc. the inevitable.

奈何橋 the No Alternative Bridge,—in Purgatory, which all departed spirits are forced to cross; described as being 長

可數里濶只三揸 several miles long but only three spans broad.

無奈 or 無奈何 or 無奈

之何 or 無可奈何 or

無記奈 or 亡 *wu*² 奈 or

無法奈何 or 沒奈何

there is no resource; there being no alternative. [The first is also “unfortunately,” and the last

is a name given by 張循王 to a lump of silver weighing 10,000 oz.]

勢出無奈 or 出于無

奈 it is a case in which there is no alternative.

鬼還是無奈人何 still, devils can do nothing against men.

無得奈我何 he can do me no harm; it matters not to me.

亡奈生所言聖人道

何也 where then does the Tao of the sages, of which scholars speak, come in?

奈甚麼何 what resource (or alternative) is there?

怎奈他不依我 in spite of everything, he would not agree with me.

奈隔一水 unfortunately there is a river between us.

心欲食, 奈肚飽 I would like to eat, but am full.

奈⁴
8121

非不欲仕, 奈未得其便耳 it is not that I do not desire an official career, but that a suitable opportunity has not presented itself. [So 非無 followed by 奈無.]

奈不過 or 奈不住 unable to bear it. See 8123.

奈
8122

Same as 8121.

耐⁴
8123

To bear; to endure; to last. See 8121, 8327.

R. 隊
C. noi
H. lai
F. nai
W. ne, nai
N. ne
P. nai
M. lai
Y. nae
Sz. nai
K. nae
J. dai, nai
A. nai
Sinking
Lower.

太熱我耐不住 I can't bear great heat.

他那個脾氣誰也耐不住 no one can stand his temper.

不耐啓閉 it won't stand opening and shutting, — of a badly made door.

耐冷 or 耐寒 to stand the cold.

耐守時候 or 耐時 to put up with the misfortunes of the times.

耐心煩兒 to put up with annoyance.

不耐煩 overbearing.

不能耐煩 I cannot stand the annoyance of it.

耐性 a patient disposition.

耐性不住 can't stand it any longer.

耐勞 full of endurance.

耐着 to be patient; patiently.

忍耐 to be forbearing.

須有忍耐性 you must have patience, or forbearance.

誰忍耐得住 who could stand it?

耐慣 to be accustomed to put up with.

耐口 forbearing in language.

難耐虛度青春 it is hard that she should vainly pass her spring-time of life.

耐長 or 耐久 to last long.

這個花耐不久 this flower won't last long.

耐⁴
8123

耐冬 bear the winter,—a name for the camellia.

他是能耐的人 he is a man of ability.

給我傳授一點能耐 teach me some small item of your skill.

耐
8124

Same as 8123. Also read *êrh*; see 3352. Whiskers.

痛
8125

Same as 8115.

嫻
8126

Same as 8114.

禡⁴
8127

Stupid; doltish.

R. 隊
See 耐
Sinking
Lower.

禡禡 ignorant of the world.

肉禡禡的 to appear good but stupid.

NAN.

南²
8128

The south; the region of fire (hence = red) and vegetation. See 498, 6373.

R. 覃
C. nam
H. lam
F. nang
W. nõ
N. neiñ
P. nan
M. lan
Y. } nan
Sz. }
K. nam
J. dan, nan
A. nam
Even Lower.

南方 or 南邊 the southern regions; the south.

坐南朝北 situated towards the south and facing north,—of a house built contrary to the usual Chinese custom.

向南 southwards.

南極 the south pole.

指南車 the south-pointing chariot,—a vehicle surmounted by the figure of a man with outstretched hand which, by a mechanical device in connexion with the wheels, always pointed south. See 574.

定 (or 指) 南針 the south-pointing needle,—the compass; guiding principles; valuable instructions.

指南 pointing to the south,—a compass; (*fig.*) a guide.

南面 facing the south,—the sovereign; the officials.

南²
8128

可使南面 fit to reign, or be an official.

市僧不足南面哉 those who purchase posts are not fit to rule. See 6467.

南面者奈我何哉 what harm can the officials do to me?

南面王之尊不若田

舍翁之樂 the pomp of a prince is not equal to the happiness of a peasant.

南枝先, 北枝後 branches to the south (come out) first, those to the north last.

南學 a school.

南牢 a gaol.

南柯一夢 the dream of a man named 淳于棼 Ch'un-yü Fên, who thought he became son-in-law to the king of 槐安 Huai-an and was made Governor of 南柯 Nan-ko, places which existed only in his imagination.

老南兒 a southerner.

南甜 southerners love sweet food.

地北天南 earth north and heaven south,—far apart.

雙南之價彌高 the price of gold is very high. See last entry.

和南 to clasp the hands in prayer,—as priests do.

月明和南 (the priest) Yüeh-ming presents his respects,—a phrase on a priest's visiting-card.

南^{na} 無 (*mo*²) or 南謨 (or 膜) worship or reverential salutation; to humbly trust in; the "Ave" of Buddhism. Sanskrit: *namah*.

南無 (or 武) 阿彌陀佛 I put my trust in Amida Buddha.

南無佛, 南無法, 南無僧 I put my trust in Buddha, in his Law, and in his Church.

口唱南無 to recite the formula of faith, as above.

南無師 a title given to all priests and magicians who use incantations.

終南 a hill near 長安 Ch'ang-an in Shensi, inhabited under the T'ang dynasty by a number

南²

8128

of retired scholars from whose ranks capable men were drawn for the Mandarinate. Also known as 太乙 and 地肺.

皆以出洋爲終南捷徑

all regard foreign service as the royal road,—to promotion.

南京 Nanking.

南昌府 the capital of Kiangsi.

南直隸 a name for Kiangnan, when the Imperial capital was at Nanking.

南海 the southern sea, or Indian archipelago; the District of Nanhai in Kuangtung.

南海菩薩 Kuan Yin.

南洋大臣 the Superintendent of Southern Trade.

南臺口 the name of the foreign settlement at Foochow.

南路 southern Turkestan.

南糖 southern sugar.

南闈 the examinations held in the Provinces, as distinguished from those of Peking.

南官 an old name for the Board of Rites.

南威 name of a famous beauty.

南衙 or 南司 a minister of State under the T'ang dynasty.

南華經 the *sūtra* of Nan-hua, —a name given to the works of

莊子 Chuang Tzū, taken from that of a hill in Shantung, where he went into retirement.

手把南華篇 in my hand I have the volume of Nan-hua.

南瓜子 pumpkin-seeds.

南宮 the southern palace,—the 禮部 Board of Rites.

南陸 the due south of the celestial plane.

南城外頭 outside the southern city,—i.e. the Chinese city of Peking, considered as lying outside the southern division of the Tartar city.

南山葉 *Celastrus latifolius*, Hemsl.

南天竹 *Nandina domestica*, Thbg.

南燭 *Pieris ovalifolia*, Don.

喃²

8129

R. 覃咸

F. *nan*

See 南

A. *nēm*

Even Lower.

To repeat, as when learning by heart. Chatter; gabble. See 7960.

三日不喃, 口生荆棘

if you don't repeat your tasks for three days, brambles will grow in your mouth,—study should be carried on without break.

呢喃 chattering; twittering.

喃喃 喃喃 喃喃 muttering; grumbling.

喃喃 嚶語 the babbling of one's voice in a dream; muttering.

喃喃菓 the fruit of *Cynometra cauliflora*.

楠³

8130

R. 感

C. *nam*, v. *nam*²F. v. *nanang*

See 南

Rising Lower.

To grasp with the hand.

楠²

8131

R. 覃

See 南

Even Lower.

Machilus nanmu, Hemsl., commonly known to foreigners as "cedar." Also referred to *Lindera megaphylla*, Hemsl., *Machilus Thunbergii*, S. & Z., and *M. Bournei*, Hemsl.

楠木 or 楠梗 a fine yellow kind of wood, grown in Kiangsi and used for furniture.

茄楠 a fragrant wood, brought from Annam and used for beads. See 1558.

楠梓 a fine-grained hard wood.

石楠 a species of rhododendron.

楠³

8132

R. 感

See 南

Rising Lower.

To boil meat. Dried meat.

楠

8133

See 53.

誦²

8134

R. 覃

See 南

Even Lower.

Noise of talking; chatter. Used with 8129.

誦過他聽 repeat for him to hear.

難²

8135

R. 寒翰

C. *nan*H. *lan*F. *nan*W. *na*N. *naa*P. } *nan*M. } *nan*Y. *naa*Sz. *nan*K. *nan*J. *dan*, *nan*A. *nan*

Even and Sinking Lower.

Difficult, as opposed to 易 5497; troublesome; fatiguing. To be hard on; to overtax.

艱難 difficult. See 1639.

難上難 extremely difficult.

難得 difficult to get; rare.

難做 hard to do. See 5184.

看事容易, 做事難 it is easy to look at anything (as a critic), but difficult to do it oneself. See 5002.

難字直音 the correct sounds of the difficult characters,—in a book.

難走 difficult to travel on,—as a bad road.

不致有碍難 so as not to lead to any difficulty in.....

作難 to make difficulties; to raise objections.

有意作難 to make difficulties on purpose.

他如何作難 what objections he raised,.....

學生起而問難 the students formulated a complaint against him.

這有甚麼難呢 where is the difficulty in this?

予難之日 I took exception to this, saying.....

難處 a difficulty.

難事 a difficult matter.

難兄難弟 it is difficult to be an elder or younger brother,—such as they were, said 陳實 Ch'ên Shih to his grandsons who were quarrelling as to the merits of their respective fathers.

爲難 to be in trouble or difficulty. See also *nan*⁴ below.

使中國爲難 to put China in a difficult position.

難²

8135

有一樣叫我爲難 there is one thing which makes it difficult for me.

難爲 to make difficulties for anyone; to vex; to overtax.

難爲你猜 it gave you some trouble to guess it.

難爲情 a conventional phrase used in the sense of "you are too kind," etc.

觀於海者難爲水 he who has seen the sea finds it difficult to think anything of other waters.

故意設法難你 purposely planned this to put you in a difficult position.

難不住他 will not trouble him much.

難其難而不易其易 to regard difficult matters as difficult, and not to make light of easy ones.

因難於得子 because of the difficulty of getting a son.

難乎免於今之世矣 it is difficult to escape in the present age,—unless one is a flatterer.

諸多費難 many difficulties in the way.

難成 hard to accomplish.

難以成功 difficult to bring to a satisfactory issue.

難以測度 hard to understand.

艱澁難解處 passages difficult of interpretation.

事在兩難 in a dilemma. See 2075.

心中難過 to feel hurt or uncomfortable.

難看 painful to witness; repulsive; obscene.

難聽 hard or disagreeable to hear.

難容 inexcusable.

難甘 difficult to assent to.

難保 not easy to guarantee.

難辦 difficult to transact.

難受 (see 10,016) or 難忍 or 難耐 or 難熬 hard to bear.

難²

8135

難行之處 practical difficulties.

難怪 no wonder.

難說 or 難道 it is hard to say. See 762.

難道說 you don't mean to say.

難道他不來 surely he will come.

難道還想我 can he be still thinking of me?

難道作夢不成 can I have been dreaming?

永錫難老 may he be given the old age that is seldom enjoyed!

Read *nan*⁴. Adversity; calamity; suffering.

災難 or 大難 or 苦難 calamities, — flood, pestilence, famine, etc.

天之方難 God is visiting us with calamity.

受難 to suffer adversity; to endure suffering.

難民 people in distress.

與其難 to share another's evil fortune or death.

兄弟急難 brothers in urgent difficulties.

王事多難 the king's business is surrounded with difficulties.

未堪國家多難 unequal to the many difficulties of the State.

大難 *nan*⁴ 難 *nan*² 逃 it is impossible to escape this calamity.

產難 or 月難 the sufferings of childbirth.

死難之節 the merit of dying for one's country.

崔知有心爲難 Ts'ui knew they meant to kill him.

互相反難 each trying to pose the other,—as by some difficult question.

於禽獸又何難焉 why should I go to contend with a brute?

Read *no*¹. To be luxuriant.

其葉有難 their leaves are abundant.

難³

8136

R. 潜

C. *'nan*F. *nan*N. *'nou*K. *nan*J. *dan, nan*A. *nan*

Rising

Irregular.

憊

8137

難⁴

8138

R. 寒

C. v. *nan*²W. v. *'da*J. *dan, nan*A. *nan*

Even

Irregular.

男²

8139

R. 覃

See 南

Even Lower.

To venerate; to stand in awe of.

不難不竦 unterrified, unscared.

See 10,694.

A midge; a gnat.

Man; male, as opposed to 女 8419; a son. The lowest of the five ranks of nobility; see 6568, 11,753, 12,494.

男人 a man; a husband.

男家 my husband.

男女 or 男婦 men and women.

男女界限不分 the proper limitations of men and women are not observed,—among foreign nations.

男兒 a male child.

男子 a boy; a male; a man; a husband.

男子(或兒)漢 a brave fellow.

生男 to bear a son.

生男如狼猶恐其危 if you have a son like a wolf you still fear lest he should be a weakling. See 女 8419.

却是寸男尺女皆無 however he had not the ghost of a son or daughter.

孝男 a filial son.

男風 or 男色 sodomy.

男陰 the *membrum virile*.

男爵 the rank of baron.

男²
8139

男怕輸筆 a man fears a slip of his pen. See 8419.

男盜女娼 may your sons be robbers and your daughters harlots!

男耕女織 men till and women weave.

男以強爲貴 strength is the glory of man. See 8419.

男不與女鬪 men don't fight with women.

俺
8140

See 48.

俺
8141

See 49.

暖
8142

See 8402.

煖
8143

Same as 8402.

赧³
8144

To blush; to redden. [Dist. from 赦 *she*⁴, 9802, 郝 *hao*⁴, 3968, and 赧 *chê*³, 546.]

赧顏 blushing.

驚赧 to redden with fear,—as when detected in anything wrong.

心赧面赤 heart and face turning red alike,—as when overwhelmed with shame.

能無赧然愧哉 can you but blush for shame?

未免自覺慚赧耳 it was difficult not to feel oneself overcome with shame.

拊
8145

Correct form of 8131.

喚
8146

Same as 8402.

壤⁴
8147

R. 養

See 囊

Sinking Lower.

曩³
8148

R. 養

C. *nong*

H. *long, siong*

F. *noung*

W. *noa*

P. *nang*

M. *lang*

Y. *niang*²

Sz. *nang*

K. *nang*

J. *dō, nō*

A. *näng*

Rising Lower.

囊²
8149

R. 陽

C. *nong, v.*

nong

H. *nong*

F. *noung*

W. *noa*

N. *noŋ*

P. *nang*

M. *lang*

Y. *nan*

Sz. *nan*

K. *nang*

J. *dō, nō*

A. *nang*

Even Lower.

NANG.

Dust; dirt. A cave.

Of old; formerly.

曩昔 or 曩日 or 曩時 in days gone by; of old.

不念曩者 forgetful of old times.

猶有曩之態也 as with his old familiar bearing.

彩曩 the crested cock (*Gallicrex cristatus*).

A bag; a sack; a purse; a case. See 8177, 11,404.

囊袋 a bag; a sack; a skin.

酒囊飯袋 a wine-skin and a rice-sack,—one who does nothing but eat; a glutton.

行囊 baggage; a travelling-bag.

空囊 empty purse,—poor.

我囊空如洗 my purse is as empty as though washed,—I am cleaned out.

囊澀 light of purse.

解囊 to unloose one's purse-strings,—as in charity.

囊家 the "banker" at card-games, etc.

宦囊 official income.

宦囊羞澁 nothing saved from his emoluments of office.

囊螢映雪 one put fire-flies in a bag, another (read) by the light of reflection from snow,—of poor but determined students.

探囊取物 to feel in a bag and bring something out,—easily.

乘間一肱其囊 took the opportunity to make a haul.

琴囊 a lute-case.

囊琴 to put up one's lute in a bag.

囊²
8149

浮囊 a leather dress which can be inflated for support in water, à la Captain Boyton.

臭皮囊 a corpse.

囊泡 soft; spongy.

攘³
8150

R. 養

F. v. *snoung*

See 囊

Rising Lower.

To ward off. To stick; to stab.

推攘 to ward off,—as when forcing one's way through a crowd.

戮針攘線 to stab with the needle and pull through the thread.

攘子 a dagger.

他老攘塞不飽 he is a glutton.

攘^{3,4}
8151

R. 養

See 囊

Rising Lower.

Muddy; thick.

齷⁴
8152

R. Vulgar.

C. v. *zyōng*

P. v. *nang*

Even and

Sinking

Irregular.

To speak through the nose; a nasal twang. A stoppage in the nose.

攪²
8153

Same as 8150.

煖
8154

Same as 8402.

NAO.

撓²
8155

R. 肴巧

F. *nan, v. nau*

W. *noa*

See 鬧

A. *nau, nyieu*

Rising and

Even Lower.

To scratch. To vex (see 550). To disturb; to fidget.

抓撓 to scratch.

撓頭 to scratch the head,—as when perplexed.

撓破 to scratch a hole; to scratch the skin off.

撓癢 to scratch an itch.

癢癢撓 a back-scratcher. See 2315.

撓²

8155

撓心 to vex the mind.

撓亂 to throw into confusion.

撓擾 to make a disturbance.

撓着 fingering; fiddling with.

不屈不撓 without drawing back or flinching.

不膚撓 he did not flinch from strokes at his body,—said of a swashbuckler named 北宮 黝 Pei-kung Yu.

黃帝命大撓作甲子 the Yellow Emperor bade Ta Nao arrange the sexagenary cycle.

譟²

8156

R. 蕭肴
See 曉撓
Even Upper and Lower.

To wrangle; to dispute.

誼譟 noisy disputes.

譟譟者天下皆訟也 the whole empire filled with the wrangling of disputants.

鐃²

8157

R. 肴
C. nau
H. lau
F. nau
W. } noa
N. }
P. nau
M. lau
Y. noa
Sz. nau
K. nio
J. dō, nō
A. nyieu, nau
Even Lower.

Handbells used in the army to stop the sound of the drum. Cymbals; see 9387.

金鐃 cymbals.

一對 (or 副) 鐃 a pair of cymbals.

鐃鈎 a double-pronged hook,—used for pulling down houses at a fire, etc.

呶²

8158

R. 肴
W. no
P. v. nu
See 鬧
A. nou, nau
Even Lower.

Clamour; hubbub.

嘖呶 noise of voices; a hubbub.

呶嚷于道 to brawl in the street.

載號載呶 they shout out and brawl,—of drunken men.

恠²

8159

R. 肴
W. no
See 鬧
Even Lower.

Confusion of mind.

殉慾致恠 giving oneself over to one's passions leads to mental confusion.

以謹愒恠 in order to make the noisy braggarts careful.

猱²

8160

R. 豪
C. yau
H. lau
F. iu
N. noa
P. nau, jou
M. jou
K. no
J. dō, nō
A. nau
Even Lower
Irregular.

A long yellow-haired monkey.

毋教猱升木 don't teach a monkey to climb trees,—your grandmother to suck eggs.

猱²

8161

R. 豪
See 礪
Even Lower.

Name of a mountain near the northern boundary of Shantung.

掬²

8162

R. 肴
See 鬧
K. no
Even Lower.

Same as 8155.

礪²

8163

R. 肴
See 鬧
K. no
Even Lower.Impure sal-ammoniac, known as 礪砂, found in Tibet, and formerly presented as tribute by the Ouigours. Also written 礪. [Persian *nouchadzir*.]惱²

8164

R. 肴
See 鬧
K. no
Even Lower.

Same as 8168.

惱³

8165

R. 皓
C. nou
H. lau, lau²
F. noa
W. nōe, v. noa
N. noa
P. nau
M. lau
Y. noa
Sz. nau
K. no
J. dō, nō
A. nau
Rising Lower.

Vexation; irritation; anger.

煩惱 or 發惱 to be vexed or distressed.

惱恨 to hate and detest.

一股惱氣 a fit of anger.

惱怒 angry; irritated.

惱心 irritation.

苦惱 distressed; chagrined.

惱一惱老一老 worry, and you will grow old. See 笑 4343.

瑙³

8166

R. 皓
See 惱
Rising Lower.

Cornelian; agate. See 7582.

瑙威 Norway.

腦²

8167

腦³

8168

R. 皓
H. lau, v. lau
See 惱
Rising Lower.

Same as 8166.

The brain. See 519, 7414.

腦子 or 腦髓 or 腦漿 brains.

一股腦子 altogether; the whole lot.

要活人的腦漿子 he wants a live man's brains,—said of a spoilt child.

腦袋 or 腦瓜子 or 腦袋瓜兒 or 腦殼 the head.

腦袋疼 a headache.

彈腦殼 to punch the head.

腦悶 headachy.

腦潰而終 he died of haemorrhage of the brain.

腦門子 the forehead.

一腦門子的氣 suffused with anger.

腦蓋 the top of the skull.

刺腦 to scratch the head,—as when perplexed.

腦後見腮 to see the jaws from behind,—is a bad phrenological sign.

無頭腦 without any clue.

熬腦 to distil camphor. See 398.

殞²

8168a

To poison.

殞死 to cause death by poison.

𦉳²

8169

See 8251.

鬧²

8170

Same as 8171.

鬧⁴

8171

Noise; bustle; hubbub; to make a disturbance. See 12,455 wan².

鬧非城市靜非山 bustle is not found in the marketplace nor quiet in the hills,—both are subjective. Cf. Childe Harold, II. 25, 26.

熱鬧 noise; bustle, as of a crowd.

鬧⁴

8171

K. *nio*
J. *dō, niō*
A. *nan*Sinking
Lower.鬧事 to make a disturbance;
to cause trouble.

鬧事精 an imp of mischief.

鬧出事端 to cause trouble.

鬧不出一個字來 can't
get a (written) word out,—he is
a humbug.鬧起來 to begin to make
trouble.鬧賊 to have thieves on the
premises.鬧鬼 to have devils about; to
play tricks; to humbug; to
"squeeze."鬧妖精 the spirits are at work
or about.....

鬧着玩兒 playing the fool.

鬧酒 to have a drunken row.

鬧稟帖 to bother with petit-
ions.時令病鬧得利害 the
season sickness is very rife,—as
cholera, etc.直慣鬧 always in some mis-
chief.鬧了一身的水點 I got
splashed all over.鬧穿衣 very particular about
dress.鬧戲 farces, of an improper
kind; anything comic.

鬧左 to upset; to mislead.

鬧嚷 noisy.

鬧得兇 to make a fearful row.

鬧性 restive,—as a horse.

鬧掙 (*ning*³) or 鬧吵子 to
have a quarrel or altercation.

鬧吵吵 to make a great noise.

攪鬧 or 瞎鬧 or 胡鬧 to
make a disturbance.鬧錯 to make mistakes; to do
badly.

鬧排子 to play the fop.

鬧架子 to put on airs.

鬧嗓子 a sore throat epidemic.

鬧肚子 stomach out of order;
an epidemic of diarrhoea.鬧天氣 to have unseasonable
weather,—usually of too much
rain.

鬧脾氣 to be bad-tempered.

鬧⁴

8171

鬧亂兒 (*lan*⁴ 'rh) to get into
a scrape.鬧昏了 to lose one's head;
stupefied.鬧喪鼓子 drummers at
funerals.鬧金街 several iron plates
joined loosely by string and
shaken by itinerant knife-grind-
ers.鬧陽花 (in south China)
Datura alba, Nees; (in central
China) *Rhododendron sinense*, Sw.

Mud; slush.

淖泥 muddy.

踐淖沒脛 up to one's knees
in mud.肥肉淖人 fat meat disgusts
one.Read *chao*⁴. Harmony;
peace.Read *ch'o*^{4*}. Gentle.能淖約則剛强者柔
矣 he who can be gentle can
soften the hardest.淖約若處子 gentle and
submissive as a young girl.淖⁴

8172

R. 效

See 鬧

Y. *tioa*Sinking
Lower.擗^{4*}

8173

P. *nan*²
J. *daku*
A. *nink*Entering
Lower.懷²

8174

R. 冬豪

See 鬧農

Even Lower.

獾²

8175

R. 冬肴

豪

See 鬧農

Even Lower.

獾匪 banditti in Yunnan and
Ssüch'uan who do not shave the
head.獾苗 a tribe of aborigines in
Kuangsi.臑⁴

8176

R. 號虞

豪

See 碯儒

Even Lower.

The outer bone of the
arm; the shoulder.臂臑 the fore-quarter of an
animal. See 8790.

NEI.

Within, as opposed to 外
12,442; inside; to put in-
side; inner; inclusive; eso-
teric; native. See 丹 10,618.

內地 the interior,—of a country.

內地稅項 transit dues.

內地湖河各口 inland,
lake, and river ports.內地洋藥 native-grown
opium.內地商船 native merchant-
vessels; junks.內江輪船 a river, as opposed
to an ocean, steamer.內外土產 native and foreign
produce.內港 inland waters,—not open
to trade.內人 or 內子 or 賤內 my
wife.內子 the wife of a Minister of
State.

內助 or 尊內 your wife.

內臣 or 內監 or 內相 or

內公 or 內侍 or 內驕

兒 a eunuch.

內宅 or 內室 or 內幃 the
inner or ladies' apartments.內眷 a wife; the ladies' apart-
ments.內眷止步 the ladies' apart-
ments: arrest your steps.

內櫃 the back part of the shop.

內簷 the under surface of the
eaves.內堂 or 內庭 an inner room
or hall.內書堂 a school in the palace
for eunuchs, instituted by Emp.

宣宗 of Ming. dyn. in 1426.

內⁴

8177

R. 隊

C. *noi*H. *lui*F. *naui*W. *nai*N. *nei, nein*P. *nei*M. *lei*Y. *nui*Sz. *nei, nui*K. *ne*J. *tai, ne*A. *noui*Sinking
Lower.

內⁴

8177

內寢 or 內臥 the inner or private rooms. See 2091.

各有內外 private!—used as a notice.

內姪 my wife's brother's child. Also used by the wife of her brother's children.

內顧 self-regarding; personal.

內圈 the innermost platform of a grave.

內應 treachery in the camp.

作內應 to betray,—a city.

內奸 disaffection; disloyalty.

懼內 to be afraid of the inner one,—to be henpecked.

內稱 or 內載 or 內開 or

內云 wherein it is stated that, —of a letter, despatch, etc., under acknowledgement.

不在內 not included.

內容 the contents or gist (of a document); the inner working or internal economy of.

調查各國議院之內

容 to investigate the working of the parliaments in foreign countries.

內中有三人 among them are three men.

禽獸內之則違其性 to keep birds and beasts in confinement is to coerce their natural instincts.

內金鍾於懷袖 he put the golden goblet inside the sleeve of his robe.

五內 the five viscera. See 1877, 11,584.

感刻五內 gratefully engraved on my five viscera,—of an act of kindness.

五內崩裂 his five viscera cracked from grief,—broken-hearted.

內傷 an internal lesion.

內科 medicine, as opposed to surgery.

作內吉,作外凶 internal affairs will be fortunate, external affairs will be unlucky.

分^{fén}內 within one's duty or prerogative.

有內才 he is a theorist,—not a practical man.

內⁴

8177

有諸內,必形諸外 if it is within (in the heart), it will appear outwardly (in the face).

內石 barrenness in women.

內豎 a catamite.

內囊 private affairs; one's family.

內閣 see 6037.

內史 officers of the Censorate under the Han dynasty.

內城 the Tartar city of Peking.

內造 made in the palace.

大內 or 內府 the Imperial palace.

主子在大內看本 the Emperor is in the palace, reading memorials.

內務府 the department of the Imperial Household.

內簾 the Inner Department,—of officials connected with the public examinations.

內大臣 Chamberlain of the Imperial Guard.

內三旗 the Household Division of the Three Superior Banners.

內翰學士 a member of the Han-lin.

Read *na*⁴.

婁內之 Mrs. Lou took her in.

See 8090.

那

8178

餒³

8179

R. 賄

C. noi, nōi

H. lui

F. noui

W. nai

N. nei

P. nwei

M. lwei

Y. nui

Sz. nwei

K. nwe

J. dai, ne

A. noui

Rising Lower.

Putrid. Hungry; famished; feeble.

魚餒而肉敗不食 (Con-fucius) did not eat putrid fish nor tainted meat.

餒爛 rotten; spoilt.

餒在其中矣 hunger is to be found therein,—viz. in agriculture, as when the crops fail.

凍餒其妻子 he exposed his wife and children to cold and hunger.

國弱而民氣餒 the country weak and the spirit of the people cowed.

餒³

8179

餒怯者,鬼益侮弄之,剛腸者,不敢犯也 devils play tricks with the weak and timid, but leave the resolute alone.

餒

8180

餒³

8181

R. 賄

See 餒

Rising Lower.

嫵

8182

嫩⁴

8183

R. 願

C. nün

H. lun

F. naung

W. nō

N. nēng, v.

neiñ

P. nun, nēn

M. lēn

Y. nēng

Sz. nun, nēn

K. nun

J. ren, nen

A. noun

Sinking

Lower.

Same as 8179. See 12,565.

Putrid. See 8179.

NĒN.

Same as 8183.

Tender; soft; delicate; young, as opposed to 老 6783. Also read *nun*⁴.

嫩細 small and delicate.

嫩芽 or 嫩苗兒 tender shoots.

嫩葉 young leaves.

嫩枝兒 young twigs.

嫩肉 tender meat.

嫩手 soft hands.

嫩皮 soft fur or skin.

年紀嫩 young; of tender years.

一隻嫩鷄 a tender chicken.

嬌嫩 fresh-looking; delicate; fragile, as certain styles of beauty.

你長^{chang}得嫩 you are very fresh-looking.

煮的太嫩 (this egg) is boiled too soft,—i.e. not enough.

嫩色 a delicate colour.

嫩藍 light blue.

嫩骨頭 small bones.

臉嫩 timid; wanting in self-confidence.

嫩花 (spectacles) for the young.

通嫩 or 希嫩 very tender or fresh.

能²

8184

R. 蒸灰

C. nêng

H. len

F. nêng

W. nang

N. nêng

P. nêng

M. len

Y. nêng

Sz. nêng, len

K. nêng

J. tō, nō

A. năng

Even Lower.

NÈNG.

A kind of bear with deer's hoofs. To be able to; physical possibility (*see* 5184, 6078); to be competent; ability; talent.

他不能來 he cannot come.

能寫 able to write.

能否 whether it is possible or not,.....; is it possible?

能人或能手 a capable man.

[For the first, *see* also 5624.]

能人背後有能人

behind every capable man there are other capable men,—there are as good fish in the sea, etc.

能人所不能 to be able to do what others cannot do.

能者多勞 a capable man is always busy.

能儒 an able scholar.

無所不能 or 全能 almighty; omnipotent.

不能穀 unable to.

能事 competent; capable.

能幹 or 能耐 (*see* 8123) or

能才 or 能爲 ability; talent; resources.

能員 or 能官 a capable official.

能一不能二 capable in one direction only.

其能於畫 his ability as a painter.

種種能之 he was able to do every variety,—e.g. of styles in painting.

毫髮無能 utterly wanting in ability.

不爭能 having no rivalry,—between them.

非天縱其能 unless he is a heaven-born genius....

能力 physical strength; prowess.

能言 a good hand at talking.

能有幾 (or 多少) however many it may be; how long (or many) can it be?

何能 or 焉能 how can.....?

能²

8184

能率 the function of a machine.

能引火之油 inflammable oil.

不能其民 to fail to get the approval of the people.

恐其積久不相能 I fear that after a time they will not agree.

能仁 the compassionate one,—Buddha.

Read *nai*². A surname.

Read *nai*⁴. A 3-footed tortoise. Used with 耐 8123; to bear; to endure.

能寒 to stand the cold.

不能水土 not to stand the climate.

Same as 8408.

See 8408.

See 8409.

See 8411.

See 8413.

See 8327.

See 8333.

The hair of dogs. Wicked; fierce.

See 7507.

農

8185

農

8186

儂

8187

濃

8188

膿

8189

寧

8190

潯

8191

獐²

8192

R. 庚

See 甯

Even Lower.

弄

8193

NI.

To approach from behind. To stop.

止或尼 (or *ni*⁴) 之 the stopping (a man) may possibly result from the efforts of others.

若不虔祝以尼 (or *ni*⁴) 其行 if you do not reverently pray in order to stop its advance,

尼姑 or 尼僧 or 尼師 a nun.

尼丘 name of the mountain from which the names of Confucius were taken. *See* 2876.

尼陀那 Nidāna,—one of the 12 divisions of the Buddhist scriptures. *See* 5337.

Read *ni*^{4*}. Near.

尼遠咸安 far and near, all is at peace.

Original form of 你 8211. Used in Shanghai, Sungkiang, and Soochow for "I," "me."

倪自家 I myself.

A murmur; a low sound.

耳語呢喃 to whisper in the ear.

Read *ni*¹. A particle, interrogative and otherwise. Woollen cloth of foreign manufacture.

他有甚麼病呢 what is his disease?

怎麼是孝呢 in what does filial piety consist?

他不是死乃是睡覺呢 she is not dead but sleeping.

若好了呢就上舖子 if he is well, let him go to the shop.

哆囉呢 woollens. *See* 多 11,302.

尼²

8194

R. 支齊

質

See 呢泥

幌

Even and Entering Lower.

倪³

8195

R. 紙

See 你

Rising Upper.

呢²

8196

R. 齊支

C. *ni*, *nei*H. *li*, *li*F. *nae*, *ni*W. *ngi*N. *ni*, *nyi*P. *ni*, *ni*M. *li*, *li*Y. *ni*, *ni*Sz. *ni*, *ni*K. *ni*J. *dji*, *ni*A. *ni*

Even Lower.

呢²

8196

大呢 broad, medium, and habit cloth.

小呢 Spanish stripes; kersey-mere.

紅花呢 scarlet Spanish stripes.

呢絨線 woollen yarn.

泥²

8197

R. 齊 霽

C. *ɕnai, nei²*
 H. *ɕli, ɕlai, li²*
 F. *ɕnae, nae²*
 W. *ɕngi, ɕngi*
 N. *ngi, v.*
 na-nyi
 P. *ɕni, ni²*
 M. *ɕli, li²*
 Y. *ɕni, ni²*
 Sz. *ɕni, ni²*
 K. *ni, ngi*
 J. *nei, tei*
 A. *ne*

Even, Rising
 and Sinking
 Lower.

Mud; mire; slush. To plaster; to paste. A jelly-fish.

泥土 or 泥汚 or 泥沙 mud; dirt.

一塊泥 a lump of mud.

泥刀 a trowel.

泥牆 or 泥壁 a mud wall.

泥人 clay figures of people.

泥像 or 泥偶 clay images.

泥磚 mud bricks.

泥瓦匠 a bricklayer.

活 *huo⁴* 泥 to mix mortar.

泥溝 a drain; a gutter.

挖泥船 a dredger. See 12,431.

泥陷 to fall into the mud.

拔之泥中 pulled him out of the mud. Used figuratively.

馬蹄底下的泥 (you treat us as) mere dirt beneath your horse's feet.

泥丸 a dried mud pellet, used for shooting birds; the pulsating brain which in infants can be felt at the fontanelle.

把泥撥開 take off the mud, —to get at something below.

拖泥帶水 covered with mud, —as in dirty weather. See 11,380.

泥金 splashed with gold,—as fancy paper. Also, gold-dust.

泥首宮門 to dirty one's head at the palace gate,—as courtiers do by kotowing.

泥首謝罪 to humbly sue for pardon.

定當泥首登門拜謝 I will certainly come and thank you in person.

泥封 to paste or seal. See 8206.

紅錦泥窗 to cover the window with red silk.

泥²

8197

爛醉如泥 dead drunk. [Explained as so drunk as to lie in a heap like a jelly-fish.]

泥魚 or 泥鰕 or 泥毬兒 the loach.

泥呱打兒 or 泥跔跔 the pintail duck (*Dafila acuta*); the teal.Read *ni⁴*. Firmly attached to; bigoted.

泥於風水 to believe firmly in geomancy.

拘泥不通 only able to see a thing in one light; bigoted.

妮²

8198

R. 支

C. *ni*
 H. *li*
 F. *nae*
 W. *ɕngi*
 N. *ɕngi*
 P. *ni*
 M. *li*
 Y. *ɕni*
 Sz. *ɕni*
 K. *ni, ngi*
 J. *ni, dji*
 A. *ni*

Even Lower.

呢²

8199

R. 支

See 呢

Even Lower.

怩²

8200

R. 文 質

C. *nei, nik²*
 F. *nae, neik²*
 N. *ngi, nyi*
 P. *ni, ni²*
 M. *li, li²*
 Y. *ni, ni²*
 Sz. *ni, ni²*
 K. *ni, nil*
 J. *ni, dji, djitsz*
 A. *ni, nek*

Even and
 Entering
 Lower.

昵

8201

爛醉如泥 dead drunk.

[Explained as so drunk as to lie in a heap like a jelly-fish.]

泥魚 or 泥鰕 or 泥毬兒 the loach.

泥呱打兒 or 泥跔跔 the pintail duck (*Dafila acuta*); the teal.Read *ni⁴*. Firmly attached to; bigoted.

泥於風水 to believe firmly in geomancy.

拘泥不通 only able to see a thing in one light; bigoted.

A slave-girl; a maid-of-all-work.

小妮子 or 賤妮子 you little hussy!

娼婦妮子 you harlot's menial!

Name of a mountain in the Lu State. See 8194.

To blush; to look ashamed. See 8349. Also read *ni^{4*}*

狀有怩色 he looks ashamed.

忸怩 to be ashamed.

Same as 8219.

柅³

8202

R. 紙 質 支

C. *nik*
 F. *ni*
 W. *ɕngi*
 P. *ɕni*
 M. *ɕni*
 Y. *li*
 Sz. *ni*
 K. *ni, nil*
 J. *ni, dji, djitsz*
 A. *ni*

Rising and
 Entering
 Irregular.

柅²

8203

R. 支

See 呢

Even Lower.

茈³

8204

R. 薺

See 泥

Rising Lower.

馥³

8205

R. 紙

See 你

A. *ni*
 Rising Lower.

黏²

8206

R. 齊

See 泥

Even Lower.

坭

8207

塗

8208

Name of a hard-wood tree, with a fruit like a pear. To investigate. A piece of wood to stop a cart. Used with 8204.

捷柅姦昌 to enquire promptly into treachery and fraud.

Read *ni^{4*}*. To stop.Read *ch'ih⁴*. The handle of a distaff.

Self-grown rice.

A harebell.

底茈 or 薺茈 *Adenophora remotiflora*, Miq.

若薺茈之亂人參 as the confusion between a harebell and ginseng,—the roots of which are somewhat alike.

茈茈 fresh; glossy, as leaves.

Fragrant.

To stick; to paste.

黏封 to paste or seal.

黏緊 to stick tight; to harden.

Same as 8197.

Same as 8197.

范²

8209

R. 齊

See 泥

Even Lower.

旒³

8210

R. 紙

See 你

A. ni

Rising Lower.

你³

8211

R. 紙

C. nei

H. li, ŋgi

F. nū

W. ŋgi

N. ŋgi, ŋg

P. ni

M. li, ni

Y. nei

Sz. ni, li

K. ŋgi

J. ni, dji

A. ne

Rising Lower.

Glossy; shining, as with dew.

The fluttering of flags in the wind. See 5364.

Thou; you. Used chiefly to inferiors.

你的 thine; your.

你們 you,—in the plural.

與你不相干 it is no business of yours.

你姓甚麼 what is your name?

你我之稱 the nomenclature of you and I,—instead of the use of the third person as in polite conversation.

你張我李 you are Chang and I am Li,—we have nothing to do with one another.

你敬我愛 mutual respect and affection.

你看我,我看你 each looking at the other,—in doubt, etc.

你言我語 conversation.

你有我有就是朋友 when you have (money) and I have (money), that's friendship.

你兄弟 your younger brother.

Also used of one's own son when introducing him to a person of a lower generation.

你老 or 你老人家 a term of respect used in addressing any one older than the speaker; my good sir; my good lady.

你這個人 you fellow!—used in anger or contempt.

你納 you, Sir. See 8322.

你

8212

擬

8213

Correct form of 8211.

See 5426.

弱

8214

擗^{4*}

8215

R. 覺 陌

C. nik

H. lit₅

F. nik

W. ŋgia₇N. ŋgia_hP. nō², ni²M. lo², li₂

Y. nik

Sz. ni

K. nak, niak,

nik

J. naku, doku

A. nāk, nik

Entering

Lower.

溺^{4*}

8216

R. 職 嘯

錫

C. nik, niu

H. lit, ŋgiau

F. nik, niu

W. ŋgi₁, sū

N. ŋch

P. nī², nie²,niau²

M. li, liau

Y. nik, nioa

Sz. ni, niau

K. nik, nyo

J. nio, niaku,

deki, djo

A. niu, nik

Entering and

Sinking

Lower.

匿^{4*}

8217

R. 職

C. nik

H. lit₅

F. nik

W. ŋgiai₅N. nyih₅ŋgieh₅, nyih₅P. ni²

M. li

Y. nik

Sz. ni

K. nik

J. djoku, niki

A. nāk

Entering

Irregular.

See 5650.

To seize; to take hold of.

捉擗 to seize.

擗戰 to provoke to battle.

擗筆 to take up a pen.

近損右臂不能擗管 he had recently injured his right arm, and could not hold a pen.

To sink; to drown; to be given over to. See 仆 3740.

好船者溺 those who go in boats are the ones to be drowned.

溺死 to drown (active).

溺水 to be submerged.

溺女 to drown female children.

溺鬼 the spirit of a drowned person.

陷溺其民 he ruined his people.

溺愛 to dote upon; to love fondly.

溺酒 over-fond of wine.

溺於名利 occupied only with thoughts of fame and wealth.

A wine-jar. To hide; to abscond.

匿藏 or 匿避 or 逃匿 to lie hid; to abscond.

匿名帖 an anonymous placard.

匿喪 to conceal a parent's death,—as an official, so as not to have to retire from office for mourning.

匿單少報 to withhold a document and declare less,—than the amount specified on it.

匿過紅單 omitted in the clearance document,—as goods not declared at the Custom House.

匿^{4*}

8217

慚^{3*}

8218

R. 質 職

C. nik

F. neik

P. ni²

M. li

K. nil, nik

J. toku, niki,

djoku

A. nāk

Entering

Upper.

暱^{4*}

8219

R. 質

See 暱

Entering

Irregular.

匿怨而友其人 to cherish secret resentment while pretending to like a man.

匿拐 to kidnap and secrete.

Ashamed; mortified. [To be distinguished from 慚 10,851.]

To approach; to draw near; familiar; intimate.

無自暱焉 do not approach him.

暱就寡人 draw near to Us.

暱比^{pi} 罪人 to be familiar with evil-doers.

初甚暱比 very friendly at first.

親暱 or 私暱 familiar; intimate.

私暱之人 an intimate friend.

暱近 to be familiar with.

暱號 a familiar or pet name.

暱聽信 hearkened unto; listened to the voice of.

趙暱之 Chao began to take liberties with her.

A fabulous tree, one thousand feet in height.

樞^{4*}

8220

R. 質

See 暱

Entering

Lower.

瞋^{4*}

8221

R. 質

C. nik

H. lit₅

F. neik

W. ŋgie

N. ŋgiai

P. ni²

M. li

Y. nik

Sz. ni

K. nik

J. nich₁, jitsz

A. nēk

Entering

Irregular.

To blink; to half shut the eyes. Also written 瞋.

𧈧⁴²

8222

R. 職

See 匿

Entering
Lower.齧⁴²

8223

R. 職

C. *nik*, v. *nêk*,F. *nik*,J. *djoku*, *niki*A. *nâk*,Entering
Lower.聞¹

8224

No rhyme

C. v. *ni*疒⁴²

8225

R. 陌陽

C. *nik*

See 溺牀

P. *ni*J. *daku*, *niaku*A. *nik*Entering and
Even Lower.逆⁴²

8226

R. 陌

See 逆

Entering
Lower.逆⁴²

8227

R. 陌

C. *ngak*, *yik*H. *ngiak*F. *ngik*W. *ngiõe*N. *ngih*P. *ni*M. *li*, *li*Y. *nik*Sz. *ni*K. *jök*J. *gêk*, *giaku*A. *ngik*, *nging*Entering
Lower.Worms in the intestines.
Blight.禾稼生蠶虫 the crops are
suffering from blight.蠶虫起了 the blight has
disappeared.

Rotten teeth; caries.

To hide; to conceal.

Sickness; disease. Radi-
cal 104. Also read *ch'uang*².Rebellious, as opposed
to 順 10,143; contrary; to
oppose; against; back-
wards; to meet; to accord
with.逆命 to set at naught commands;
to rebel. See below.

反逆 or 叛逆 to rebel.

以反逆見奇 to produce a
powerful effect by means of
contrast.

逆黨 or 逆匪 rebels.

大逆不道 thoroughly per-
verse and unprincipled.逆⁴²

8227

忤逆 or 逆子 a rebellious son.
See 12,771.逆囚 a prisoner convicted for
rebellion.

逆謀 seditious schemes.

逆惡 recalcitrant.

逆境 adverse.

橫逆 outrageous; violent.

有言逆于汝心 when you
hear words revolting to your
mind.

逆行 to go backwards; perverse.

逆風 against the wind; a head-
wind.逆流 or 逆水 against the
stream; a head-tide or current.逆子釗于南門 to meet
prince Ch'ao at the south gate.爾尙敬逆天命 do you
reverently fall in with the will
of God.逆倫 contrary to human obliga-
tions,—used of parricide, incest,
etc. See 7464.以意逆志 to bring one's
own intelligence to bear on an
author's meaning.莫逆交 an intercourse unre-
strained by formalities.

莫逆朋友 bosom friends.

二人最爲莫逆 the two
men were close friends.

逆探 to suspect and spy upon.

不逆詐 not to anticipate
deceit.逆知 to know beforehand; to
foreknow.以理而逆之 systematic
enquiry or researches.

逆料 to conjecture.

逆旅 an inn.

Read *yü*⁴. Old name of
完縣 in Chihli.Grease; fat; glossy;
smooth.

膩子 grease; composition.

油膩 greasy; oily; rich.

肥膩 rich,—as food.

酒膩 wine and meat.

膩⁴

8228

R. 寘

C. *nei*H. *ngie*F. *nei*², v. *nae*²W. *t'i*N. *ngi*膩⁴

8228

P. *ni*M. *li*Y. *ni*Sz. *ni*K. *nyi*, *yi*J. *ni*, *dji*A. *nyi*Sinking
Lower.蠨⁴²

8229

R. 職

See 騰

A. *dük*Entering
Lower.藟²

8230

R. 齊

See 泥

Even Lower.

蜺

8231

麇

8232

齟

8233

帛

8234

灋

8235

R. 薺

See 福

Rising Lower.

福²

8236

R. 薺

C. *nei*H. *li*, *li*F. *ni*W. *ngi*, *mi*²Y. *mi*, *mi*K. *ne*, *ni*J. *tei*A. *ne*

Rising Lower.

細膩 glossy; smooth.

細膩之見 close scrutiny;
scrupulous; fussy; fastidious.

膩滯 indigestion.

膩粉 to paint,—the face.

膩味 to loathe.

膩煩 tired or sick of anything.

Grubs; aphides. [Cor-
rectly written with the 二
above the 弋, and read
*t'ê*²; same as 10,854.]Meat pickled with the
bones.

See 5432.

See 5436.

See 5437.

See 5550.

To overflow.

灋迤平原 the floods overflow
the banks.垂轡灋灋 and soft look the
reins as they hang.A term applied to a
deceased father when his
tablet has been placed in
the ancestral hall.祖福 and 公福 the tablets of
an ancestor and a father, respect-
ively; an enshrined ancestor or
father.必告于福 made a point of
reporting (the incident) at their
ancestral shrine.

炎

8237

怒

8238

R. 錫

C. *nik*H. *lit*F. *nik*W. *ngiai*N. *nyih*P. *ni*M. *li*Y. *nik*Sz. *ni*K. *yök*J. *niaku, teki*

Entering

Irregular.

黏

8239

R. 質

See 暱

Entering

Lower.

黏

8240

娘

8241

R. 陽

C. *nöng*H. *niöng*F. *niöng*W. *ngiai*N. *ngiang*P. *nyiang*M. *niang*Y. *niang*Sz. *yang*K. *yang*J. *djō*A. *nöng*

Even Lower.

Same as 8216.

To be hungry. To think sorrowfully.

怒如調 *chou*¹ 飢 I felt as it were pangs of hunger, — from excessive desire.

怒焉如擣 I think until I feel as though brayed in a mortar.

怒思 to fondly think on.

恚怒悠悠 to feel very anxious about.

Glue. A kind of cement, made of tow, lime, and oil.

上黏子 put on some glue.

不義不黏 do not associate with unjust men.

Same as 8239.

NIANG.

A woman; a wife; a mother. Also "persons," including males, if the eldest of the group is a woman. See 12,977.

娘兒們 women.

娘兒倆 mother and daughter; an older and a younger woman together.

母子媳婦, 娘兒三個 mother, son, and daughter-in-law, three persons in all.

娘子 a woman; a wife; a young lady. Also, Empress (since 1330).

小娘子 a term of address to a young lady.

對渾家道, 娘子 said to his wife, "Madam,"

娘子也喫一杯 drink a cup too, Madam, — to a stranger lady.

娘子軍 a female soldier; an amazon.

娘

8241

娘娘 a father's mother. See 9009.

子孫娘娘 a goddess worshipped by women in want of children, — a Chinese Lucina.

太后娘娘 the Dowager Empress.

師娘 see 9909.

一個養娘 a governess to a child; a companion to a young lady.

姨娘 a term for a father's concubine.

送娘 a sort of mistress of the ceremonies, employed at weddings and funerals.

喜娘 or 伴娘 the lady's-maid who accompanies a bride to her new home.

姑娘 an unmarried girl.

大娘 a paternal aunt; a term of respect applied to any elderly lady = Mrs; a title given by concubines to the wife.

新娘 a bride.

娘家 a wife's family.

回娘家去 to go back to her old home, — as a married daughter.

爹娘 or 爺娘 father and mother.

是爺多娘少了 he takes more after his father than his mother.

娘親 a mother.

沒老子娘誇孝順 he who has no father or mother extols filial piety, — which he would not do if he had to practise it himself.

娘罵閨女 like a mother abusing her daughter, — *sc.* a very good article! from the favourite epithet 好東西 a fine thing you are indeed!

一娘生九子, 九子各

別 one mother may have nine sons, but they will all be different.

孩不離娘, 瓜不離穰 a child cannot leave its mother any more than a melon can leave its stalk.

孩子往外走, 帶着娘的手 when a child goes out, it carries with it (the impress of)

娘

8241

the mother's hand, — referring to cleanliness, neatness, etc.

酒娘 the yeast, etc., used to make wine ferment. [Expl. as 糯米加酒藥成漿便是.] Cf. "mother of vinegar." See 8244, 2260.

娘媽 a name for the goddess 天后. See 4027.

雪衣娘 a name for the cockatoo, from its plumage.

孃

8242

R. 陽

See 娘

Even Lower.

糴

8243

R. 漾

See 釀

Sinking

Lower.

釀

8244

R. 漾

C. *yöng*H. *yong*F. *yong*W. *ngiai, zia*N. *ngiang*P. *niang*M. *jang*Y. *niang*Sz. *yang*K. *yang*J. *djō*A. *nyöng*

Sinking

Lower.

Troubled; oppressed with care. Fat. Used with 8241; see 12,974.

Mixed; blended.

糴雜之糴 mixed grain.

To cause to ferment; to excite; to bring about.

釀酒 to ferment spirits.

酒釀 a sweet wine made from glutinous rice.

傾家釀 to drain the house of wine, — for a guest.

釀成事端 to cause trouble; to stir up rows.

釀命 to cause loss of life, — used of persons only.

竊案釀成人命 a case of theft resulted in loss of life.

釀亂 to excite sedition or rebellion.

釀奸 to foment conspiracy.

釀禍 to bring about calamities.

釀疑起衅 to excite suspicion and cause strife.

蜂釀蜜 the bee makes honey.

梁

8245

See 7021.

NIAO.

鳥²

8246

R. 篠
C. niu
H. niau, v.
tiau
F. neu, v. cheu
W. ngia, v.
tiao
N. nioa, v. tiao
P. niau
M. liau
Y. nioa
Sz. niau
K. cho
J. chō
A. dieu
Rising Lower.

A bird. Radical 196.
See 57, 5370. [To be distinguished from 鳥 12,721.]

飛鳥 birds.

鳥鎗 a fowling-piece.

鳥嘴 a bird's beak.

鳥哨 a bird's twitter.

鳥鳴 the cry of a bird.

鳥啼 the singing or twittering of a bird.

鳥驚 birds were startled,—at her beauty.

如鳥獸散 to scatter like birds or wild animals.

嬌鳥被籠 it is the pretty bird which gets put in a cage.

鳥爲食亡 birds die in pursuit of food.

人生似鳥同林宿 men live like birds in a wood together,—to separate at death as the birds do.

鳥道 a winding path. Also used of an intricate style. See 458.

玄鳥 the swallow.

白鳥 mosquitoes.

鬼鳥 a night-hawk.

鳥媒 a decoy-bird.

鳥巢 or 鳥窩 a bird's-nest.

鳥卵 or 鳥蛋 birds' eggs.

鳥跡 bird-tracks,—a fancy style of writing. Cf. pattes de mouche.

三足鳥 the three-legged bird,—in the sun. See 390.

過山鳥 a jingal.

青鳥 a name for the goat.

青鳥之術 geomancy; fēng-shui.

薦³

8247

裊³

8248

R. 篠
See 嫋
Rising Lower.

嫋³

8249

R. 篠藥
H. ngiok, to
F. niu, neu
M. liau, miao
See 鳥
K. cho, yak
J. chō, niō
A. niu
Rising Lower.

溺

8250

嫋³

8251

R. 篠
C. v. nau
H. liau
F. noa, niu
N. nioa
K. nio
J. chō, niō
A. niu
Rising Lower.

嫋

8252

尿⁴

8253

R. 嘯
C. niu
H. ngiau
F. niu, nia
W. sui
N. shi
P. niau, swei
M. liau

薦³

8247

R. 篠嘯
See 鳥
Rising Lower.

Parasitic plants on trees, including *Viscum* and *Loranthus*; the convolvulus.

薦羅 *Ipomœa Quamoclit*, L.

薦羅之親 the closeness of the convolvulus,—and of the pine; sc. marriage relationship.

薦羅倚喬松 the convolvulus trusts to the tall pine,—for the height to which it grows.

To tie up a horse with a halter. To float up, as smoke. See 8254.

茶烟裊於廚中 the steam of tea curled up from the kitchen. See 8249.

似游絲之裊空 like gossamer floating about in the air.

奚怪彼裊裊者哉 small wonder that he was hindered,—from coming forward.

Delicate; slender.

嫋嫋 long and flexible; waving, as plants in the wind; curling up, as smoke; far-floating, as sound.

嫋娜 fascinating; seductive.

See 8216. Used with 8253.

To dally with; lewd.

嫋嫋 to chatter (*Kiangsu*).

Same as 8251.

Urine; to urinate. Also read *sui*¹.

撒尿 or 屙尿 to make water.

流尿 incontinence of water.

遺尿 an involuntary passage of urine.

尿壺 or 尿盆 a chamber-pot.

尿⁴

8253

Y. nioa, swei
Sz. niau
K. } nio
J. }
A. niu
Sinking Lower.

尿缸 a jar for public convenience, as seen in streets.

尿胞 the bladder.

尿床 to wet the bed,—as children do.

尿截 strangury.

尿出作痛 pain in passing water.

尿後流血 to pass blood after passing water.

Correct form of 8248.

The appearance of a slender waist. Agile.

僂僂 tumblers; acrobats.

Same as 8249.

A long flexible piece of wood.

NIEH.

Same as 8259.

To fill up, as a hole.

To scold; to abuse.

Correct form of 8262.

裊

8254

僂³

8255

R. 篠
See 嫋
Rising Lower.

嫋

8256

嫋³

8257

R. 篠
See 嫋
Rising Lower.

呈

8258

呈^{1st}

8259

R. 屑
See 捏
Entering Lower.

捏^{2nd}

8260

R. 屑
See 捏
Entering Lower.

捏

8261

捏¹³
8262

R. 屑

C. *nyɿ̌*
H. *niap*,
F. *niek*,
W. *ngia*
N. *ngiah*
P. *nie*
M. *lie*
Y. *nieh*
Sz. *nieh*
K. *yöl*, v. *nal*
J. *detsz*, *nechi*
A. *niet*,

Entering
Lower
Irregular.

To knead with the fingers; to nip; to seize. To fabricate; to trump up.

捏着 holding in the fingers.

捏泥的 a worker in clay.

捏像 clay images dressed as dolls.

捏弄 to mould; to knead.

別拏捏我 don't wear me out.

把他捏了一把 gave him a pinch.

捏一把汗 to be in a state of alarm.

我把那個蝴蝶捏住了 I have caught that butterfly.

捏造 or 捏做 (or 作) or 捏飾 to fabricate; to trump up.

捏造謠言 to spread false reports.

捏捏 or 捏告 or 捏稱 to falsely accuse; to trump up a charge.

捏詞告人 to concoct evidence and accuse people.

誣捏 or 捏陷 to involve by false accusations.

捏稟 or 捏報 to present a false petition or report.

捏情 inventions; fabrications.

捏病 to sham sickness.

捏死 to pretend that (the child) was dead.

捏欸兒 to give oneself airs.

捏欸兒作念書人的樣子 to put on the air of a literary man.

涅⁴²
8263

R. 屑

W. *ɛngie*

See 捏

Entering
Lower.

Black mud; slime; to defile. Name of a river in Honan. An old name for 榆社縣 the Yü-shê District in Shansi. [Modern form of 涅.]

涅而不緇 may be steeped in a dark fluid without becoming black.

涅藍 opaque blue.

涅⁴²
8263

涅白 opaque white.

涅盤 (or 槃) Nirvâna,—a state of complete painlessness, which is the highest goal of Buddhism. Shâkyamuni Buddha entered into Nirvâna about B.C. 477. [The first character is explained as "not to be born," the second as "not to die."]

涅疊槃那 cremation.

隍¹³
8264

R. 屑

See 涅

A. *niet*, *kiet*
Entering
Lower.

愔¹³
8265

R. 葉霽

See 捻線

Entering
Lower
SinkingUpper.

捻¹³
8266

R. 葉

C. *nyɿ̌*
H. *ɛngiam*,
nen, *let*,
F. *nieng*, *niek*,
W. *ngia*
N. *ngiah*
P. *nie*, *nien*
M. *lie*, *lien*
Y. *niei*, *nieh*
Sz. *nien*, *nie*
K. *niöp*
J. *niö*, *chö*
A. *niem*, *nyiep*

Entering
Irregular.

To nip with the fingers; to take up, as with tongs. See 294, 3146. Used with 然 8314.

捻一捻 take a pinch.

捻着筆寫 to write, holding the pen in the fingers,—not clasping it with the hand.

捻着鼻子 to lead by the nose.

捻花 to gather flowers.

捻菓子 to pick fruit.

一捻紅 a name for the peony.

捻手 to snap the fingers.

捻手捻脚的 gingerly.

Read *nien*³. To twist. See 3225.

捻線 to spin thread on a distaff.

紙捻兒 a twist of paper for lighting pipes, etc.; a spill.

燃點油捻 to light an oiled spill.

捻珠 to handle one's rosary.

捻¹³
8266

記捻兒 the large beads on a mandarin's necklaces,—often used to recall events, much as "tying a knot in one's handkerchief."

捻匪 mounted banditti in the north of China. Said to have been so called because 幅布以油捻爲記 they wore twisted greased turbans as their badge.

往大裏捻 to turn up,—a lamp.

斂¹³
8267

R. 葉

See 捻

Entering
Lower.

訖¹³
8268

R. 葉

See 捻

Entering
Lower.

聶⁴²
8269

R. 葉

C. *nyɿ̌*
H. *nyap*,
ngiap,
F. *niek*,
W. *sie*,
N. *nyih*,
P. *nie*
M. *lie*
Y. *nieh*
Sz. *nieh*
K. *chöp*, *niöp*,
v. *söp*
J. *shö*, *chö*, *niö*
A. *niiep*

Entering
Irregular.

To whisper; to lisp. To pick up one's skirts.

聶耳國 a people whose ears were so long that they had to pick them up and carry them over their arms.

聶許 co-ordination,—of eye and mind. See 13,294 *ying*⁴.

囁⁴²
8270

R. 葉

P. *nie*²

N. *nyih*

See 聶

Entering
Irregular.

To chatter; to abuse. See 272, 11,148.

囁囁 chattering; talkative. Also, refraining from speech.

口將言而囁囁 his mouth was about to speak but he refrained.

𨮒⁴²

8271

R. 葉

See 𨮒

Entering
Irregular.

𨮒

8272

𨮒

8273

𨮒⁴²

8274

R. 葉

C. *nyɔp*
H. *nyap*
F. *niek*, v.
naing, *niak*

W. *sie*,
N. *sih*,
P. *nie*

M. *ye*, *lie*
Y. { *nieh*
Sz. {

K. *niöɔ*, v. *söp*
J. *chō*, *niō*
A. *niēp*

Entering
Irregular.

𨮒⁴²

8275

R. 葉

F. *niek*, v. *kiek*,
P. *nie*
N. *ngiah*,
nyih

See 𨮒

Entering
Lower.

𨮒⁴²

8276

R. 葉

See 𨮒

Entering
Irregular.

𨮒

8277

Warm; genial.

貂狐茸𨮒 sable and fox
skins are soft and warm.

Same as 8271.

Same as 8270.

To tread; to step.

登𨮒 to go up.

𨮒虛而升 ascended into
heaven.

𨮒足行伍之間 to serve
in the ranks of the army.

𨮒足不前 not to move a
step forwards.

𨮒踪 to follow on the track of.

𨮒草履 to wear grass sandals.

無𨮒跟 without any band at
the heel,—like sandals.

Forceps; pincers; twee-
zers.

𨮒子 pliers; tweezers.

𨮒子張 the pliers of Chang,—
a famous maker, sold here.

𨮒毛 to pull out hairs.

刀𨮒 razor and tweezers,—as
used by barbers.

A fleet horse.

See 8200.

𨮒⁴²

8278

R. 屑

See 𨮒

A. *ñiet*, *ngiet*
Entering
Lower.

A small post in front of
a gate; a limit; a law.
[To be distinguished from
𨮒 2521.]

𨮒限 a boundary; an impedi-
ment.

陳時𨮒 to set forth suitable
laws.

爾罔不克𨮒 endeavour to
discharge your duties accord-
ing to the laws.

𨮒司 official designation of the
Provincial Judge. See 45.

𨮒臺 or 𨮒憲 colloquial
designation of the above.

奉西國爲圭𨮒 to accept
western nations as models.

𨮒⁴²

8279

R. 霽

See 𨮒詣

Sinking Upper
and Lower.

A large jar. To burn
in the fire, as pottery; to
crack.

剛則𨮒, 柔則坯 (if
baked) too hard it will crack;
too soft, it will crumble.

𨮒⁴²

8280

R. 屑

See 𨮒

A. *ñiet*, *ngiet*
Entering
Lower.

The small wooden or
stone post at which the two
leaves of a door meet. A
threshold. A side door.
[To be distinguished from
𨮒 3124.]

門𨮒 a threshold.

拂𨮒 to sweep the threshold,—
to do menial work.

𨮒以內寡人制之 I, the
Emperor, will manage my own
domestic affairs.

西𨮒 the west postern gate.

𨮒⁴²

8281

R. 屑黠

See 𨮒

A. *ñiet*, *k'iet*
Entering
Lower.

𨮒𨮒 unsettled; giddy; anxious.

疆𨮒 officials in charge of a
region,—used of the "high officials
of a province."

孽⁴²

8282

R. 屑

C. *yp*, *yt*
H. *ngiat*,
F. *ngiek*
W. *ngie*
N. *ngieh*
P. *nie*
M. *lie*

Y. { *nieh*
Sz. {

J. *ketsz*, *gechi*
A. *ngiet*

Entering
Lower.

The son of a concubine.
Punishment for sin; mis-
fortune; evil. Also read
*yeh*⁴².

孽子 the son of a concubine;
also, the son of a harlot,—a
term of abuse.

孽種 illegitimate; a bastard,—
a term of abuse.

罪孽 the evil consequences of
sin; retribution.

孽障 a debt of retribution,—as
paid by persons who have done
evil, generally through the
medium of wicked children
supposed to be sent for their
especial punishment.

孽案 a lawsuit brought about by
evil conduct in a previous life.

孽緣 an evilly-predestined con-
nection,—as for some unlawful
purpose.

孽怪之事 an evil business.

孽鬼 an evil spirit,—which
brings retribution for previous
misdeeds.

妖孽 a portent.

孽根 the source of misfortune;
the plague of my life, as a trouble-
some child.

孽鏡 the mirror of the shades.

自作孽 evil brought upon
oneself.

天作孽猶可違, 自作
孽不可活 when God sends
calamities, it is still possible to
escape from them, but when we
occasion the calamities ourselves,
it is not possible any longer to
live.

下民多孽匪降自天
the many ills of the people do
not come from God.

蘊利生孽 hoarded wealth
produces evil.

庶姜孽孽 splendidly adorn-
ed were her sister ladies.

蘖⁴²

8283

R. 屑曷

See 孽

Entering
Lower.

The stump of a tree.
[Distinguished from 孽
9396.]

萌蘖 or 生蘖 sprouts; shoots,
as from an old root.

蘖木 a large tree (*Pterocarpus*
indicus, Willd.), the bark of
which furnishes a yellow dye.

蘖⁴⁵

8284

R. 屑
See 孽Entering
Lower.

Grain which has sprouted. Yeast for fermenting purposes.

禮之于人猶酒之有

蘖 ceremony among men is as necessary as yeast for making spirits.

媒蘖其短 to try to magnify the faults of a person.

蘖

8285

多⁴⁶

8286

R. 屑
See 列Entering
Lower.

The appearance of rippling water.

籬⁴⁷

8287

R. 葉
See 鐺K. sōp, niōp
J. shō
A. niepEntering
Irregular.

A basket. Used with 8275.

籬浮雲 walking on the floating clouds. Used with 8274.

批

8288

茶¹⁸

8289

R. 葉屑
Y. niei²

See 捏

K. yōl, v. nal,
yōpEntering
Lower.

Worn out; exhausted.

衰茶 worn out,—as by long service.

囧¹⁸

8290

R. 緝

J. djō, niō
A. nēpEntering
Lower.

To filch; to secrete.

囧

8291

Same as 8290.

箒¹⁵

8292

R. 葉
See 聶Entering
Lower.品¹⁹

8293

R. 葉
See 聶Entering
Lower.縑⁴⁰

8294

R. 葉
See 聶Entering
Lower.齧⁴⁰

8295

R. 屑

C. ngit⁵, ngat⁵
H. ngat⁵
F. ngak⁵,
ngiak⁵, v. miek⁵
W. ngie⁵
N. nyih⁵
P. 'nie, nie²
M. lie
Y. { nieh
Sz. {
K. öl, v. söl
J. getsz, gēchi
A. niet, k'iet
Entering
Irregular.

齧

8296

拈²

8297

R. 鹽

C. nim, v.
snimH. niam
F. nieng
W. ngieN. sniēn, sni
P. nien, nienM. lien
Y. niei
Sz. nien

A kind of bamboo brush, used to scour pots, etc.

To chatter; to quarrel.
[To be distinguished from 品 13,093.]

To oversee a seam.

縑縛 to tie up; to bind.

To gnaw; to crunch in the teeth.

毋齧骨 don't gnaw bones,—at table.

齧噬 to bite.

齧牙 to bite on something hard in food.

齧桑 a grub that eats mulberries.

齧雪餐氈 to gnaw snow and feed on felt,—as Su Wu in captivity among the Hsiung-nu.

齧岸 ate away the bank.

Same as 8295.

NIEN.

To take in the fingers; to pick out; to choose.

拈筆 to take up one's pen.

拈花 to pick flowers.

拈闌 to draw lots; used of a drawing of bonds.

懶拈針線 lazy at plying the needle.

拈鼻 to seize by the nose.

拈²

8297

K. nōm, v.
chōmJ. ten, nen
A. niem

Even Upper.

拈起來 pick it up.

拈香 to burn incense in the hand.

拈轉 to twist; to spin.

拈書 to turn over the leaves of a book.

拈鬚尋思 stroked his beard and reflected.

偶拈如意話天涯 one day, when toying with a ju-i (see 5668) and indulging in far-away talk.

吾特拈而出之 I have purposely drawn attention to it.

拈題 to choose a theme,—for an essay.

詩拈一韻 choose a rhyme for a stanza.

粘²

8298

R. 鹽

C. nym, chim
H. niam
F. nieng
W. ngie
N. niēn, ngiēn
P. nien, chan
M. lien, tsan
Y. niei
Sz. nien
K. nyōm, chōm
J. ten, nen
A. niemEven Lower
and Upper.

Vulgar form of 8300.

流粘涎 to drivel.

粘濕 or 粘汚 clammy; sticky.

粘虫 caterpillars; blight.

Read chan¹. To paste; to stick on.

粘告示 to paste up a proclamation.

粘貼 to paste up; to post.

粘附 or 粘連 to append; supplementary; annexed.

粘送 to forward as an enclosure.

粘開欸目 to annex the items of an account.

粘單 an enclosure in a despatch.

粘信口 or 粘封 to seal up a letter.

粘住 to adhere; to stick tight.

粘補 to paste a piece of paper,—over a wrongly-written word, so as to re-write it.

粘抄一紙 to annex a copy of.

粘杆子 a pole with birdlime for catching birds.

此後不粘手 henceforth I will not meddle in the matter.

草色粘天 the colour of the vegetation joined on to that of the sky,—as at the horizon.

鮎²
8299

R. 鹽
See 粘
Even Upper.

黏²
8300

R. 鹽
See 粘
Even Lower
and Upper.

年²
8301

R. 先
C. *nyn*
H. *nen*
F. *nieng*
W. *ngie*
N. *ngieñ, ngi*
P. {
M. { *nien*
Sz. {
Y. *niei*
K. *nyön*
J. *nen*
A. *nien*
Even Lower.

The sheat fish (*Silurus asotus*).

鮎魚鬚 a kind of creeper found in Honan.

Sticky. See 8298.

黏得狠 very sticky.

黏米 glutinous rice.

他手底下最黏 he is a kleptomaniac.

Harvest time; a year. See 齡 7218, 歲 10,382, for further entries, and 載 *tsai*³ 11,485. Also, 12,509, 7812, 6679, 11,564.

今年 or 本年 this year.

明年 or 來年 next year.

上三四年 the past three or four years.

下年 future years.

去年 or 舊年 or 頭年 last year.

前年 the year before last.

全年 a whole year.

現年 the present year; (of the past) the current year.

現年二十四歲 twenty-four this year.

年內 within the year. Also used during the early part of the New Year in the sense of "last year."

轉年 after the new year; next year.

年去年來 as years pass by.

不出一 year before a year is out.

不上幾年 ere many years had elapsed.

不五年間 in less than five years.

已大半年了 more than six months ago.

年歲 or 年紀 the years of one's age. See 7218, 10,382.

年紀長 (*chang*³) growing old. See 922.

年²
8301

年下 or 年底 or 年尾 the close of the year.

年頭 the beginning of the year; a year; the crops.

有十數個年頭 for some ten and more years past.

年頭月尾 mere dates,—e.g. in the Classics, as opposed to the deep meanings to be found.

年頭怎麼樣 how are the crops?

十成年頭 a full harvest.

年成 or 年景 the crops; the harvest.

添年月 to fill in the date.

已 (or 多) 歷年所 or 歷有年所 for many years past.

窮年 all his years; all his life.

年年 yearly.

節年 year by year.

年節 New Year's holiday.

有年 an abundant year.

好年時 a prosperous year.

新年 the New Year.

拜年 to pay one's respects at the New Year.

過年 or 做年 to celebrate the New Year festival.

年禮 New Year presents.

年夜 the last night of the year.

同年 or 年兄弟 graduates of the same year.

年伯 the father of a fellow graduate of the same year.

年世相違 an anachronism.

驢子年 the donkey's year,—i.e. never, the donkey not being among the twelve cyclical animals. Used in the sense of the "Greek kalends."

天年 the span of life allotted by fate.

年華虛度 I have vainly spent the best of my days.

舞象之年 the age for gymnastics, etc.,—fifteen.

年十二 at 12 years of age.

十二年 in the 12th year; twelve years.

年²
8301

少年 or 幼年 or 年輕的 young.

一年半 year quite young.

一年半載 in a year and a half; about a year; a year or thereabout.

一年甫十六 one was only just sixteen.

年富 middle-aged.

老年 old.

時年四十 aged 40,—in biography.

卒年四十 he died, aged 40.

四十年卒 he died in the 40th year,—of a certain reign.

年將八十 nearly eighty.

年方二九 only just eighteen.

年逾六十 over sixty.

年並出百 they were all over a hundred years of age.

年等者 coevals.

年亦相等 of about the same age.

勿言年齒暮 do not say that (my horse) is getting old.

享年 a phrase used in death-announcements of the age of a person under sixty. See 10,019.

年號 see 3884.

年限 a limit of years.

年分 the year of a cycle; one's age.

按年 or 照年 yearly; by the year.

按年六厘 six per cent per annum.

按 (or 常) 年一分 ten per cent per annum,—the year being reckoned as ten months.

常年 in ordinary years; customarily; usually.

年租 a yearly rent.

涎

8302

See 4508.

念⁴

8303

R. 艷
C. nym
H. ngiam
F. nieng,
naing, neing
W. ngie
N. ngien, ngi
P. nien
M. lien
Y. niei, nei
Sz. nien
K. nyöm
J. nen, ten
A. niem

Sinking
Lower.

To think; to reflect; to ponder on; to study; to remember; to repeat from memory; to read aloud. Twenty (see 5693). See 12,868.

思念 to think; to ponder on.

施惠無念 when you have done a kindness, think no more about it.

就起個不良之念 thereupon he thought an evil thought.

念舊 for auld lang syne.

若念舊情 if you remember our old friendship.

懷念 or 服念 or 掛念 to bear in mind; to dwell on.

念着父母 thinking of father and mother.

念想 or 念信兒 a keepsake.

咸念其疾 all sympathised with her suffering.

無以爲念 to have no cause for anxiety.

念佛 to repeat the name of Buddha; to purr, as a cat.

除雜念 put away miscellaneous thoughts,—i.e. such as divert one's attention from the true path.

注念 to fix the attention on.

一念之誠可動天地 sincerity of purpose can move the universe,—i.e. attain its end.

念所當念 to reflect upon what one ought to reflect upon; to read what one ought to read.

念念不忘 in constant remembrance.

念睞 to look back on with regret.

念頭 a thought; a desire; an idea.

念熟 to learn by heart.

念盒 a locket.

念給我聽 read it out to me.

這個字我念不上來 I can't pronounce this word.

念口供 to read over depositions,—before the deponents finally sign them.

念書 to study books.

念經 to repeat the liturgies.

念⁴

8303

念咒 to utter a charm.

念珠 to tell one's beads.

念誦 to recite; to intone.

念根 the organ of memory. Sanskrit: *smritendriya*.

四念處 four objects on which the mind should dwell. Sanskrit: *smritupasthāna*.

念三道四 grumbling; fretful.

念四史 the twenty-four dynastic histories.

捻

8304

捻³

8305

R. 賺寢
C. v. nēm²

See 念

Rising and
Sinking
Lower.

捻

8306

捻⁴

8307

R. 艷

See 念

P. v. nien
Sinking
Lower.

趁³

8308

R. 豔

See 兼

A. nieng
Sinking
Upper.

鎗⁴

8309

R. 葉

See 捻

A. niem
Entering
Lower.

念咒 to utter a charm.

念珠 to tell one's beads.

念誦 to recite; to intone.

念根 the organ of memory. Sanskrit: *smritendriya*.

四念處 four objects on which the mind should dwell. Sanskrit: *smritupasthāna*.

念三道四 grumbling; fretful.

念四史 the twenty-four dynastic histories.

See 8266.

Muddy; turbid. Still water. A tool for digging out mud. Also read *nien*⁴.

Read *shan*³. To gleam; to glint.

Same as 8307.

A tow-rope; a hawser.

艚舟 to tow a boat.

艚索 a hawser.

Read *nien*³. To caulk.

To pursue.

趁不上他 you won't catch him.

步趁 to travel on foot.

Read *chien*¹. To go quickly.

A small hairpin; a nail with a small head. Also read *nieh*⁴.

輦³

8310

R. 銑

C. lyn, lym²
H. len²
F. lieng
W. lie
N. lieñ
P. nien
M. lien
Y. niei
Sz. nien
K. yōn, nyōn
J. ren
A. lien

Rising Lower
Irregular.

A kind of Bath chair (人步挽車也), for old people; to push along. The Emperor's chariot used at sacrifices; the Court. See 9485.

乘步輦 he rode in a "Bath chair."

以乘車輦母 pushed along his mother in a carriage.

我任我輦 we carried our burdens, we pushed along our barrows.

恃輦而行 to travel in a chair pushed by eunuchs.

輦良官 the officer in charge of the eunuchs who pushed the Imperial chair.

玉輦 or 象輦 the Emperor's chariot.

鳳輦 the Empress's chariot.

輦下 or 輦轂之下 at Court; at the capital; at Peking.

京輦 the metropolis.

輦道 or 輦路 a way through the palace.

輦道繩屬 numerous are the roads connected together for the Imperial sedan-chair.

To expel; to drive out.

輦逐 to drive away.

輦不開 unable to drive off.

輦出去 to drive out.

輦走了 driven away.

攪³

8311

R. Vulgar.

P. nien

M. lien

cf. 輦

Rising Lower.

碾³

8312

R. 銑

C. chyn, shyn²H. ch'en²

F. tieng, ngieng

W. ngie, v.

ngo²

N. nyen

P. nien

Y. niei

K. niōn

J. ten

A. trien

Rising Upper and Lower.

A stone roller, used for husking rice, etc. To engrave or cut jade with a lathe.

碾米 to husk rice.

碾房 a husking-room.

碾盤 or 碾底 the large lower stone of a mill.

碾杓 the upper stone or roller.

碾輞子 the roller on a mill.

碾碎 to grind to powder.

碾船 or 藥碾子 an apparatus in which medicines are ground.

碾³

8312

碾子 a hulling mill,—including both upper and lower parts.

碾輪 to revolve on wheels.

碾絹 glazed lustring.

碾法尤精 the carving was extremely fine.

後碾兩饕餮 at the back were carved two gluttons (see 10,837).

輾

8313

撚³

8314

R. 銑

C. *nyn*, v. *nên*H. *syen*F. *nieng*, *syong*W. *szic*, *zie*²N. *jōn*P. *nien*, *szan*M. *lien*Y. *niei*Sz. *nien*K. *niōn*J. *den*, *nen*A. *nien*Rising
Irregular.蹠³

8315

R. 銑

See 撚年

Rising Lower.

跣

8316

𪚩

8317

𪚩

8318

次

8319

𪚩

8320

忍³

8321

R. 銑震

See 念刃

K. *niōn*J. *den*, *djin*

Rising and

Sinking

Lower.

廿

8321a

您²

8322

R. Vulgar.

P. *szin*, v.*szina*²

Even Lower.

恁

8323

賃

8324

甯²

8325

R. 青徑

C. *ning*H. *len*F. *ning*W. *ngiang*N. *nying*P. *szing*, *ning*², *ning*M. *lin*, *lên*Y. *ning*Sz. *ning*K. *yōng*J. *dei*, *niō*A. *ning*

Even and

Sinking

Lower.

寧

8326

Muddy water.

渾忍 dirty; filthy.

忍然 dripping,—as with sweat.

See 5693.

NIN.

A respectful form of 你
8211, thou or you.

您納 you, Sir.

請您過來 please come
across, Sir.明天外務部請客,有
您麼 are you, Sir, going to-
morrow night to the dinner at
the Foreign Office?

See 5617.

See 7197.

NING.

A surname. Used for
8327.

甯波 Ningpo.

甯幫 Ningpo men,—as a class.

甯紹台 the three Prefectures

of 甯波 Ningpo, 紹興

Shao-hsing, and 台州 T'ai-
chou, forming the circuit under
the Tao-t'ai at Ningpo.甯國府 the Prefecture of
Ning-kuo in Anhui.

Same as 8327.

寧²

8327

R. 青徑

See 甯

Even Lower.

Peace; tranquillity; re-
pose; rest. How? why?
(expecting the answer No.)
Used comparatively in the
sense of "it is better;" also
as "would that....." See
810, 8325, 8328, 13,522.寧靜 or 安寧 peace; tran-
quillity.

康寧 in good health.

俾民不寧 so that the people
have no repose.衆無一箇寧時 not one
of them had a moment's rest.此刻寧家去矣 [if...], at
this moment you would be wend-
ing your way happily homewards.寧耐幾日 to take it easy for
a few days,—as a break in a
journey.寧...哉 or 寧...耶 or 寧...
乎 an interrogative.寧不沾巾 how can I not wet
my handkerchief?—with tears.寧不惟是 how can it be
otherwise?寧宜爲此 how is it right to
behave thus?寧不我顧 would he not
then regard me?寧敢辭其勞哉 how can
I venture to shirk this trouble?胡寧忍予 how can they
endure that I should be thus?

寧願 I would rather.

寧死不辱 I prefer death to
dishonour.寧死不去 I would rather die
than go.寧可以急相棄耶 how
can we cast him off because we
are in difficulty?寧可不作 I would rather
not do it.寧可濕衣,不可亂步
better to wet one's clothes than
to hasten in an undignified
manner.寧可無了有,不可有
了無 better to have after not
having had, than not to have
after having had.

寧²

8327

寧可信其有，不可恃

其無 better believe that there is such a thing than trust to its not being the case.

寧折不彎 you may break, but you won't bend it.

寧缺而毋用 it is better to keep the post vacant and not employ any one.

寧早別晚 better be early than late.

無寧謙 there is nothing like humility.

無寧茲許公復奉其社稷 shall not the lord of Hsü again worship at his altars?

耗斁下土，寧丁我躬 this wasting and ruin of our country, would that it fell only on me!

不用命者寧入我網 let those which are the victims of fate come into my net,—referring to a story of 成湯 of the 商 Shang dynasty who rebuked a sportsman for setting nets which left the game no chance of escape, and praying that *all* might be ensnared therein. His Majesty removed the side nets, and then suggested that the sportsman's prayer should be as above.

子寧三年 to go into mourning three years for a parent.

歸寧父母 to go and visit one's parents,—of a newly-married bride.

寧馨 (*na⁴ han⁴*) a fine fellow,—said to be a Chekjiang corruption of 如許姓 “such a kind of.....” Also said to be the equivalent of 如此香. Used of a man's son. First used by Shan T'ao (see B.D.) of Prince 衍 Yen of 晉 who was very handsome.

何物老嫗生此寧馨兒 what sort of lady was the mother of this fine fellow?

寧綢 Kiang-ning silk piece-goods.

寧

8328

Altered from 8327, which formed part of the personal name of the Emperor Tao Kuang. See 5217.

憊²

8329

R. 庚

See 甯

Even Lower.

憊²

8330

R. 青

See 甯

Even Lower.

擰²

8331

R. 庚

C. *ning²*, v.P. *ning²*, *ning²*M. *lin²*, *lên²*

See 甯

Even Lower.

擰²

8332

R. 庚

See 甯

Even and Rising Lower.

擰²

8333

R. 徑

See 甯

Even Lower.

泥

8334

R. 徑

See 甯

Even Lower.

泥

8335

R. 徑

See 甯

Even Lower.

泥

8336

R. 徑

See 甯

Even Lower.

泥

8337

R. 徑

See 甯

Even Lower.

泥

Distressed; weak; wearied.

何用苦拘憊 what room is there for annoyance or distress?

To order; to enjoin.

叮嚀告戒 to warn to be careful in future.

To pull about; to throw into confusion. To twist; to sprain. Also read *ning³*; see 8171.

搶擰 to turn topsy-turvy.

擰壞了 he has twisted it about and spoilt it.

擰不下去 won't screw in.

擰手 to sprain the wrist.

擰脚 to sprain the foot.

把鎖頭擰開 break open the padlock by twisting it round.

擰不起來 he can't carry it, —e.g. a bucket of water.

不能強擰 *ning³* 着你念 I can't force you to study.Read *ning⁴*. Obstinate; perverse; self-willed.

A tree from whose bark a medicinal tincture is made.

擰頭 the end of a piece of timber cut to be fitted into another; a tenon.

擰檬 the lemon.

Mud.

泥濘 slush.

道路濘的狠利害 the road is frightfully muddy.

聾³

8334

R. 迴

See 甯

Rising and Even Lower.

聾³

8335

R. 庚

See 甯

J. *tō*, *nīō*

Even Lower.

顙³

8336

R. 迴

See 甯

Rising Lower.

饜²

8337

R. 庚

See 甯

J. *dō*, *nīō*

Even Lower.

聾³

8338

R. 庚

See 甯

J. *dō*, *nīō*

Even Lower.

凝²

8339

R. 蒸

See 甯

C. *ying*H. *ngēn*, v. *ken*F. *nging*, v.*ngik²*, *nging²**ngēng²*W. *ngiang*N. *nying*P. *ning*, *ying*M. *yin*Y. { *ning*Sz. { *ning*K. *ing*J. *gō*, *giō*A. *nging*

Even Lower.

The wax in the ear. See 11,259. Also read *ning²*.

Dense vegetation.

爭聾 jungle. See 8338.

薺聾 a marshy labiate plant.

The top of the head.

頂顙 the poll; the crown.

To eat to repletion.

Tangle.

爭聾 tangled hair; tangled plants. See 8335.

To congeal; to stiffen; to freeze; to consolidate. To fulfil; to accomplish. See 3651.

凝結 or 凝住 or 凝聚 to congeal; to freeze.

凝寒 freezing cold.

凝固 congealed; coagulated; hardened.

鎧甲凝霜 their armour was covered with frost.

凝阻 congested,—of the stomach.

凝思 to be lost in thought.

凝想 to dote on; to fix the thoughts or desires on.

凝神遠視 to look afar with fixed gaze.

凝²

8339

凝喜 or 凝祥 may auspicious influences collect here!—phrases seen on the “shadow walls” of houses.

凝芳樓 the Hall of Collected Perfumes,—a name for a tea-house or restaurant.

庶績其凝 thus their various duties will be fully accomplished.

苟不至德，至道不凝

焉 only by perfect virtue can the perfect path be realised.

Read *ning*⁴.

油凝了 the oil is frozen.

佞⁴

8340

R. 徑

C. *ning*H. *lin*F. *ning*W. *ngiang*N. *nying*P. *ning*M. *lin*Y. } *ning*

Sz. }

K. *yōng*J. *dei, niō*A. *ning*

Sinking

Lower.

韌

8341

韌

8342

虐⁴

8343

R. 藥

C. *yōk*H. *ngiok*F. *ngiok*W. *ngia*N. *niah*P. *niō², nūō², nūē²*M. *lio*Y. *niak*Sz. *nio*K. *yak, hak*J. *gaku, giaku*A. *ngōk*

Entering

Lower.

To be harsh; to oppress.

虐政 a tyrannical government.

爲虐 to be tyrannical.

虐民 to oppress the people.

下民易虐，上天難欺

it is easy to oppress the people below, but difficult to deceive God above.

不教而殺謂之虐 not

to teach and yet to punish with death is held to be tyranny.

殘虐 to ravage; to cruelly destroy.

虐⁴

8343

拳匪肆虐 the Boxers committed great outrages.

天降大虐 God sent great calamities.

敢行暴虐 he dares to commit violent and oppressive acts.

虐打 maltreatment.

虐待 to ill-treat.

虐 *yüeh*¹ 薄 to chaff.

瘡

8344

謔

8345

牛²

8346

R. 尤

C. *ngau*H. *ngiu*F. *ngiu, ngu*W. *ngau*N. *ngiu, ngöü*P. *niu*M. } *niu* andY. } *liu*

Sz. }

K. *u*J. *giu*A. *ngiu*

Even Lower.

An ox; a bull; a cow. Radical 93. See 810, 7576, 13,399. One of the zodiacal constellations; see *Tables Vb.* [To be distinguished from 午 12,769.] See 衣 5385.

公牛 or 牡牛 a bull.

牝牛 or 母牛 a cow; a heifer (see 12,325).

宦牛 a bullock.

水牛 a water-buffalo.

黃牛 the common yellow cattle.

牛黃 cow bezoar.

犀牛 a bovine animal, figured as a buffalo with a single horn. [The traditional “rhinoceros” of foreigners seems to be wholly wrong. Correct 4128, and see 10,298, and 12,073.]

犁牛 a black ox with white spots.

花牛 a spotted ox of any colour; Cambyx beetles.

石牛 a stone ox; a barren cow.

牛飲 to drink like an ox.

牛瘟 the cattle-disease.

土牛 or 春牛 the clay ox,—used at the spring sacrifice to agriculture (see 2854). Mounds of clay placed on embankments for use at emergencies. Used

牛²

8346

in Formosa to mark savage boundaries. A dolt; see 12,099.

鞭 (or 打) 春牛 to beat the spring ox,—so as to stimulate the revival of spring.

牛芒 the clay herdsman who accompanies the clay ox at the spring sacrifice, and beats it (as above) with a branch of willow.

牛具 a span of oxen.

牛驢騾馬 ox, donkey, mule, horse,—the four greater domestic animals. See 810.

天牛 a divine ox. Also, a kind of beetle with yellow and white spots and long antennæ.

天牛能糞金 celestial oxen can pass gold. See 10,057.

牛郎 or 牽牛 the constellation of the Herdboy,—the stars $\alpha \beta \gamma$ in Aquila.

牛宿 the ninth zodiacal constellation,—in Capricorn.

臥牛 a snail. Also, embankments of earth piled up to strengthen walls, etc.

牛奶 or 牛乳 milk.

牛奶餅 (or 酥) cheese.

牛奶皮 cream.

牛奶子 *Elæagnus umbellatus*, Thbg.

牛油 butter.

牛痘 vaccine lymph.

牛肉 beef.

牛肉一脚 a leg of beef.

牛皮 hides.

牛皮燈籠 a leather lantern, —through which no light shines; hence, a stupid fellow.

牛圈 a bullock pen.

牛蜂 a hornet.

牛鳴 or 牛吼 the lowing of oxen.

牛崽 a calf.

牛鼈 leeches.

牛衣 see 5385.

牛性 or 牛頸 obstinate.

牛毛雨 fine rain.

牛鬼蛇神 ox (-headed) devils and serpent spirits,—supernatural.

NIU.

牛²
8346

不殺耕牛 do not slay the ploughing ox. Cf. ante Impia quam caesis gens est epulata juvenis.

誰知以羊易牛 who knew that a sheep had been substituted for the ox?

誰執牛耳 who is to hold the bull's ear?—as was done in ancient times when a treaty was concluded between two or more States.

不管牛不牛的了 never mind whether I appreciate your singing or not,—referring to the phrase 對牛彈琴 playing the guitar to a cow, and meaning literally "Never mind whether I am the cow or not."

大牛音 the lowing of a large cow,—a Buddhist measure of distance = the eighth part of a yôdjana; see 13,407.

割鷄焉用牛刀 why take a pole-axe to kill a chicken?

得人一牛, 還人一馬 get an ox, return a horse,—is the rule for giving and receiving presents.

不宜甘居牛後 one ought not to remain willingly in the position of an ox's buttocks,—behind. See 810.

春冷凍死牛 spring cold will freeze an ox. [牛 is said

to be a corruption of 忸 per-verse, meaning the dissolute or extravagant.]

牛生麒麟 a cow giving birth to a unicorn,—which is supposed to be the case when she has three calves at a birth.

人不知己過, 牛不知

力大 men are not aware of their faults any more than an ox is aware of its strength.

牛眠地 a favourable site for a grave; see 7882.

牛女渡河 the Herdboy and the Weaving Damsel crossing the Milky Way.

牛莊 Newchwang.

牛山島 Turnabout Island.

牛舌條 *Hydrangea aspera*, Don.

牛舌頭 *Rumex acetosa*, L.

牛筋 *Lindera glauca*, Bl.

牛²
8346

牛虱子 *Jasminum floridum*, Bge.

牛子 or 牛薺子 *Arctium Lappa*, L.

牛馬藤 *Mucuna sempervirens*, Hemsl.

牛膝 *Achyranthes aspera*, L.

牛扁 *Aconitum lycoctonum*, L.

牛角花 *Lotus corniculatus*, L.

牛²
8347

尤

See 牛

Even Lower.

妞¹

8348

R. Vulgar.

P. v. *niu*M. v. *liu*

Even Upper.

忸³

8349

R. 有屋

C. *naa, nuk*H. *ngiu, luk*F. *niu, neik*W. *ngiau, ɛnai*N. *ngiu, ɛne*P. *niu*M. *liu*Y. *niu*Sz. *niu*K. *niu, niuk*J. *chiku, niku,*

chū, nio

A. *nuk*

Rising and

Entering

Upper.

扭³

8350

R. 有

H. *liu*F. *niu, v. neu*

See 紐

Rising Upper.

A medicinal plant, known as 芋藤, (*Achyranthes aspera*, L.); see 8346.

A little girl.

小妞兒 a little maid.

二妞兒 the second daughter.

他是誰家的妞兒 whose little girl is she?

Obstinate; perverse. Used with 8352.

慫忸 morose; uncompliant; intractable.

忸惡 set on evil.

Read *no*^{4*} and *nu*^{4*}. Used for 8377.

忸忸 to blush.

To turn round; to twist; to sprain. To seize; to grasp.

他扭過臉 or 把臉扭過去 he turned round his face.

扭轉 to twist about; to turn over and over.

扭轉心腸 to change one's mind or feelings.

扭一扭 give it a twist.

扭子 a corkscrew.

扭³
8350

扭不過 not to be turned or influenced.

扭乾 to wring dry,—as clothes.

扭肚 gripes in the belly.

扭鎖 a door-handle.

扭結 to twist; to grapple.

扭擰 to wrench; to grapple and throw down.

扭頸 to crick one's neck.

扭脚 to sprain one's foot.

扭紋木 wood with a crooked grain; cross-grained.

他心素多情性扭扭 he is crotchety and perverse.

扭解 or 扭送 or 扭稟 or

扭控 to arrest and hand over to justice.

扭至警局 dragged him off to the police-station.

揪扭 to grab hold of; to seize.

扭捏 to fidget.

弄扭 or 扭毆 to struggle; to squabble.

莫扭莫扭 don't get excited!

扭³

8351

R. 有

See 丑紐

Rising Upper.

A tree which by some is identified with *Ligustrum sinense*, Lour.

Read *ch'ou*³. Handcuffs. See 上 9729.

那枷扭紛紛自落 the cangue and handcuffs fell off of themselves.

Inclined to evil; perverse; accustomed to. Used with 8349.

扭習 versed in; familiar with. See 7359.

扭於姦宄 versed in treacherous designs.

扭以爲常 made a practice of it.

扭³

8352

R. 有

H. *ngiu, ngiun*

See 紐

Rising Upper.

紐³

8353

R. 有
C. nau
H. lieu, ngiu
F. 'niu, v. niu
W. ngiau
N. ngiu
P.
M. }
Y. } niu
Sz.
K.
J. djū, nio
A. nūu
Rising Upper.

A knot; a fastening. See 10,092.

紐結 to fasten, so as to untie easily.

紐別 perverse; contrary, as one who always takes an opposite view; stubborn.

紐於義未安 to get into difficulties from too close adherence to the received or literal meaning.

衄⁴

8354

R. 屋
C. }
H. } nuk
N. nüoh
P. niu
M. lou
K. niuk
J. niku, djoku
A. nūu
Entering Upper.

To bleed at the nose; one over the nose; a check in battle.

衄鼻 to bleed at the nose.

驚衄 frightened to death.

祝衄祝衄, 非魚非肉

chu niu chu niu, they are neither fish nor flesh,—that we should

prey on them; part of an 謬

歌 enigmatic reply by 焦先

Chiao Hsien of the 魏 Wei

State, when urged to attack the 吳 Wu State.

小衄 a slight check,—in battle.

挫衄 to be damped, as ardour; to suffer a defeat.

鈕³

8355

R. 有
H. lieu
See 紐
Rising Upper.

A button; a knob.

鈕子 or 鈕扣 (or 釦) buttons.

鈕口 a buttonhole.

鈕絆 a loop for a button.

結鈕 a button made of twisted cord.

花鈕 fancy buttons.

瓜鈕 water-melons just formed upon the stalk, about the size of buttons.

拗

8356

繆

8357

謬

8358

See 12,947.

See 7965.

See 7966.

噪²

8359

R. 尤有

See 揉

Even and Rising Lower.

The cry of a child.

噪呢 the prattle of a baby.

Read *jou*⁴. Evil words.

NO.

See 8090.

那

8360

那²

8361

R. 歌

See 挪

Even Lower.

哪

8362

娜³

8363

R. 哥

H. 'la

W. 'a, 'na, na²

See 挪

Rising Lower.

挪²

8364

R. 歌

C. no

H. 'lo, 'lo

F. noa

W. no, na, 'na

N. nou

P. no

M. lo

Y. nou

Sz. no

K. }

J. } na

A. }

Even Lower.

To move; to shift. To rub.

搬挪 or 挪開 to move; to remove.

挪動 to move; (of the Court) to come out of the palace grounds.

今兒有挪動 the Court is coming out of the palace grounds to-day.

這個小車我挪不動 I can't move this barrow.

把礙手的東西挪開 move away the things in the way of your hand.

挪不開 can't get away.

挪轉他處 or 挪在別處 move it somewhere else.

把錯兒挪到別人身上 to shift the blame to some one else's shoulders.

挪借 to divert (from one use to another) and to borrow (for

挪²

8364

one's own use),—of misapplication of funds.

挪繳 or 挪用 to misappropriate funds.

挪移 to move one's residence; to misapply, as funds.

挪交 to divert to.....

搓挪 to rub between the hands.

蹣²

8365

R. 歌

See 挪

Even Lower.

諾⁴

8366

R. 藥

C. nok

H. lok, ngok

F. nouk

W. no

N. noh

P. no²M. lo²

Y. nak

Sz. no

K. nak

J. daku, naku

A. nāk

Entering Lower.

To respond; to answer. To promise. See 3323, 8459.

應諾 to respond; to answer a call.

一呼百諾 one calls and a hundred answer,—as in the *yamen* of a high official.

莫敢不諾 no one dared not to answer his call.

唯而不諾 to answer promptly and not in a drawling or perfunctory manner.

子曰諾, 吾將仕矣 Confucius said, Yes, I will go into office.

有眉眼之諾 had encouraged him by her glances.

許諾 to promise.

子路無宿諾 Tzū Lu never slept over a promise,—he always performed it at once.

輕諾必寡信 lightly-made promises inspire little confidence.

一諾千金 his promise once given is as good as a thousand taels.

承蒙金諾 you were kind enough to promise me.

諾們罕 *No-mén Han*,—a Mongol title bestowed upon eminent supporters of the Lamaist hierarchy. Sanskrit: *Dharma raja*.

諾脫 a nautical "knot."

踏⁴

8367

R. 藥馬

See 若惹

Entering and
Rising Lower.

儼²

8368

R. 歌荷

H. lo, 'lo

See 挪

Even and
Rising Lower.

懦⁴

8369

R. 箇

C. no

H. lo

F. noa

W. nu, 'nu

N. nou

P. no

M. lo

Y. nou

Sz. no

K. na

J. na, da

A. 'niu

Sinking

Lower.

糯⁴

8370

R. 箇

W. nu, nung

See 懦

Sinking

Lower.

To step firmly; to tread down.

Read *jě*³. To toddle.
See 12,440.

To look soft and delicate. A ceremony for expelling demons and driving away pestilence.

猗儼其實 soft and delicate is its fruit.

儼神 a modern deity which is supposed to prevail against pestilence.

Read *no*³. To walk with measured steps.

佩玉之儼 how the girdle gems move to the measured steps!

Weak; imbecile; timid.

懦弱 weak; timid.

懦夫有立志 the lazy fellow has fixed his resolution,—has turned over a new leaf.

百巧者必有一懦 among a hundred smart fellows there is always one fool.

Glutinous rice (*Oryza glutinosa*).

糯米酒 a sweet spirit made from glutinous rice.

糯米條 *Viburnum utile*, Hemsl.

糯米樹 or 糯樹 *Viburnum dilatatum*, Thbg., and similar species.

糯米草 (or 團兒) *Pouzolzia hispidula*, Benn.

糯臀 sticky bottom,—a term of contempt for a lazy fellow who is always glued to his seat. See 9046.

呐

8371

R. 月屑

H. lut

See 訥

C. v. nat₅

W. v. 'no

P. v. na²

Entering

Lower.

朒⁴

8372

R. 月屋

See 訥

A. nout, 'nik

Entering

Lower.

訥⁴

8373

R. 月

C. nut

H. lut

F. nouk

W. nō

N. nah

P. no²

M. la

Y. naah

K. nul

J. dotz, nach

A. nout

Entering

Lower.

掇²

8374

R. 歌灰

C. v. no

See 挪狴

K. na, nwe, swe

J. ta, na, dai,

ne

A. na, nwa

Even Lower.

掇

8375

罍

8376

Same as 8373.

Read *na*⁴. To blurt out.

呐一聲喊 to burst out in a loud voice.

呐嘴 to pout.

The new moon seen in the east is called 縮朒, used in the sense of haste. See 12,734, 13,292.

To speak slowly or cautiously. See 8371.

口訥訥 stuttering; stammering.

木訥 awkward in speech.

嫗本木訥 the old woman was naturally a stammerer.

訥舌 tongue-tied; an impediment in the speech.

欲訥于言 wishing to be cautious in his words; *suaviter in modo*, cf. 7900.

呱訥 the wailing of infants.

To crumple up; to rub.

掇莎 to crumple up in the hands.

掇手 to rub the hands.

掇油 to rub on paint.

掇財主老 to cajole rich old people.

Same as 8374.

Same as 8368.

慙⁴

8377

R. 屋職

C. nuk

H. luk

F. neik

W. 'nai

N. 'ne

P. 'niu

M. 'liu

Y. 'naa

Sz. niu

K. niuk

J. djiku, niku

A. nuk

Entering

Upper

Irregular.

稊

8378

嘹⁴

8379

R. 箇

See 挪

Sinking

Lower.

耨

8380

耨⁴

8381

R. 宥

C. nan²

H. 'nieu,

'ngieu

F. nain

W. 'nōe

N. nōū

P. nou

M. jou, lou

V. nō

Sz. nou

K. nu

J. nu, dō

A. nēu

Sinking

Lower.

鐸

8382

樛⁴

8383

R. 尤

See 耨

Even Lower.

Ashamed; mortified. See 8349.

慙慙 ashamed.

莫吾知而不慙 I am not ashamed that no one knows me.

Same as 8370.

A final particle. Used with 8091.

NOU.

Same as 8381.

To hoe; to weed. See 6007.

耨草 to hoe up weeds.

鋤耨 to hoe and weed.

耨耨之利 the advantages of ploughing and weeding.

筆耕舌耨 to plough with the pencil and hoe with the tongue,—as a schoolmaster.

Same as 8381.

A kind of pine, known as 樛梓, found in Kiangnan, and used for coffins.

構樛 a bark used for dyeing pink.

獺⁴

A cur.

8384
R. 宥虞
See 獺
Sinking
Lower.

獺²

Read *ju*². A marine animal, known as 朱獺. It is said to have fins and to be like a fox.

8385
R. 尤
See 獺
Even Lower.

穀³

Milk; to suckle. Also read *k'ou*⁴.

8386
R. 宥有
See 獺
Sinking
Lower.

NU.

奴⁴

A slave; a servant. See 9991.

8387
R. 虞
C. *nou*
H. *lu*
F. *nu*
W. *nu*
N. *nu*
P. *nu*
M. *lou, lu*
Y. *nou*
Sz. *nu*
K. *no*
J. *nu, do*
A. *nou*
Even Lower.

奴家 a slave; used by women for "I."

奴才 a slave; used by men for "I," especially by Manchu statesmen and Chinese high military officials addressing the Emperor. See 648.

奴婢 male and female slaves.

奴僕 a slave.

將來悉爲洋人之奴 by and by we shall all be the slaves of foreigners.

奴產子 sons born in slavery.

看財奴 a stingy fellow; a name for a child's money-box.

狸奴 an otter.

青奴 or 竹奴 a Dutch wife. See 1132, 2616.

奴角 the rhinoceros.

女奴 a name for the cat.

飛奴 a carrier-pigeon.

燭奴 a candle-stick,—originally the carved wooden figure of a boy, holding a candle in his hand.

奴²

8387

錫奴 a metal foot-warmer,—to be filled with hot water and used in bed.

木奴 a kind of orange.

念奴 a courtesan,—from the name of a favourite of 明皇 of the T'ang dynasty.

倣²

8388

R. 虞
See 奴
Even Lower.

To make a great effort.

倣力爭強 to strive with all one's might.

努³

8389

R. 虞
W. *nu*
See 努
Rising Lower.

To make a great effort. A perpendicular stroke in writing. See 嘴 11,905.

努力行善 to do good with all one's energies.

努² 着 *chao*² 了 overworked; overstrained.

See 8158.

嗽

8390

孥²

8391

R. 虞
F. *nu, nu*
W. *no*
See 奴
Even Lower.

A child. See 10,776 *nu*².

妻孥 wife and children.

罪人不孥 the sins of the fathers are not visited upon the children,—as they were under the 秦 Ch'in dynasty. See 族 11,845.

子則孥戮汝 I will put both you and your children to death.

取其孥與帑 to take over their family and property.

弩³

8392

R. 虞
C. *nou*
H. *lu*
F. *nu*
W. *nu*
N. *nu*
P. *nu*
M. *lu*
Y. *nou*
Sz. *nu*
K. *no*
J. *nu, do*
A. *nou*
Rising Lower.

A crossbow.

弩弓 a crossbow.

連弩 a "repeating" or magazine crossbow; see 3160.

放弩 to discharge a crossbow.

弩彈 the pellet of a crossbow.

萬弩齊發 all the bows were discharged at once.

一弩齊發十矢 a bow to fire ten arrows at once.

強弩之末 the end of a strong bow,—i.e. the end of the shot, when the strength of the missile is spent and it is harmless.

弩³

8392

負弩 to act as body-guard.

如弩在弦 like a drawn bow,—is the tension of the crisis.

怒⁴

8393

R. 遇虞
C. *nou*
H. *lu*
F. *nou*
W. *no*
N. *nu*
P. *nu*
M. *lu, lou*
Y. *nu*
Sz. *nu*
K. *no*
J. *do, nu*
A. *nou*
Sinking
Lower.

Anger; rage; passion. [To be distinguished from 恕 10,077.]

怒氣 anger.

怒氣傷肝 anger injures the liver.

怒氣冲 (or 衝) 冠 anger raised his cap from his head,—by his hair standing on end. See 2908.

眼睛裏有怒氣 he has an angry look in his eye.

發怒 to be angry.

怒惱 to be in a rage.

怨恨 the anger of resentment.

怒罵 to fly into a passion and abuse.

怒詈 to abuse; angry.

不遷怒 do not get angry with those not implicated.

怒色 an angry look.

威怒 sternly angry.

忿怒 violent anger.

愠怒 indignation.

怒目相視 looked at each other with angry eyes.

盛怒之下 under the influence of anger; in a moment of passion.

請息雷霆之怒 pray abate your thundering rage.

怒不可回 too angry to reply.

娘娘息怒 stop your anger, madam.

弩³

8394

R. 虞
See 奴
Rising and
Even Lower.

筈²

8394a

R. 虞

Flint arrow-heads.

A birdcage.

鳳凰在筈兮鷄鶩翔舞 when the phoenix is in a cage, other birds come and fly around.

齧³

8395
R. Vulgar.
Rising Lower.

New flesh tissues formed after a breach of continuity, known in surgery as granulations; proud flesh.

專去齧肉不用刀針
for specially removing proud flesh, without the use of knife or needle,—of a quack medicine.

訛²

8396
R. 肴
See 嗽
Even Lower.

Unintelligible talk; gibberish. To wrangle.

謔訛 jargon; gibberish.

誼訛聒耳 their wrangling deafens me.

責訛 to scold; to abuse.

駑²

8397
R. 虞
P. nu, nu
M. lu, lu
See 奴
Even Lower.

A broken-down old horse.

駑駘竭力 though like a jaded horse, I will still do my best,—a phrase used by old officials to the Emperor.

駑馬戀棧豆 the old horse will hanker after his stall and beans,—said of 桓範 Huan Fan of the 晉 Chin dynasty, when he fled but left his wife and family behind.

NUAN.

僂⁴

8398
R. 翰

Weak; infirm.

暖

8399

Same as 8402.

渥³

8400

Warm water.

渥濯 to bathe in hot water.

饌³

8401
R. 旱
See 煖
Rising Lower.

To send a present of food; to make a feast.

饌房 (or 堂) 飯 bridal-chamber rice,—eaten at weddings.

饌酌 or 饌席 a bridal feast.

饌女 food sent by a father to his daughter three days after her marriage.

暖³

8402

R. 旱
C. nün
H. lon
F. nwan, nung
W. nō, nang
N. nōn, nōn
P. nwan
M. lan
Y. nou
Sz. nwan, nan
K. nan
J. dan
A. nwan
Rising Lower.

Warm; genial.

暖和 (ho² or huo²) warm. See 12,646.

溫暖 warm; mild; balmy.

暖天氣 warm weather.

暖風 a warm wind.

暖轎 a winter sedan-chair.

暖閣 an alcove screened off for winter; see 2634 and 6037.

暖衣 warm clothes.

使人不衣自暖矣 he makes people feel warm even without clothes,—so genial is he.

暖帽 warm hats,—the winter hat of Chinese officials.

飽暖 full and warm,—fed and clothed.

不關冷暖 no matter whether cold or hot,—it must be done.

人情冷暖 people's feelings are cold and hot,—changeable.

春暖 the balmy spring-time.

暖棚 a shelter against the cold.

暖洞子 forcing-houses; hot-houses.

暖卿 officers of the 衛尉 Imperial body-guard, so called because they seldom have to go out into the cold.

暖房 to celebrate change of house,—as is done by friends, who come to congratulate and bring presents. Cf. Housewarming.

暖壽 to celebrate a birthday (as above),—on the night before the feast.

暖牀 to celebrate a wedding (as above).

煖

8403

Same as 8402.

NUN.

See 8183.

Same as 8183.

NUNG.

See 8173.

Same as 8408.

To till the soil; to farm; agriculture. See 9819.

農夫 or 農丁 or 農家 or 農人 labourers; agriculturists.

農事 or 農工 husbandry.

農耕 to till; to farm.

農具 agricultural implements.

重農桑以足衣食 pay great attention to husbandry and the mulberry (sericulture), that there may be a sufficiency of food and clothing.

不違農時 do not let the season for husbandry pass.

農忙 the busy season in agriculture.

農隙 the slack season in agriculture.

吾不如老農 (in husbandry, said Confucius,) I am not equal to an old husbandman.

農父 the Minister of Agriculture,—in ancient times.

司農 Minister of Agriculture; now the President of the Board of Revenue.

農用八政 earnest devotion to the eight objects of government.

農殖嘉穀 to largely cultivate the admirable grain.

寓兵于農 to make soldiers work as farmers,—as in times of peace.

茲予其明農哉 henceforth I will study husbandry.

惰農自安 the lazy husbandman who yields himself to ease.

鄉農 the farming population.

擣

8406

宸

8407

農²

8408

R. 冬
C. nung
H. lung
F. nung
W. } nung
N. }
P. nung
M. lung
Y. } nung
Sz. }
K. nong
J. nō, dō
A. nong
Even Lower.

儂²
8409

R. 冬

F. nung, nŭng,
v. niong
P. nēng, nŭng

See 農

A. nung
Even Lower.I (see 10,416); me. Thou;
you.

阿儂 I; me.

使儂肝腸苦 causing me
to feel miserable.叫儂就來 told you (or me)
to come at once.儂自家 you yourself; (in Nan-
king) I myself.𦵏¹
8410

R. 冬

See 農

Even Lower.

To talk; to gabble. Also
read nēng¹.

唧𦵏 to mutter.

竟日徒𦵏 vainly bawling all
day long.𦵏𦵏然與小子語
talking to the child in a low tone.濃²
8411

R. 冬

C. yung, nung
H. ngiung
F. nung, nŭng
W. ngüoa,
ngiung
N. nyung
P. nung, nēng
M. lung
Y. { nung
Sz. {
K. nong
J. tō, nō, dō
A. nung

Even Lower.

Thick, of liquids, as
opposed to 稀 4058; rich;
strong; heavy, as opposed
to 薄 9381. Dense. Dark;
deep, of tints, as opposed
to 淡 10,646. Also read
nēng².

濃厚 thick, as fluids.

濃湯 thick soup.

濃坭 thick mud.

濃茶 strong tea.

濃烟 strong tobacco.

香濃 spicy and rich.

濃者宜先, 薄者宜後
(in eating,) the heavy dishes
should precede, the light should
follow.

濃雨 heavy rain.

濃睡 sound sleep.

濃濃 thickly; plump.

濃密 dense, as vegetation.

濃陰 or 濃昏 a dense shade.

濃眉 thick eyebrows.

濃粧 a rich attire,—as a bridal
dress.領人濃情 to receive great
kindness from people.相思苦更濃 the bitterness
of my longing is still greater.濃²
8411談論正濃 the conversation
was so engrossing, that.....淡內添濃 to put dark
(flowers) among light ones.

濃綠 dark green.

穠²
8412

R. 冬

H. ngiung

See 濃

A. nung

Even Lower.

Thick; close set; stout.
Also read nēng².穠密 dense, as vegetation. See
8411.何彼穠矣 what luxuriance!
—of a peach-tree in full bloom.纖穠中度 the happy mean
between thin and stout,—not
too thin and not too stout; said
of 楊貴妃 Yang Kuei-fei.膿²
8413

R. 冬

C. nung
H. lung
F. nung, nŭng
W. nung,
ngiung
N. nung
P. nēng, nung
M. lung
Y. { nung
Sz. {
K. nong
J. nu, dō
A. nung,
nong
Even Lower.Pus; matter. Also read
nēng².

膿水 pus; matter.

膿血 bloody pus.

膿瘡 an abscess.

膿腫 a purulent sore.

膿胞 a pustule filled with matter.

作膿 or 鼓膿 to form pus.

放膿 to open a boil and let
out the pus.

嘔膿 to vomit pus,—to revile.

醲^{1,2}
8414

R. 冬

F. { nung

P. {

See 穠

A. nung,
nong
Even Lower.Generous, as wine; rich;
strong.

醲酒 strong wine.

酒醲身軟 the wine was
strong and he (i.e. his head) was
weak.醲于用賞 be liberal in your
rewards.震²
8415

R. 冬

See 農

Even Lower.

饜²
8416

R. 陽

P. v. nang

See 饜

A. nong.
Even Lower.

To stuff oneself with food.

Read nēng³ in Peking.饜搯 (sang¹) to gorge or gobble,
as a child.𦵏²
8417

R. 冬

See 農

Even Lower.

A running at the nose;
a cold. Also read nang¹.𦵏鼻不辨花香 a man
with a cold cannot distinguish
the perfumes of flowers.

臭猪頭撞倒𦵏鼻子

菩薩 like a pig's head which
stunk so much that it knocked
over a joss which couldn't smell.𦵏 (nung⁴ only) 涕 snivel.

See 7507.

弄¹
8418女³
8419

R. 語

C. nŭ
H. ngi, ng
F. nŭ
W. ngü, zü
N. ngü, v. no,
nŭ
P. nŭ
M. nŭ, lü
Y. { nŭ
Sz. {
K. nyê
J. djo, nyo
A. nŭ

Rising Lower.

A woman; a female, as
opposed to 男 8139. One
of the zodiacal constella-
tions; see Tables, Vb. Ra-
dical 38. See 3735, 11,753.

女人 a woman; women.

婦女 married women and girls;
women generally.乃生女子 a daughter shall
be born to him.紅顏女子多薄命
pretty girls are most unfortunate
in life.

婦人女子職司酒漿

縫紉而已 the functions of
women, married or single, are
confined to cookery and sewing.

女流 women, as a class.

女郎 the lady.

女兒 a girl; a young woman.

女兒癆 girls' consumption,—
the decline into which young
girls often fall.

女孩子 a female child.

閨女 an unmarried girl.

童女 a marriageable girl.

怨女 a grievance-woman,—an
old maid.要討養女 wanted a girl to
bring up,—as a prostitute.

凡女人都是水性楊

花 woman is (mobile) as water
and (uncertain) as the willow
catkin. Cf. "souvent femme
varie."

女³

8419

女衣 female clothing.

女奴 a female slave; a fancy name for the cat (Manchu: *ninuri*).

女友 a lady-friend.

女觔斗 female acrobatic feats.

女扮男裝 women disguised as men.

女唱夫隨 the wife wearing the breeches. See 429.

女戲 or 女旦 an actress.

仙女 a fairy.

女工 or 女紅 women's work, —needlework, etc.

女學 learning suitable for women. See 4839.

女僧 a Buddhist nun.

女冠 a woman's cap; a Taoist nun.

女巫 a witch.

女陰 the *vagina*.

女中君子 a superior woman.

女中丈夫 a masculine woman.

女宗 a model woman.

女夷鼓吹以司天和 the Goddess of Wind drums and blows in order to bring the weather to its proper condition.

天女 female *dévas*, or *Apsaras*; popularly used for "goddesses." Also, a name for the swallow.女宿 the tenth constellation,—the stars $\epsilon\mu$, etc., in Aquarius.

女媧氏 see 6302.

織女 the Weaving Damsel,—the star α in Lyra. See 1388.女³

8419

致女 an old custom among the feudal princes of sending, three months after marriage, to enquire about their newly-wedded daughters.

生女如鼠猶恐其虎 if your daughter is (timid) as a mouse, you still fear lest she should turn out a tigress. See 男 8139.

女德無極 women are insatiable.

女人短見 the short-sightedness of women.

好女入室,醜女之仇 a pretty woman in a family has the ugly ones for her foes.

盜不過五女之門 there is no thief like a family of five daughters.

女怕輸身 a woman fears to make a *faux pas*. See 8139.

女以弱爲美 weakness is woman's charm. See 8139.

男生女相,貴不可量 a man with a woman's face will rise to the highest honours.

女生向外 a woman is born with a tendency outwards,—alluding to her quasi-desertion of the family at her marriage.

女貞 *Ligustrum lucidum*, Ait.女羅 the dodder (*Cuscuta*).女青 *Pæderia tomentosa*, Bl.女婁菜 *Silene aprica*, Turcz.

女匠 the tailor-bird.

Read *nü*⁴. To give a daughter in marriage.無女 *nü*⁴ 以女 (*nü*³) no one女³

8419

would give him a daughter in marriage.

富貴爭女之 all the rich people wanted to marry their daughters to him.

女于鄰國 he married her into a neighbouring State.

Read *jü*³. Thou; you. Used for 5666.

女何人 who are you?

女則異于彼 are you, then, different from them?

維予與女 only you and I.

NÜEH.

See 8343.

See 12,960.

See 4647.

NÜO.

See 8343.

See 12,960.

See 4647.

虐

8420

瘡

8421

謔

8422

虐

8423

瘡

8424

謔

8425

O.

我

8426

俄²

8427

R. 歌

See 蛾

Even Lower.

See 12,680.

Sudden; momentary. Inclined to one side; leaning.

俄然 or 俄爾 suddenly; unexpectedly.

俄頃 in a moment; presently.

俄²

8427

側弁之俄 with their caps on one side and like to fall off.

俄倫袋 a jacket with long sleeves and a fancy border.

俄 (also *o*⁴) 國 or 俄羅斯國 Russia.

俄呢 Russian cloth.

哦

8428

娥

8429

See 3314.

See 3315.

峨²

8430

R. 歌 哥

See 蛾

Even Lower.

峨²

8431

峨²

8432

R. 歌 哥

See 蛾

Even Lower.

莪²

8433

R. 歌

See 蛾

Even Lower.

蛾

8434

蛾

8435

蛾

8436

蛾

8437

娥¹

8438

R. 歌

See 阿

Even Upper.

High; eminent; commanding. See 11,771.

容儀峨峨 of commanding or dignified presence.

峨嵋 (or 眉) 山 Mt. Omi, — the sacred mountain in Ssüch'uan.

Same as 8430.

A rocky cliff.

山勢峨峨 grand is the aspect of the mountains.

夯峨 to ram the earth when making an embankment.

A small species of Artemisia, called 莪蒿, the young stalks of which are boiled and eaten.

菁菁者莪 luxuriantly grows the artemisia. [The Ode from which this line is taken, is associated with education; hence the meanings below.]

珠玉非寶, 旁招菁莪之賢 pearls and jade are of no value: summon to your side wise men who will foster learning.

以辜負菁莪作育之雅意 and thus show ingratitude for your laudable desire to extend the benefits of education.

See 3316.

Same as 3314.

See 3317.

See 3318.

Undecided; unstable. See 8363.

婣 an¹ 娥 not having a mind of one's own.痾¹

8439

R. 歌

C. }^oH. }^o

F. k'oa

W. k'u

N. hou

P. o, k'o

Y. k'io

K. }^aJ. }^a

A. a, k'a

Even Upper.

阿

8440

嬰

8441

屙¹

8442

R. 歌

C. o

H. v. slai

F. oa, v. na

W. v. la²

N. ou

P. v. la²J. }^aA. }^a

Even Upper.

痾

8443

吡²

8444

R. 歌

W. mai

See 訛

Even Lower.

訛

8445

鉋²

8446

R. 歌

See 訛

Even Lower.

Disease; pain. Also read k'o⁴.

微痾 a slight ailment.

病染沉痾 his ailment has become a serious disease.

口痾 sores about the mouth.

痾癢相關 sympathising with each other's pains and itches. See 12,859.

痾嘔 diarrhoea and vomiting.

痾痢 dysentery.

See 1.

Same as 8438.

To go to stool.

屙尿 to make water.

屙血 to pass blood.

遺屙之石 a stone covered with filth.

Same as 8439.

To move; to reform.

尙寐無吡 I wish I might sleep and never move.

周公東征, 四國是吡 the object of Chou Kung, in marching to the east, was to reform the four States.

See 3320.

To pare; to scrape.

鉋方爲圓 to pare a square and make it round.

闕^{4*}

8447

R. 曷 月

先

C. at^o, yn

F. ak, yeng

P. so }^{yen}M. o }^{yen}

Y. loh, yei

K. al, yon

J. atsz, yen

A. al, yen

Entering and

Even Upper.

To stop; to obstruct; an impediment; to conceal.

壅闕 to stop, as the flow of water; to prevent anything from coming to another's ears.

天闕 a natural obstacle.

遮闕 to hide; to conceal.

闕逢 years which have 甲 in their cyclical denomination.

闕與 an old name for 和順

縣 the District of Ho-shun in Shansi. [Read yü⁴ yü³ = placid.]Read yen¹. Surname.

闕氏 the name, under the Han dynasty, for a Turkic princess; Inchi, or wife of the Zenghi; see 10,600. Said by some to be a corruption of 燕支 rouge; see 13,048.

詔^{4*}

8448

R. 陌

H. kak,

See 格 額

K. ek

J. gaku, giaku

A. ngak⁵

Entering

Lower.

Harsh; stern; forbidding. [To be distinguished from 詔 7943.]

言容詔詔 his words and looks were forbidding.

Read lo^{4*}. Same as 7319.

Same as 3322.

See 3322.

頽

8449

額

8450

聖^{4*}

8451

R. 藥

N. oh, v. au

See 惡

Entering

Upper.

To plaster; to white-wash.

聖壁 to whitewash walls,—to prepare for a wedding.

聖土 white clay for making porcelain.

See 12,779.

惡

8452

𦣻⁴²

8453

R. 藥

C. } ngok

F. ngauk,

W. ngo

N. ngoh

P. ngo³, o³

M. ngo, wo, o

Y. ak

Sz. ngo, wo

K. ak

J. gaku

A. ngak

Entering

Lower.

𦣻⁴²

8454

R. 藥

See 𦣻

Entering

Lower.

𦣻⁴²

8455

R. 藥

See 𦣻

Entering

Lower.

𦣻⁴²

8456

R. 藥

See 𦣻

Entering

Lower.

𦣻⁴²

8457

R. 藥

See 𦣻

Entering

Lower.

𦣻⁴²

8458

R. 藥

F. ngauk, v.

ngouk⁵

See 𦣻

Entering

Lower.

To beat a drum. Used for 3323 and 8455.

驚𦣻 to be startled.**𦣻𦣻** open; without circumlocution. [Used with 3323.]**冠𦣻𦣻** a very high hat. [Used with 8461.]

A cliff; a precipice.

崖𦣻 a steep cliff.

To start; to be frightened.

愕然 in alarm.**錯愕不能對** he was so frightened he could not answer.**愕顧** looked suspiciously.**共相駭愕** everybody was astounded.

A rocky causeway.

𦣻嘉縣 name of a District in Yünnan under the Yüan dynasty.The roof of the mouth.
See 6174 and 10,760.

The stem and calyx of a flower. A younger brother; see 10,965.

花𦣻 name of a 樓 belvidere in Ming Huang's palace.**𦣻**⁴²

8459

鄂⁴²

8460

R. 藥

See 𦣻

Entering

Lower.

See 3323.

Name of an ancient State which occupied the site of the modern Hupeh. A blossom fully opened.

東鄂 an old name for 武昌府 in Hupeh.**西鄂** an old name for 南陽府 in Honan.**鄂拓克** Otok,—a tribal chief among the Buruts or southern Kirghis.**鄂端** old name of Khoten.**鄂尔多斯** Ordos,—a Mongol tribe.**鄂尔哲衣圖** Olchitu,—a town in Sainnoin Khanate.**鄂博** a cairn; the boundary of a grave; a Mongolian frontier-post or "obo." See 1.

A sharp point.

劍𦣻 the point of a sword.**𦣻𦣻列列** high ranges,—of mountain peaks.

Same as 3328.

See 3325.

Same as 8457.

Startling (see 7779); serious. Used for 8455.

作𦣻 years which have 酉 in their cyclical denomination.**𦣻音** sad tidings,—of death.

Same as 3323.

𦣻⁴²

8467

𦣻⁴²

8468

𦣻⁴²

8469

R. 藥

See 𦣻

Entering

Lower.

厄⁴²

8470

R. 陌

C. } ak

H. } ak

F. aik

W. a

N. ah

P. ê, ngê³

M. ngê, ê

Y. êh

Sz. nge

K. ek

J. aku

A. ak

Entering

Upper.

8471

R. 陌

C. êk, ak

H. ak

F. aik

W. a²

N. ah

P. ngê³

M. ngê

Y. êh

Sz. nge

K. ek

J. aku

A. ak

Entering

Upper.

8472

R. 陌

F. aik, v. kah

See 厄

Entering

Upper.

See 3328.

Same as 8455.

To encounter; to meet with. Also read *wu*⁴.**重** *ch'ung*² **華不可** *wu*⁴ **𦣻** 兮 "renewal of glory" (*i.e.* the golden age of the Emperor Shun whose name this was) is not to be met with any more.

Difficulty; distress. A ring.

困厄 in distress; poverty-stricken.**危厄** in danger.**命逢水厄** it was his fate to meet water dangers,—to be drowned.**金厄** metal rings on harness.

To grasp; to seize.

滿扼 to grasp a handful.**扼腕久之** detained him a long time,—as a friend at parting.**力能扼虎** strong enough to throttle a tiger.**扼守** to hold,—as a strategical position.**扼要** a commanding (strategical) position.**扼險** to hold the key of a position.

A yoke or collar; to restrain.

加之以衡軛 put a yoke upon,—a beast of draught; or, a restraint upon a person.**軛制** to restrain; to curb.

鉅⁴²

8473

R. 陌

See 厄

Entering Upper.

阨⁴²

8474

R. 卦陌

See 隘

and 厄

Sinking and Entering Upper.

A bracelet; a bangle.

金鉅 a gold bangle.

鑲鉅 a silver-gilt bracelet.

脚鉅 an anklet.

Distress; difficulty.

窮阨 or 凶阨 or 艱阨 in great distress.

阨窮而不憫 poor and yet not miserable.

當阨 in difficulties.

Read *ai*⁴ or *yai*⁴. A defile; a pass; used with 12,841.

阨狹 a defile; mountain pass.

據阨 to guard the passes.

Same as 8470.

厄⁴²

8475

呢⁴²

8476

R. 陌

See 厄

Entering Upper.

捩⁴²

8477

阨⁴²

8478

餓⁴²

8479

R. 陌

See 厄

Entering Upper.

頰⁴²

8480

R. 曷

C. *at*_oF. *ak*N. *ah*P. *ɛngɛ, ɛt*M. *ngɛ*Sz. *ngɛ*K. *al*J. *atsz, achi*A. *at*

Entering Upper.

The brow; the junction of nose and forehead.

疾首蹙頰 with aching head to knit the brows.

幽頰 a kind of lemur.

脰⁴²

8481

R. 曷

See 遏

Entering Upper.

搯⁴²

8482

譌⁴²

8483

爇⁴²

8484

R. 合

C. *ɛp*H. *ɛp*F. *yek, v. aing*²W. *ö*K. *ap*J. *ö*A. *yem*²盦⁴²

8485

R. 合

K. *ap*J. *ö*A. *ap*₅盦⁴²

8486

塌⁴²

8487

R. 曷月

See 遏

遏⁴²

8488

R. 曷

C. *at*_oH. *ot*F. *ak*W. *yü*N. *ah*P. *o, ngo*M. *ngo*Y. *loh*Sz. *ngo*K. *al*

Putrid meat.

Same as 8471.

Same as 3320.

某字之譌 the wrong form of such-and-such a character.

A half-extinguished fire.

Part of an ornamental headdress.

See 6109.

A crack in a wall. A dam.

壅塌 to keep out water with clay. See 8488.

To stop; to check; see 7270. To extinguish; to ruin.

遏抑 to restrain; to check.

遏密八音 to stop music,—at the death of an Emperor.

遏病 to check disease.

遏糴 to stop the purchase of rice.

遏⁴²

8488

J. *atsz, achi*A. *at, yet*

Entering Upper.

遏慾難 it is hard to curb one's lusts.

其父怒不可遏 his father was beside himself with rage.

一發則不可遏 when once he started (drinking) he could not stop.

遏惡揚善 to repress evil and encourage good.

阻遏 to hinder; to embarrass.

遏絕 to cut off,—as a retreat.

遏亂萌 to nip rebellion in the bud.

壅遏不通 stuffed up; not clear.

遏禁 to prevent.

心豈遏然不進 why does my mind hesitate to go on?

無遏爾躬 do not cause your own extinction.

OU.

To vomit. To prattle; see 吮 12,441.

嘔吐 to vomit.

令人欲嘔 enough to make a person sick.

嘔心 a feeling of sickness; *mal au cœur*.

嘔煩 to cause one to vomit.

嘔血 to throw up blood.

嘔絲 to spin silk,—as silkworms do.

嘔回出來 to disgorge,—as ill-gotten gains.

嘔氣 to vent one's anger.

Read *hsü*¹. Kind.

言語嘔嘔 kind and consoling talk.

Read *yü*⁴.

嘔喻 kind and cordial.

To excite; to irritate.

不免嘔氣了 could not avoid provoking him.

嘔氣 disputatious; quarrelling.

Read *kou*¹. Stingy; mean.嘔¹

8489

R. 尤有

虞

F. *cu, ɛau*

See 謳

K. *u, v. ku*

Even and Rising Upper.

慁⁴

8490

R. 尤

See 謳慁

Even Upper.

毆

8491

歐¹

8492

R. 有 尤

See 謳

K. u, v. ku

Rising and
Even Upper.毆¹

8493

R. 有

P. ou

See 謳

K. u, v. ku

Even Upper.

漚⁴

8494

R. 尤 肴

H. eu²F. eu, aiu²

See 謳

K. u, v. ku

Even and
Sinking
Upper.燠¹

8495

R. 尤

See 謳

Even Upper.

Same as 3091.

To vomit; to retch.

歐刀 an executioner's knife.

歐羅巴 or 歐洲 Europe.

歐亞人 Eurasians,—from the
first syllables of Europe and Asia.To beat; to strike; to
brawl; to fight.逢人毆人 hitting every man
he came across.

毆打 or 毆擊 to beat; to maul.

毆殺 or 毆斃 or 毆死 to
beat to death.

毆傷 to wound by beating.

毆辱斯文 a blow to the
prestige of the literati.

毆逐 to drive out by force.

鬥毆 to brawl.

To soak; to steep.

漚透 soaked through.

漚柔 to soften by soaking.

漚漬 to macerate.

漚爛 softened to rottenness.

漚霉 damp and mildewed.

芬芳漚鬱 steeped in per-
fumes.Read ou¹. Bubbles on
water.

泡漚 or 浮漚 froth; foam.

漚釘 the massive iron nails above
a yamen door. See 4048.

Great heat; drought.

燠 ou³ 火 to keep up a fire.甌¹

8496

R. 尤

See 謳

K. ku

Even Upper.

謳¹

8497

謳¹

8498

R. 尤

C. au

H. { eu

F. { eu

W. au

N. öü

P. { ou

M. { ou

Y. éo

Sz. ou

K. ku

J. ö, o

A. éu

Even Upper.

鷗¹

8499

R. 尤

See 謳

K. ku

Even Upper.

緇¹

8500

偶³

8501

R. 有

C. ngau

H. ʔngau,

ʔngieu

F. ngeu

W. ngau

A bowl; a cup. A musical
instrument. Name of a river
near Wenchow.

茶甌 a tea-cup.

木甌 a wooden bowl.

尤工擊甌 she was very good
at tapping the bowl,—an excellent
musician.金甌覆名 the golden bowl
covering the name,—to be named
Minister of State; from the story
of an Emperor who appointed
a Minister in this way.

半甌 half a glass,—as of a drink.

烟甌 a tobacco-box.

甌海關 the Wenchow Customs.

甌脫 entrenchments or holes in
the ground for defending a
frontier.

See 6172.

Country ballads; local
ditties.粵謳 ballads of the province of
Kuangtung.

謳歌 ballads; local ditties.

謳吟 or 謳咏 to sing.

棹謳 the boatmen's song.

A sea-gull.

相親相近水中鷗 the
gull in the water drawing
gradually nearer and becoming
friendly with man.

See 6168.

An image; an idol. A
mate; to pair. Sudden;
accidental.偶像 or 偶人 an image; a
statue.

如偶人形 like a dummy.

偶³

8501

N. ngöü, v. nöü

P. { ou, ngou

M. { ou, ngou

Y. éo, ngéo

Sz. ou, ngou

K. u

J. gō, gu

A. ngéu

Rising Lower.

如同木偶 like a wooden
image,—without energy. See below.木立若偶 he stood motion-
less as a statue.木偶 or 偶偶子 puppets;
marionettes.

偶戲 a puppet-show.

匹偶 a married couple; a pair.

佳偶 a well-matched couple.

怨偶 a nagging pair.

失偶 to lose one's mate or
fellow.中年喪偶 to bury one's wife
in middle age,—is one of the three
great calamities in life. See 8502.不再偶 not to mate a second
time,—said of the goose, whence
this bird is always used in
marriage ceremonies.才命不偶 his talents and his
destiny did not match,—i.e.
although he had great abilities
he made nothing of them.

如此不偶 thus unlucky.

羈棲不偶 wherever he was,
he adopted an attitude different
from everybody else's.偶數 even numbers. See 991
chi¹.偶年 even years,—held to be
unlucky.

偶坐 to sit near or in company of.

偶合 to unite; to pair; union.

偶語 to speak together,—of two
or three persons.對偶 to address oneself; to
soliloquise.偶然 or 偶爾 suddenly; un-
expectedly.偶然耳 it was by accident,
or a coincidence.事有偶然 as chance would
have it.天下事無獨有偶 the
affairs of this world are not single
but have their counterparts. Used
in the sense of "history repeats
itself," etc.

偶或 if by chance.

偶遇 or 偶逢 chanced to
meet.偶書 to write in a casual manner,
without premeditation or con-
centration.

耦³
8502
R. 有
H. 'ngeu
See 偶
Rising Lower.

A pair; a mate. Used with 8501.

二耦爲耦 two furrows make an ou.

十千維耦 with your ten thousand men all in pairs.

千耦其耘 in thousands of pairs they weed.

配耦 to pair; to match.

對影爲耦 to sit opposite to one's shadow for a companion, —of a solitary person.

嗒然似喪其耦 became abstracted as though he had parted with one half of himself,

耦³
8502

—i.e. as though body and soul had parted company.

耦居無猜 to live together in mutual confidence; to have no suspicions of each other.

藕³
8503
R. 有
H. 'ngeu,
'ngeu
F. v. ngan²
See 偶
Rising Lower.

The root-stock of the lotus (*Nelumbium speciosum*, Willd.).

蓮藕 the root of the lotus-plant.

藕粉 a flour like arrowroot made from the above.

糖藕 sweetened lotus-roots.

藕斷絲連 the lotus-root breaks but the fibres hold to-

藕³
8503

gether,—of common application where the parts of anything separated still hang together by real or imaginary threads.

藕白 pale lilac colour.

藕芽 the taper fingers of a woman.

一根筷子喫藕 like eating lotus-roots with one chopstick,—one is obliged to **挑眼** make use of the "eyes" or holes in the root, which latter phrase also means to pick out flaws or weak points.

白節藕 *Saururus chinensis*, Turcz.

旱藕 *Lycopus lucidus*, Turcz.

PA.

八¹²
8504
R. 點
C. pat
H. pat
F. paik, peih
W. po, bo
N. pah
P. pa, spa
M. pa
Y. paah
Sz. pa
K. p'al
J. hatsz, hachi
A. bat
Entering Upper.

To divide. Eight. Radical 12. [To be distinguished from 人 5624 and 入 5690.]

See 珍 599, 仙 4449, 行 *hang*² 4624, 股 6227, 卦 6311, 面 7886, 捌 8509, 寶 8720, 套 10,839, 音 13,209.

八個 eight things, persons, etc. Also = thoroughly; absolutely.

二八 twice eight,—sixteen.

八十 eighty.

八八 sixty-four.

第八 the eighth.

八月 the eighth moon.

八面 or **八方** the eight points of the compass.

八面週全 all complete.

有八面生意 alive all round,—of pictures which suggest the idea of the sides not seen.

八角 eight corners; octagonal; star aniseed.

八角形 octagonal.

八角油 aniseed oil.

八角渣 broken aniseed.

八角楓 (or 樹) *Marlea begoniaefolia*, Roxb.

八¹²
8504

八角蓮 *Podophyllum versipelle*, Hce.

八角茴 star aniseed (*Illicium verum*, Hk. f.).

八成 or **八分** eight-tenths.

八成兒來 eight-tenths he will come,—to two-tenths he will not; he is almost sure to come.

八成要颳風 it's pretty sure to blow.

八分書 an intermediate style of writing between the 小篆 and the 隸書, sometimes used for the latter only. Said to have been invented by 王次仲 Wang Tz'ü-chung of the Ch'in (or Han) dynasty.

大小二篆生八分 the greater and lesser *chuan* (see 2724) gave birth to the *pa fén* style.

八字 the character "eight;" the eight nativity characters exchanged at betrothal. See 600r.

八字形 shaped like the character "eight;" spreading; sprawling; wedge-shaped.

八字兒沒見一撇兒 the first stroke of the character "eight" is not yet visible,—nothing has yet been done; there are no signs of anything as yet.

八字帖兒 the document

八¹²
8504

containing the eight nativity characters, as above.

八字影壁 a screen wall with the corners cut away, and so resembling the character 八.

八寶兒 the name of a succulent plant, the leaves of which are used to stick on the temples for headache.

八寶鎗 lances ornamented with the *pa pao*.

八寶菜 a kind of preserved vegetable.

忘八 or **王八** a cuckold.

忘八蛋 a bastard.

八搭二 a twelve-word chance in a *pa-ko-piao* lottery.

八荒 in every quarter; everywhere.

八樣鮮菜 the eight sorts of food which are offered to the Emperor at certain dates, and which it is illegal for his subjects to eat before this date. They are 茄子 brinjal, 黃瓜 cucumbers, 香椿 shoots of *Cedrela sinensis*, A. Juss., 扁荳 *Dolichos Lablab*, L., 冬瓜 a sort of pumpkin (*Bernincasa cerifera*, Savi), 豌豆 peas, 皇魚 the sturgeon, and 銀魚 a kind of whitebait.

八^{1*}
8504

八團褂子 the eight-disc'd robe worn by Manchu brides.

八桿 name of a sort of junk.

八百 name of a Shan or Lolo tribe.

八擔 see 巴旦 8510.

八駿馬 see 3289.

八樹 *Euonymus alatus*, Thbg.

八月檣 *Holboellia latifolia*, Wall.

八大王 *Toddalia aculeata*, Pers.

八王草 *Erianthus japonicus*, Beauv.

河八王 *Saccharum narenga*, Nees.

八哥 or 八八兒 the mynah (*Acridotheres cristatellatus*).

[This name, which was substituted for that under 6149 by 李煜 Li Yü, is supposed to refer to the 八 appearance of the wings in flight.]

八哥草 *Eclipta alba*, Hassk.

叭^{1*}
8505

R. 點

F. *pa*

N. *pah*

P. *pa*

See 八霸

A. *bak*

Entering

Upper.

扒^{1*}
8506

See 8541.

杷^{1*}
8507

R. 點麻

See 八

A. *bak*

Entering

Upper.

唳^{1*}
8508

R. Vulgar.

F. *pak*

P. *pa*

See 八

A. *bat*

Entering

Upper.

A kind of rake without teeth, used to level the ground where seeds have just been sown.

杷見 to search for by raking; to rake over.

The cry of a bird.

唳哥兒 *Acridotheres cristatellatus*. See 8504.

Read *pa*⁴. A cockatoo.

捌¹
8509

R. 點

See 八

Entering

Upper.

巴¹
8510

R. 麻

C. }

H. } *pa*

F. }

W. } *po*

N. } *po*, v. *pouñ*

P. }

M. } *pa*

Y. }

Sz. }

K. } *pa*

J. } *ha*

A. } *ba*

Even Upper.

A rake without teeth. A form of 8504, used in accounts to prevent forgery, etc.

Name of an ancient State. See 耳 3336.

巴蜀 two ancient States,—the modern Ssüch'uan, the first character referring to the E. portion, the second to the W. [三巴=

巴東, 巴郡, and 巴西.]

巴不得教 or 巴不得能殼 or 巴不能殼 would that.....

巴不得有一兩 would that I had but a tael!

巴不得就成此事 was most anxious to bring the matter to a proper conclusion.

巴不得奉承家主 was only too anxious to ingratiate himself with his master.

巴結 to flatter; to toady; to try to get on by means of other people's favour, etc. Also, to encourage (*e.g.*) to study and advance in life. Also, unsuccessful.

巴結到手 to have succeeded in getting into the good graces of any one by toadyism.

論巴結, 不過是千百把總 as to flattery, it is only petty officers,—who practise it.

巴 *pa*⁴ 掌 the open hand; the palm.

嘴巴 a slap on the mouth,—a punishment inflicted on women for giving false evidence.

巴巴 a crust.

鍋巴 the crust inside a kettle.

巴了鍋兒了 stuck to the pot,—burnt.

巴豆 the croton-oil bean (*Croton tiglium*, L.).

巴蛇 a python,—said to swallow elephants.

巴圖魯 *Baturu*,—a kind of order for rewarding military prowess, but bestowed only on those officers who already have

巴¹
8510

the peacock's feather. Known under the Yüan dynasty as 字圖魯.

巴陵縣 name of a District in Hunan.

巴地 Batavia.

巴理 (or 黎) Paris. See 8514.

巴夷 a Shan or Lolo State on the Yünnan frontier.

巴禮 a Catholic *padre*.

巴禮院 a church or chapel.

巴旦 transcription of the Persian *bádán* (? sweet date).

巴旦杏 almonds,—brought to China from western Asia.

巴狗 the pug-nosed Peking dog. See 3754.

巴刺布密 all the whole lot; on the whole (Manchu *barabumbi*).

Large-mouthed. See 症 12,818.

吧國 Java.

吧爾薩嗎 balsam.

吧嗎油 coal-tar; a kind of resin brought from the Malay peninsula and used for caulking boats, known as *dammar*.

吧嗒嘴 to smack the lips when eating, or when longing for something.

A woman's name. Also read *pa*⁴.

吧頭 the two tails or plaits on a little girl's head.

The part of a bow grasped when shooting. See 3668.

弓把子出身 he began from the bow-handle,—*i.e.* as a military man.

吧嗎油 *dammar*; see 8511.

吧¹
8511

R. 麻

See 巴怕

Even Upper.

吧¹
8512

R. 麻

See 巴怕

A. *ba*

Even Upper.

弣⁴
8513

R. 福

H. *pa*

See 巴

Sinking

Upper.

把³

8514

R. 馬

C. { pa

H. {

F. {

W. { po

N. {

P. { pa, pa²

M. {

Y. { pa

Sz. {

K. { pa

J. { ha

A. { ba

Rising Upper.

To take hold of (*see* 12,660); to grasp. Numerative of fans, knives, etc.

把持 to manage; to control; to monopolise; to engross; to boycott, *i.e.* to stop the trade of a firm by imposing a fine on all members of a guild who trade with the said firm.

把袂 to grasp the sleeve,—as friends do while talking; to buttonhold.

把袂之時 in sleeve-grasping times,—old days of friendship.

把得水泄不通 grasped it so closely that no water could pass.

把守 to guard; to hold fast.

拱把 a grasp of both hands; the whole lot.

大者拱把 the big ones were as large round as a span of both hands.

禾把 a handful of grain.

火把 a link; a torch.

把總 a sergeant in the Chinese army.

把家人 a housekeeper.

拜把子 to become sworn brothers. *See* 8569.

把舵 to steer.

把柄 or **把握** (*see* 12,742) something to take hold of; evidence; justification; authority to act upon; safeguard or security.

把衙人 a kind of general superintendent of a *yamén*, responsible for the discipline of the runners, good order of the official paraphernalia, etc.

做把戲 or **打把式** (or **實**) or **弄把勢** to perform acrobatic tricks. [Said to have been originally **巴** = Ssüch'uan.]

把勢匠 an acrobat; an athlete; a "strong man."

把關 a high official in charge of a pass.

把門 to guard a gate.

把頭 a headman.

把 (or **把弄**) **鸛鵲** to train quails.

把³

8514

把風 to scout; to act as a spy or informer.

一把 a grasp of the hand; a handful.

一把兒 or **一把子** a handful; a bundle, whether large or small.

一把兒 (or **子**) **駱駝** a string of camels.

一把扇 a fan.

一把刀 a knife.

一把眼淚 a flood of tears.

一把嘴 a mouth,—a great talker.

一把掌 a blow with the hand.

一把禾 an ear of grain.

有幾把手 there were several hands,—*i.e.* people.

把理斯 Paris (Verbiest); *see* 8510.

Read *pa*¹. Used as the colloquial equivalent of **將** 1212 or **以** 5462.

把爲無用 to regard as useless.

把手撥開 push it aside with your hand.

把這個給 *kei*³ **他** give this to him.

把他怎麼樣 what are you going to do with him?

莫把工夫悞了 don't neglect your work.

你把那把 *pa*³ **剪子** take that pair of scissors, and.....

Read *pa*⁴. A handle.

把兒 a handle.

把兒上弦表 a stem-winding watch.

原來把兒 an original or natural handle,—as the stem of a palm-leaf utilised as the handle of a fan.

刀把 the handle of a knife.

刀把在手 knife-handle in one's hand,—to have the advantage.

話把 a handle for talk.

別給人家留話把 don't let people have a handle for talk about you.

爸⁴

8515

R. 碼

C. { pa

H. {

F. { pa²

W. { pa, ba

N. { v. pa, v. pah

P. { pa²M. { pa, or pa²

Y. { pa

Sz. {

K. { pa

J. { ha

A. { ba

Sinking

Irregular.

A father; a title given by the Mahommedans to their mollahs. Also read *pa*³.

阿爸 or **爸爸** (pronounced *pa*³ *pa* by Chinese, but *pa*³ *pa* by Mahommedans) papa.

拉爸爸 (*pa*³ *pa*) to stool,—of children.

阿爸賺錢, 子享福 the father earns money and the son enjoys himself.

張爸 *pa*³ Father Chang,—of a mollah.

老爸爸 a term for a Mahommedan. Also added by the Mahommedans as a term of respect to **天, 地, 皇上**, etc.

A scar; a cicatrix; a birth-mark.

疤痕 or **疤痢** a scar.

好了瘡疤, 忘記疼 when the wound is healed, one forgets the pain.

疤眼兒 a scar from a sore on the eyelid.

疤頂 a bald head.

A kind of bamboo. *See* 6908.

笆城 a stockade.

笆斗 a conical basket to take up rice.

Dried meat.

帝把 the body of a prince of the **契丹** Kitans preserved in salt after his death.

See 8546.

A fragrant plant.

芭蕉 the banana; the plantain.

芭蕉餅 a vase shaped like a plantain.

芭蕉扇 a palm-leaf fan.

芭¹
8520

芭蕉山 Sharp Peak,—at the mouth of the Min river near Foochow.

芭芒 or 芭茅 *Erianthus japonicus*, Beauv.

芭莢 *Smilax China*, L.

傳芭 to hand on the *pa*,—as by the sorcerers to one another at ancient funeral rites.

𧈧¹
8521

R. 麻
See 巴怕
Even Upper.

A kind of cowry, called 海𧈧, formerly used as money.

𧈧¹
8522

R. 麻
See 巴
Even Upper.

A two-year old hog; a boar. Used with 8518.

𧈧¹
8523

Same as 8546.

𧈧⁴
8524

R. 福
See 巴
Sinking Upper.

A bridle. The splash-board of a chariot. A target.

𧈧子 a target.

射中𧈧 to hit the target,—in archery.

打𧈧子 to fire at a target.

𧈧⁴
8525

R. 福
See 巴
Sinking Upper.

A handle. See 把 8514.

撥¹
8526

See 9365.

拔²
8527

R. 曷黠
C. *pét, pat*
H. *p'at*
F. *pak, pwak, peik, p'wak*
W. *pwo, bwo*
N. *bah*
P. *spa*

To pull up; to pull out; to destroy,—as a State annexed by the conqueror; see 8197. Lofty; eminent. See 9876.

拔根 to pull up a root.

拔寨 or 拔舍 to break up a camp.

拔²
8527

M. *pa*
Y. *paah*
Sz. *p'a*
K. *pal, p'e*
J. *batsz, hai*
A. *bat*
Entering Lower.

拔隊 to withdraw troops.

拔水 to draw water.

拔上來 to raise; to draw, as water.

拔下來 to pull out,—as nails.

把瓶子塞兒拔下來 pull the cork out of the bottle.

拔出來 to pull out.

他是閣下提拔起來的 he was raised to his present position by yourself, sir.

拔秧 to pull up young rice,—for transplanting.

拔草 to pull up weeds.

拔刀 or 拔劍 to draw a sword.

一毛不拔 can't get a feather out of him. See 810.

拔力 to exert one's strength.

拔河 tug of war.

拔山 to uproot a mountain,—used of strength.

拔了樁兒了 to become unfastened,—as things fastened by dovetails.

拔補 expectant.

提拔 or 拔擢 or 拔取 to raise; to promote.

拔自行 *hang²* 間 to rise from the ranks.

拔城 to capture a city.

拔來報 *fu¹* 往 hastening backwards and forwards.

拔貢生 senior 秀才 licentiates chosen at an examination held once every twelve years and thereby qualified to present themselves at the triennial examination 會試 for the 3rd degree.

考拔 to hold an examination, as above.

前拔 placed in the front rank (among the first 10) at the Magistrate's examination.

出類拔萃 eminent above one's fellows.

超拔 to surpass; to distinguish oneself.

古峯峭拔 a hoary mountain with precipitous cliffs.

拔屨 a kind of oak which produces the oak-galls imported from Persia. [From the Persian *ballút*.]

𧈧²
8528

R. 曷
See 𧈧
A. *bat*
Entering Lower.

Hair on the legs.

𧈧無𧈧 the calves of his legs had no hair on them,—from excessive toil. Said of the Great Yü.

𧈧²
8529

R. 曷
See 𧈧
A. *bat*
Entering Lower.

To sacrifice to the spirits of the road on setting out on a journey.

取𧈧以𧈧 we sacrifice a ram to the spirit of the road.

𧈧²
8530

R. 曷
C. *pét*
F. *pak*
W. *bö*
N. *bah*
P. *p'o*
K. *pal*
J. *hatsz, bachi*
A. *bat*
Entering Lower.

The demon of drought, variously depicted as a one-eyed dwarf and as a strange bird. Also read *po¹*.

旱𧈧為虐 the drought is very severe.

拔²
8531

R. 葛黠
See 𧈧
Entering Lower.

Smilax China, L., known as 拔莢. See 8520.

埧⁴
8532

R. 泰貝
See 貝
Sinking Upper.

An embankment having steep sides and faced with wattled hurdles, as distinguished from 堤 10,914; a dyke. [To be distinguished from 埧 3020.]

埧 埧 or 埧 楞 an embankment.

東埧 embankments in 溧陽縣 Li-yang Hsien, to protect the country from the overflow of the Yellow River.

打埧 or 築埧 to make an embankment.

倒埧 the embankment has given way.

坝⁴

8532

拖坝 to drag a boat over an embankment,—as at a haul-over.

喉嚨裏作坝 to get a lump in one's throat.

半坝 name of a place beyond Kalgan,—so called because it is half way up to the plateau.

霸⁴

8533

R. 禍

See 巴

Sinking Upper.

To rule by force; might, as opposed to right; leadership or hegemony; see 8556. A Department in Chihli.

管仲相桓公, 霸諸侯 Kuan Chung acted as Prime Minister to Duke Huan, and made him leader of all the feudal princes.

以力假人(=仁)者, 霸 he who, using force, makes a pretence to benevolence, is the leader of the princes.

霸天下 to rule over the whole country by force; to exercise the hegemony over the country.

五霸 the five famous rulers of the 7th century B.C., viz. 齊桓

公, 晉文公, 宋襄公, 楚莊公, and 秦穆公.

霸王 a king who is chief or leader among other kings; one who rules by force.

晉于是始失霸 the Chin State thereupon lost its leadership. [For 始 see 9982.]

霸道 the rule of might,—as opposed to 王道 the rule of right. See 3915.

熱得霸道 it's frightfully hot.

霸勒 to oppress; to intimidate.

霸佔 to encroach upon; to usurp.

霸氣 audacity; disregard of right.

強霸 to take by force.

土霸 a local bully.

各霸一方 each one lorded it over a district.

霸市 to control the market; to make a "corner;" to regulate prices.

壩

8534

Same as 8532.

壩

8535

灞⁴

8536

R. 禍

See 霸

Sinking Upper.

罷⁴

8537

R. 禍 壩

C. p'a²H. p'a²F. p'a²W. bo², ɛba,bo²N. bo²

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. p'a, p'ae

J. hai, be

A. ɛbai

Sinking and

Rising Lower.

Same as 8525.

Name of a small river in Shensi.

To stop; to finish (see 4673); to leave off; to resign; to be cashiered. A final particle.

罷手 to cease; to stop.

欲罷不能 wanting to stop but unable to.

作罷論 to make an end of the argument; to drop the matter.

罷工 to stop work; to strike.

罷市 stoppage of trade,—as when, in opposition to some unpopular tax, tradesmen close their shops and refuse to do business.

罷局 to put an end to a game.

罷試 to stop the examination,—as the students sometimes do by refusing in a body to attend.

道罷 when he had finished speaking.

罷休 or 罷息 to finish; to have done with.

如何罷休 how the matter was ended.

罷職 or 罷官 to resign office; to be dismissed from office.

罷官鰥居 resigned his appointment and lived as a widower.

官罷朋友疏 loss of office means loss of friends.

罷斥 to be dismissed from office.

以言罷 was dismissed for speaking too freely.

半罷半在 half gone, half remaining.

寫完就罷 write it and have done with it.

罷了 finished; done with; all right! that will do! alas!

罷不了 unable to finish, or to have done with.

罷⁴

8537

去罷 be off! begone!

歇手罷 let us rest awhile.

這樣罷, 那樣罷 is it to be this way or that way?

罷咧 a phrase used at the end of sentences, giving an assertive, intensive force.

罷不得 to do without; see 7751.

Read p'i². Worn out; wearied.

數戰民罷 many battles exhaust the people.

罷勞 great fatigue.

罷馬 worn-out horses.

P'A.

A handkerchief; a veil.

手帕 a handkerchief.

頭帕 or 面帕 a veil.

帕⁴

8538

R. 禍 黠

See 怕

N. v. p'aañ,

p'oa

A. bak², mak²

Sinking

Upper.

怕⁴

8539

R. 禍

C. }

H. }

F. }

W. }

N. }

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. p'a

J. ha

A. p'a, p'ak

Sinking

Upper.

To fear; to dread. See 1863, 3768, 8090.

怕死 to fear death.

不怕人 not to be afraid of any one.

天不怕, 地不怕 to fear neither God nor man.

嚇怕 or 駭怕 to frighten; to intimidate.

恐怕 to be afraid; to fear. Used conventionally, as below.

恐怕不能 I'm afraid I can't.

我怕他不來 I fear he will not come.

怕的是 it is to be feared that.....

不怕 don't be afraid!

怕前怕後 to be afraid of everything.

怕臊 nervous; shy.

怕羞 bashful.

受怕 to be alarmed.

𦘔⁴
8540

R. 𦘔
See 𦘔
A. p'ak
Sinking
Upper.

A turban, as still worn in the Fuhkien and Kuangtung provinces. Said to have been introduced at the beginning of the present dynasty to hide the tail, a then objectionable badge of loyalty imposed by the Manchu conquerors.

扒²
8541

R. 𦘔卦
See 八拜
Entering and
Sinking
Upper.

To crawl; to climb; used for 8545.

Read p'a¹. To strip off. To paddle; see 6241, 8651.

扒脫衣冠 to strip off one's official robes.

小心扒手 beware of pickpockets. [扒 should here be p'a².]

扒載 to lighten ship.

Read p'a¹. To crouch; to lie on one's belly; see 8542.

扒在炕上 to crawl up on to the k'ang.

𦘔²
8542

R. Vulgar.
See 爬
A. bak
Even Upper
and Lower.

To creep; to crawl; used with 8545.

兩手𦘔在地下 crawling on all fours.

𦘔山覓藥 to roam over the hills in search of medicinal plants.

𦘔上去 to climb up.

𦘔牆撓壁 clambering and climbing.

𦘔山虎 or 𦘔牆虎 the Virginia creeper (*Vitis heterophylla*, Thbg.). [The former is a mountain litter borne by two men.]

𦘔 (or p'a¹) 角子 parasites on the body; crabs, etc.

Read p'a¹. To crouch; see 8541.

𦘔下 to crouch, as a dog; to go down on one's hands and knees.

𦘔伏在桌子底下 to crouch down for concealment under a table.

𦘔⁴
8543

R. 𦘔
See 𦘔
Sinking Upper.

𦘔⁴
8544

A napkin.

錦𦘔 an embroidered handkerchief.

爬²
8545

R. 麻
See 巴跑
Even Upper
and Lower.

To scrape; to scratch. To crawl; to climb. Used with 8546 and 8549.

爬癢 to scratch an itch.

搔爬 to scratch.

爬剔 to draw out; to extract.

爬行 to crawl along.

這條蛇爬不動 this snake can't crawl.

爬起來 to climb up.

爬出來 to crawl out.

跪着爬到他媽跟前 went down on his knees and crawled up to his mother.

爬灰 to crawl over the ashes, — to have illicit intercourse with one's daughter-in-law.

爬桿兒 to climb a mast or pole.

爬山虎 the Virginia creeper (*Vitis heterophylla*, Thbg.). See 8542; a mountain chair.

釘爬 an iron rake.

邨女爬柴 the village women rake up the wood.

爬飯 to scramble in one's food, — as when eating in a hurry.

耙²
8546

R. 𦘔
C. { p'a
H. { p'a
F. p'a²
W. { sbo
N. {
P. {
M. { p'a
Sz. p'a²
K. p'a
J. ha, he
A. ba²
Sinking Lower
Irregular.

A rake; a harrow. Also read p'a⁴.

耙子 or 犁耙 a rake; a harrow.

耙齒 the teeth of a harrow.

耙地 to rake the ground.

駕牛耙田 to ride the ox to harrow the fields.

舞三耙 to flourish the trident, — a gymnastic exercise.

𦘔¹
8547

R. 麻
See 巴
Even Upper.

A floating bridge.

𦘔²
8548

R. 麻
See 巴
Even Upper.

The spreading horns of an ox.

𦘔²
8549

R. 麻
C. { p'a
H. {
F. pa
W. bo
N. bo
P. {
M. { p'a
Y. {
Sz. {
K. p'a
J. ha, he
A. ba, bai
Even Lower.

To squat; to crouch; to grovel. Used with 8545 and 8546.

𦘔𦘔 to walk without advancing; to mark time, as in drilling; to squat on the hams.

𦘔𦘔 a dwarf.

𦘔¹
8550

Same as 8546.

𦘔¹
8551

R. 麻
C. { p'a
H. {
F. pa
W. { bo
N. {
P. {
M. { p'a
Y. {
Sz. {
K. p'a
J. ha, ba, v. wa
A. ba
Even Lower.

A lute. See 9061.

金𦘔聲若雷 the golden lutes resound like thunder.

風𦘔蠻 a tribe of savages in Kiangsi, from whom horses were received as tribute, B.C. 140.

𦘔²
8552

R. 麻
See 𦘔
Even Lower.

A bamboo rake with teeth.

葩¹

8553

R. 麻

C. }
H. }
F. }
W. }
N. }
P. }
M. }
Y. }
K. }
J. }
A. }

po, bo

p'o

pa, p'a

pa

p'a

p'a

ha

ba

Even Upper.

The corolla of a flower.

蝶探奇葩 the butterfly seeks
the beautiful flower.

含葩 budding, as a flower.

詩正而葩 the Odes are
correct and elegant.

葩經 the Book of Odes.

PAI.

擗

8554

See 9020.

擘

8555

See 9395.

白²

8556

R. 陌

C. pak

H. pak

F. peik, pah

W. ba

N. bah

P. spai, spo,

p'e

M. p'e

Y. puk

Sz. pe

K. pek

J. haku, byaku

A. bak

Entering
Lower.

White, as opposed to 黑
3899 or 青 2184; often used
in the sense of good, fit
for table use, etc. Bright;
clear; pure. Obvious; easy
to understand. To make
clear; to state; "spoken"
in a play, as opposed to
recitative. Empty; vain.
Free; gratis. Common;
vulgar. The reverse of a
coin; see 烏 12,721. Also
read po^{2*} and po^{4*}. Radical
106. See 堅 1622, 明 7946,
戰 314, 脫 11,375. [To be
distinguished from 白 2286.]

發白 see 3376.

白色 a white colour.

白糖 white sugar.

白鹽 table-salt.

白金 or 白銀 silver.

白米 table-rice.

白米飯 rice cooked for eating.

喫白飯 to eat rice without any
meat.

白麵 best flour.

白鳥 a white crow.

白丹 white lead.

白²

8556

白銅 pewter.

白鉛 zinc; spelter.

白胡椒 white pepper.

白灰 lime.

白礬 alum.

白寶 white bullion,—Tientsin
white sycee.

白荳 white peas.

白荳蔻 superior cardamoms.

白扁豆 white flat beans.

白芝麻 white sesamum.

白燕 first quality birds'-nests.

白描 black and white; outline
drawings in ink.白紵 a white coat,—worn by
the poor in olden times.白額 a white forehead,—of an
animal.

臉上刷白 to turn or look pale.

白翎子 a sand-fly.

白魚 a kind of moth that
destroys clothes, etc.白土 or 白皮土 or 白洋
藥 Malwa opium.

白布呵 see 9479.

白色布 plain white shirtings.

白提布 white brocades.

白提花布 or 白扯花
布 figured or brocaded white
shirtings; cotton brocades.白點布 or 白桂花布
white spotted shirtings.白露 white dew,—a solar term
falling about 8th September.

白濁 gonorrhœa; gleet.

白帶 leucorrhœa; the whites.

紅白 red and white. See 5270.

家裏辦白事 to have a
funeral in the house.穿白掛孝 to wear white in
token of one's filial piety.粉玉無其白也 jade-dust
is not so white.

白亮亮 bright white.

白茫茫 dazzlingly bright.

白天 or 白日 or 白晝 in
broad daylight.白²

8556

白面少年 a callow youth.

白臉面 a fair complexion;
blonde.白臉 male dramatic characters,
—the villain of the piece, etc.白水 plain water,—as opposed
to tea.

月白 bright moonlight.

太白 the planet Venus; the
name of the famous poet 李
Li, of the T'ang dynasty, into
whose mother the planet is said
to have entered when she con-
ceived her son.白佛 the White Buddha,—a
name for Bôdhidharma.明白 clear; intelligible. See
7946.白文 the simple text,—without
commentary.白是 it is clear that.....; evi-
dently.告白 a notice,—as for a lost
article, etc.

關白 to give public notice.

道白 or 白 "spoken,"—in plays.

若不白我 if you don't tell
me.願有所白 I have something
I wish to tell you.白馬之白 to say that a white
horse is white.白充數 to uselessly fill up the
number,—as a worthless employé
who merely completes the num-
ber of hands required.宜白家人, 勿得輕入
no admittance except on busi-
ness.念白 to read a character in its
wrong or colloquial tone. See
9508.白字 characters wrongly written
for others of the same sound.白字老先生 an ignorant
old fellow.白話 or 土白 patois; local
dialect.他竟白話我 he keeps on
flattering me.

白花花的 absolutely in vain.

白長 chang³ 了 I have grown
old in vain.

白²
8556

白說 to talk in vain.

白費事 or 白費工夫 or

白忙 or 白饒 or 白用

心 to take trouble in vain.

白饒了他 I have forgiven him in vain.

白得了 I got it for nothing.

白來了 he came in vain. See 6560.

白給 to give for nothing; to have no chance.

我自白給你 I give it you for nothing. See below.

他不能白勞你 he cannot let you go away empty-handed.

白食 to get a free meal.

慣喫白食 accustomed to eat at the expense of others. See 1736.

喫白藥 to take medicine without paying for it.

白瞧 to get a look for nothing.

白試一試 just to have a try, —without committing oneself to anything.

白撞 a loafer.

白空 or 白閒 at leisure; unoccupied.

白坐 to sit idle.

白手成家 to succeed in life without help.

非白手可以出入 you can't go in and out (of a *yamen*) empty-handed, —without money.

豈有白手受命而帝者乎 how could a humble person like myself ever become an Emperor?

白人 or 白衣人 or 白身 or 白丁 or 白徒 a commoner; a non-official.

白屋出公卿 a commoner's family has produced a high official. See 12,737.

胡說白道 to talk nonsense.

說白道黑 to gossip about people's characters. [Also 綠 for 黑.]

搶白了一頓 gave him a good shutting up, —of a scolding which leaves the scolded person nothing to say.

白²
8556白眼視之 to regard a person with white eyes, —i.e. with the whites of the eyes, *sc.* not to regard him at all, but to treat him superciliously.

白屑 an albino.

三白 snow in the first moon; three cupfuls of wine. Also, a Barmecide feast; see 4356.

要宜麥, 見三白 the time for sowing wheat is after the snow in the first moon.

非浮三白 unless he is fined three bumpers of wine..... See 1359.

年經九白 nine whites (snows, i.e. years) have elapsed.

剖心自白 to open one's heart and clear one's reputation.

不能自白 unable to clear himself.

豈含冤莫白乎 how can I not redress their wrongs?

拭鏡櫛白 to wipe one's mirror and pull out gray hairs.

白首 or 白頭 (see 6777) white-headed; white-haired. The second is also a Parsee.

白首父母 aged parents.

白頭帖 or 白抄 an anonymous placard.

白降 corrosive sublimate.

白門 or 白下 an old name for Nanking.

白衣道 a Tientsin temperance society, now known as 在禮. The use of tobacco, wine, etc. is forbidden.

白衣道喝酒, 反禮了 for the White-Clothes sect to drink wine, is a breach of regulation.

入了白衣道, 不死老爺也穿孝 he who goes into the White-Clothes sect, though his father is not dead yet wears mourning.

飛白 see 3483.

白刃 see 5597.

白刀子進去, 紅刀子出來 to go in with a clean sword and come out with a bloody one, —to come to a row.

白²
8556

白淨 white and clean; glistening; clear; a fair complexion.

白鴿票 a ticket in the white pigeon lottery. See 6060.

白楊村 the village of white willows, —a burial-ground.

白石 adularia, —of which buttons of the 6th rank are made.

白肉 plain cooked meat, without any sauce; second quality American ginseng.

白醒 to get sober; sober.

白雲司 the Board of Punishments, —the colour *white* being typical of punishment.

白衣大士 the Scholar of the White Robe, —Kuan Yin. See 6363.

白馬將 *chiang* 軍 the General of the White Horse, —a hero named 杜君實 Tu Chün-shih who, at the summons of his sworn brother 張君瑞 Chang Chün-jui, rescued 鶯鶯 Ying-ying, the latter's future wife, from the hands of bandits who had surrounded a temple in which she was staying. Used in the sense of "deus ex machina."

白馬司 see 10,295.

白義 one of Mu Wang's eight steeds.

白摺子 plain white writing-paper.

白練 the Paradise flycatcher (*Tchitrea incci*).

白莊 or 白鳥 the egret.

白脖老鴰 (or 公) the parson crow (*Corvus torquatus*).

白耗子 a white mouse.

白菓 *Ginkgo biloba*, L.白蒿 *Artemisia* sp.白菜 Shantung cabbage (*Brassica campestris*, L. var.)

白白菜 the dandelion.

白花菜 *Gynandropsis pentaphylla*, D.C.崖白菜 *Rehmannia rupestris*, Hemsl.

白茄子 the brinjal.

白澤 an ancient name for the lion, said to be able to speak. Also, shining white.

白²
8556

白帝城 a name for 夔州
K'uei-chou in Ssüch'uan, from
the sobriquet "White Emperor"
which its founder 公孫述
Kung-sun Shu bestowed upon
himself.

伯
8557

See 9340.

帛
8558

See 9341.

柏
8559

See 9343.

百³
8560

A hundred. Used in the
sense of all, every, etc.
[From 白 a contraction of
自 12,365 and 一.] Also
read *po*^{2*} and *po*^{4*}. Read
*mo*⁴, see 12,698.

一百 one hundred.

一百零一 one hundred and
one.

百裏挑一 one among a
hundred.

百中無一 not one in a hun-
dred; more than a hundred to
one against.

百十 hundreds and tens; be-
tween ten and a hundred.

百十兩 something under one
hundred taels.

可值百十金 worth about
one hundred taels,—not more
than one hundred.

百千萬 hundreds of thou-
sands,—of any great number.

若遇他人百千亦釋
had it been any one else, 'tis
10 to 1 you would have been
released,—but I....

百計千方 all kinds of plans.

百足 a centipede.

百問百答 answered every
question.

百發百中 (*chung*⁴) hitting
at every shot.

百官 or 百寮 the various
officials.

百³
8560

百工 the various classes of
artisans.

百產 various productions.

百種 (*chung*³) the various kinds
of plants, grain, etc.; (read *tsung*¹)
in a hundred ways; the various
kinds.

百貨 goods of every description.

百則 the various laws or regulat-
ions.

百蝶 all sorts of butterflies.

百花 all sorts of flowers.

百摺 full of folds; pleated.

百^{po}² 姓 the hundred surnames,
—i.e. surnames in general; the
people.

百 (or *po*³) 家姓 the Family
Names,—a collection of some
four hundred of the surnames
in most common use.

百般 all kinds.

百厭之極 everybody hates
him heartily.

百年之後 after a hundred
years,—after your death.

百歲 a hundred years; a long
life.

百物 all things; material objects
generally.

百神 the heavenly host.

百頁窗 venetian blinds.

百事 multifarious matters.

百弊叢生 abuses of every
description are rife.

百無可爲 there is nothing
to do,—nothing that can be done.

百叫百應 unfailing obe-
dience or attention.

百依百隨 to obey, or agree,
in everything.

百五 a name for 寒食 "cold
food" day (the day before 清
明), which is 105 days after
the winter solstice.

百六 the festival of 清明,
as above.

百總 a centurion; a sub-lieu-
tenant.

人一能之,己百之 if
another man succeeds by one
effort, I will use a hundred
efforts,—rather than fail.

百³
8560

人百其躬 everybody hun-
dred-folded himself,—e.g. grieved
as though he were a hundred
persons.

百會 the round place at the top
of the head from which the hair
seems to spread. Also, the sea,
from the phrase 百川會海
all rivers reach the sea.

百里侯 a name for a District
Magistrate.

鞭砲百子 a string of crack-
ers,—to be lighted at the bot tom.

二百五 a fool,—one who
speaks of 250 cash in Peking,
where 5 cash are counted as 20,
and 250 is therefore an impos-
sible number.

百夷 the Shan tribes.

百靈 (or 鵲) the Mongolian or
Shantung lark (*Melanocorypha
mongolica*).

百刺藤 *Mezoneurum sinense*,
Hemsl.

百部根 *Stemone tuberosa*, Lour.

百合 a name given to the true
lily (*Lilium*); wrongly used for
薄荷 peppermint.

百合花 lily flowers,—from
the layers on their bulbs. [Not
those "of commerce," which are

金針菜.]

家百合 *Lilium tigrinum*,
Gawl.

野百合 *Lilium Brownii*,
Mielle.

百日紅 *Gomphrena globosa*, L.

Same as 9343.

栢
8561

擺³
8562

To spread out; to ar-
range; to expose to view;
see 9929. To wave.

擺開 or 擺下 or 擺列 or
擺設 or 擺攤 or 擺布
to spread out; to arrange.

把貨物擺開 spread out
your wares.

擺不開 unable to spread out,
—for want of space.

擺下龍門陣 to dispose
troops according to the "Dragon

R. 蟹

C. } *pai*

H. } *pai*

F. *pai, pae*

W. *pa, ba*

N. *pe, pa*

P. } *pai*

M. } *pai*

Y. *pae*

Sz. *pai*

K. *pa*

J. *hai, he*

A. *bai*

Rising Upper.

擺³

8562

Gate" plan,—alluding to ancient Chinese military tactics.

桌子上的擺設兒 the ornaments on the table.

擺布人 to throw difficulties in people's way; to needlessly harass others.

等我擺布他 wait till I give him a dressing.

擺布不開 to be wanting in wit.

擺齊 to arrange evenly.

擺上來 to spread out on,—e.g. a table.

擺飯 or 擺臺 to lay a table for meals.

擺宴 to lay out a banquet.

擺陣 to arrange troops,—as in order of battle.

擺執事 to arrange paraphernalia,—for a procession.

擺隊伍 to parade troops.

擺花街 to decorate a street,—as at a festival.

擺架子 to make a display; to show off; to put on side.

擺空架子 to make an empty show,—as swell-mobsmen and others who try to pass for men of wealth, while in reality they are paupers.

搖搖擺擺 swaggering and strutting.

擺渡 to ferry across; a ferry.

把他擺過去 ferry him over.

擺帑 to lay out on the public service.

擺簸 to reverberate, as thunder.

擺簸海中 to be tossed about at sea.

擺賣 to expose for sale.

擺卦攤兒的 keeper of a fortune-teller's stand.

擺盤兒 to arrange in a plain or shallow dish.

擺治 or 擺佈 to maltreat; to torture.

擺手 to wave the hand,—in token of dissent.

擺尾 to wag the tail.

風擺旗 the wind blows out the flag.

擺³

8562

擺弄 to meddle with; to play with; to bring about; to hurry oneself about.

擺唆 to induce; to coax.

擺左 and 擺右 bear to the left and bear to the right,—terms of guidance used by chair-coolies.

擺針 the pivot of scales; the axis; the fulcrum; the balancing point.

大犬擺撲 the large dog tried to shake off,—the other which had fastened on to it.

擺破 to break up,—as a wrecked ship.

Weeds; tares among wheat; a kind of panic grass.

稗草 darnel; weeds generally.

稗子草 *Panicum crus-galli*, L.光豆稗子 or 水稗 *Panicum crus-cervi*, L.

不如荑稗 (grain unless ripened) is not so good as weeds and tares.

稗官野史 or 稗說 fictitious histories; romances; scurrilous publications.

稗販 hucksters.

稗⁴

8563

R. 卦

C. *sp'ei*, *pai*²
H. *p'ai*², *pi*
F. *pai*², *p'ae*²
W. *bi*², *ba*²
N. *be*, v. *bo*
P. *sp'i*, *pai*²
M. *pai*
Y. *pae*², *piei*
K. *p'ae*
J. *hai*, *he*
A. *be*Sinking
Irregular.稗⁴

8564

R. 卦

C. *sp'ei*, *pai*²
H. *p'ai*
F. *pai*, v. *p'ae*²
W. *bi*, *ba*
N. *be*, v. *bo*
P. *sp'i*, *pai*²
M. *pai*
Y. *pae*², *piei*
K. *p'ae*
J. *hai*, *he*
A. *be*Sinking
Lower.稗⁴

8565

R. 紙

See 俾

Rising Upper.

唄⁴

8566

R. 卦

See 敗

Sinking
Lower.敗⁴

8567

R. 卦

C. *p'ai*
H. *p'ai*
F. *pai*
W. *ba*
N. *be*, *ba*
P. *pai*
M. *pai*
Y. *pae*
Sz. *pai*
K. *p'ae*
J. *hai*, *he*
A. *bai*Sinking
Lower.

To chant, as in a Buddhist temple.

To suffer defeat, as opposed to 成 762 and 勝 *shêng*⁴ 9876; to spoil, as food; to be ruined; to ruin; to destroy. See 12,285.

勝敗不分 a drawn battle.

因敗爲成 or 反敗爲勝 to turn defeat into victory.

敗仗 or 敗陣 to be defeated in battle.

打敗仗 to fight and lose a battle.

又見敗 he was again defeated.

敗將 (*chiang*⁴) a defeated general.

一隊敗殘的官兵 a troop of defeated Imperialist soldiers.

敗殘軍馬 total destruction of the army.

敗績 or 敗北 an utter rout.

詐敗佯輸 to make a pretence of being defeated.

爲延政所敗 he was beaten by (Wang) Yen-chêng.

章邯敗殺項梁 Chang Han defeated and slew Hsiang Liang.

擊敗之 he defeated them.

敗者爲賊, 成者爲王 failure makes a rebel, success a prince.

國家之敗由官邪也 the ruin of the country is due to the evil ways of the officials.

以自取敗 so as to bring on himself his own destruction.

敗家 or 敗戶 to become bankrupt,—as in consequence of evil living.

倒敗 ruined; bankrupt.

敗子 a spendthrift.

敗門風 to ruin the family reputation.

敗⁴

8567

敗風俗 to corrupt public morals.

敗興 to spoil others' pleasure.

敗露 to be ruined by discovery, —as a plot.

敗落 or 敗滅 or 損敗 or

敗壞 or 破敗 or 敗盡 or

敗沒 ruined; destroyed; spoilt.

敗了本 to lose one's capital, —as in trade.

敗肉 spoilt meat.

雖數十年亦不敗 though (kept) for many years, it will not spoil,—of wine.

事敗了 the thing has failed.

敗亡 destroyed; dead.

敗走 to be routed,—as an army.

失敗 to suffer a defeat; to be worsted, as in a lawsuit.

一敗塗地 a complete collapse.

敗倫 to act contrary to natural ties.

敗筆 to break down in writing, —used either of style or of calligraphy.

敗絮 refuse cotton waste; rubbish.

敗竈 a ruined hearth.

敗醬 a species of *Patrinia*.

退

8568

Same as 8567.

拜⁴

8569

R. 卦

C. }
H. } *pai*
F. }
W. *pa*
N. *pe, pa*
P. }
M. } *pai*
Y. *pae*
Sz. *pai*
K. *pe*
J. *hai*
A. *bai*Sinking
Lower.

To make obeisance to (see 1297); to worship; [K'ang Hsi makes 拜 = to confer an appointment, with "the Emperor" as subject implied. But it is more natural to say] to do homage on appointment to an official post; to pay one's respects to; to visit.

拜伏在地 prostrated himself.

拜掃 or 拜墳 to worship at the ancestral tombs.

拜神 to worship the gods.

拜⁴

8569

拜堂 or 拜天地 to worship Heaven and Earth,—a most important part of the Chinese marriage ceremony.

拜佛 to worship Buddha.

拜月 to worship the moon.

拜祝 to pray to.

拜揖 to salute,—as friends and acquaintances.

長揖不拜 he made a low bow but did not kneel.

拜手 to salute with folded hands.

拜拜 to salute,—only used of women, with their particular method of holding the hands, and of dogs "begging."

拜賀 to congratulate.

拜領 to accept with thanks.

果是我八拜至交 verily he is my beloved sworn brother. See 8514.

甘拜下風 I desire to become your disciple.

拜門牆 to be the pupil of.

拜師 to pay one's respects to a tutor, before becoming his pupil.

拜服 to submit to; to own allegiance to; to bow to a decision or ruling.

拜本 to salute a memorial to the Emperor by burning incense, *kotow*ing, etc., before sending it off.

拜相 to be appointed Minister of State.

尋果大拜 afterwards he actually became Minister of State.

徵拜博士 was summoned to Court and received the appointment of *Po Shih*.官拜何職 what rank has he knelt for?—to the Emperor, on appointment; *sc.* what is his rank?

拜客 or 拜會 (see 5184) or

拜望 or 拜見 or 拜上

or 拜候 or 拜謁 to pay visits; to pay one's respects to.

回拜 to make a return call.

訂拜 to visit by appointment.

拜辭 or 拜別 to take leave.

拜⁴

8569

拜匣 a case to hold visiting-cards.

拜帖 a visiting-card.

過門拜 to call on an inferior by leaving a card in passing.

拜年 to pay New Year's calls.

拜接 to receive with honour.

拜萬壽 to perform homage on the Emperor's birthday.

拜牌 to salute the Imperial tablet.

拜訪 to call and enquire after.

拜晤 to call on and interview.

拜台 or 拜桌 the broad pedestal at the foot of the 碑 tablet in a grave.

拜香 to *kotow* once every three paces,—as in vows.

拜稟 to respectfully petition.

拜謝 to thank.

拜託 or 拜懇 or 拜禱 to request; to beg.

拜啓 to beg to send,—as a note.

拜墊 mats to kneel on.

拜祖宗 to worship ancestors.

拜旗 to salute the flag.

拜印 to salute the official seal,—on taking over charge.

拜城 Bai in Turkestan.

韃⁴

8570

R. 卦

See 懣

Sinking
Lower.懣⁴

8571

R. 卦

C. *p'ai*²
H. *p'ai*, *p'ai*²
F. *pai*², *pei*²
W. *ba*²
N. *p'e*²
P. }
M. } *pai*², *pei*²
Y. *pei*²
K. *pi*, *pui*
J. *hai*, *be*
A. *bai*²Sinking
Irregular.

Bellows, as used at a forge.

Exhausted; worn out.

懣倦 tired.

倍形困懣 doubly tired; overtired.

懣累得狠 utterly worn out.

疲懣 exhausted; weak.

忒懣 *p'ai*⁴ 懶 very listless or wanting in energy.

懣賴不賢 a termagant; a vixen.

懣賴秀才 a disreputable B.A.

排²
8572

R. 佳

See 排

Even Lower.

排¹
8573

R. 蟹陌

H. pak,

P. p'ai

K. p'ae, piök

J. hai

A. sbai

Rising and
Entering
Upper
Irregular.牌²
8574

R. 佳

N. v. baai

See 簿

Even Lower.

P'AI.

A raft; the stern-quarters
of a junk. A shield.

排子 an ice-raft; toboggan.

To strike with both hands;
to clap. Also read p'ai³.一巴掌排不響 you can't
clap with one hand.Read pai³. Used with
8562.排闥 to make mischief and to
settle disputes, respectively.Read po⁴*. To roast
meat on hot stones.A tablet; a board; a
notice; a warrant; a per-
mit; a token; a badge. A
shield. See 7222.牌位 or 靈牌 an ancestral
tablet.牙牌 or 骨牌 dominoes. [So
called from their likeness in
shape to shields; said to have
been invented A.D. 1120.]

紙牌一副 a pack of cards.

看牌 or 打牌 or 鬪牌 to
play at cards or dominoes.

牌榜 a notice-board.

牌子 or 牌號 a label; a trade-
mark; a rhyme set for versi-
fication.腰牌 a waist ticket,—a pass, as
required for persons going in
and out of the palace in Peking.虎頭牌 the tiger-head tablet
at a yamen upon which procla-
mations are published.賞銀牌 to bestow silver
medals,—upon soldiers.鐵牌 a piece of iron, struck as
a signal by blind fortune-tellers.

牌示 a notification.

轉牌 a circular; see 2740.

招牌 or 牌匾 a sign-board;
see 2908.牌²

8574

金字招牌 = "no second
price."牌匾燈 lamps hung on sign-
boards.

牌博 boundary-stones.

牌票 or 火牌 a warrant.

出牌 to issue a warrant.

行牌 to issue instructions.

請牌 to request instructions.

牌照 a certificate; ships' papers,
etc.紅牌 the Customs' clearance or
Grand Chop.牌坊 (A) or 牌樓 (B) an
honorific arch or gateway,—put
up in honour of chaste widows,
filial children, etc. [A. Simpler in
style, consisting of uprights and
horizontals. B. More ornate,
with a roof turned up at the
corners.]牌樓燈 lamps hung on the
above.

耳牌 flat earrings.

至頭牌門放時 when the
first batch of candidates was let
out,—at an examination.

午牌時分 about noon.

籐牌 rattan shields.

旁牌 or 牌盾 or 手牌 a
shield.

肩牌 an epaulette.

遮箭牌 a breastplate.

曲牌子 the air of a song; a
tune.簿²

8575

R. 佳

C. } p'ai

H. }

F. pae

W. ba

N. be, ba

P. }

M. } p'ai

Sz. }

Y. p'ae

K. p'ae

J. hai

A. bai

Even Lower.

拍

8576

A raft. Name of a river
in Kiangsu. See 8572.竹簿 a bamboo raft,—used
chiefly upon the coast of For-
mosa, and known to foreigners
as "catamaran" or "tek-pai"
(from the local pronunciation).

See 9417.

俳²

8577

R. 灰佳

See 排排

Even Lower.

啡³

8578

R. 灰佳

See 胚排

Even Upper
and Lower.排²

8579

R. 佳

C. } p'ai

H. }

F. pae

W. ba

N. be, ba

P. }

M. } p'ai

Y. p'ae

Sz. p'ai

K. pe

J. hai, tai

A. bai

Even Lower.

Sport; amusement.

時人比之俳優 the
people of his day likened him
to a low-comedy actor,—of 蕭
柳 Hsiao Liu of the Liao
dynasty.The noise of spitting,
clearing the throat, snoring,
etc.To arrange in order; to
dispose; a row; a line; a
rank. To shove; to push;
to denounce (see 3721 and
12,138).安排 or 排場 to set in order;
to dispose. The second is also
to lecture or scold.着得很排場 to dress with
great taste.

排陣 to draw up in line of battle.

排兵 or 排隊 to draw up
troops.排開 to spread; to arrange; to
draw up (troops).排飯 to lay the table for meals.
See 8562.排香案 to arrange the incense-
table or altar,—for the cele-
bration of various ceremonies.

排字 to set up type; to compose.

排字之 tended him carefully.

排卦 to arrange the Diagrams,—
for divination.排排坐 to arrange seats,—as
to precedence, etc.平排禮 ceremonies between
equals or coevals.

排搭 to erect,—as scaffolding.

排筵宴 to entertain,—as
guests.

排穗 edged with fringe.

排纂 to collect; to bring to-
gether.排導 to lead the way,—as a
military escort.

排²

8579

排單 the way-bill of a Government-courier, — on which the bearer's hours of arrival and departure at the various stations are duly recorded.

羊排骨 mutton chops.

排列兩行 (*hang*²) arranged in two rows.

排行 (*hang*²) to arrange the names of brothers so that in each name there shall be a part common to all, as 元才, 益才, 北才, etc.; if a single word, the Radical, as 琦, 琮, etc. See 8583.

排行 *hang*² 第幾 what is your seniority among your brothers?

我排二 I am the second.

排解 to explain; to make peace.

排解者 peace-makers.

排難解 (or 釋) 紛 to settle difficulties between people.

排難 or 排患 to arrange difficulties.

排起來 to settle up; to arrange.

排演 to exhibit; to show off.

大排排兒 a swaggerer; one who puts on side.

多見排抵 always getting into hot water.

排闥而 (or 直) 入 pushed the door open and went in.

排山倒海 to overthrow mountains and turn the ocean upside down, — the impression caused by a heavy sea.

其排釋老 his denunciation of Buddha and Lao Tzŭ, [as.....]

排毀古文 to mutilate an ancient text, — by cutting passages out on suspicion.

五言排律 verse consisting of five characters to the line.

排

8580

菩

8581

See 9451.

See 9511.

辰⁴

8582

R. 卦

See 派

Sinking Upper.

派⁴

8583

R. 卦

C. { *p'ai*H. { *p'wai*F. { *p'wai*W. { *p'a*N. { *p'e, p'a*P. { *p'ai*M. { *p'ai*Sz. { *p'ae*Y. { *p'ae*K. { *p'ae*J. { *hai*A. { *fai*

Sinking Upper.

To branch off.

To branch, as a river; to ramify. A section; a party; a school. To appoint to a post; to depute; to send. To distribute. Numerative of places, groups of trees, etc.

支派 to branch out; a branch of a family.

百川派別 the rivers branch out in various directions.

派委 to depute; to send on official duty.

派員 to send or appoint an officer.

派差 or 派丁 to send runners.

派出 to appoint.

指派 to order; to prescribe; to direct.

派飭 to send with orders.

派辦之人 a deputy.

抽派 to detach for special service.

派施 to despatch; to detach.

派撥 to allot to each his respective duties; to detach, as troops.

分派各處 to send each to his place; to distribute forces at various points.

派定 to decide upon; to allot, as a site.

派開 to make out, as accounts.

派賣 to expose for sale.

派頭 the "scale" of a household.

他家裏派頭大 everything is done at his house on a large and liberal scale.

派大調高 scale large and note high, — an air of importance or authority.

字派 a set of characters, used in a certain order to distinguish the generations of a family as first, second, third, fourth, etc. As one of these characters is brought into the name of each individual member, his place in

派⁴

8583

the genealogical tree can be at once determined. See 8579.

派名 the name given in common, as above, to the various members of the same generation, — e.g.

悟能 and 悟空.

同派 belonging to the same generation, — all the members of which are distinguished by the same character, as above.

正派 direct issue or descent. Also, honest; respectable; well-behaved.

嫡派子孫 descendants from the wife.

庶派子孫 descendants from concubines.

衍眉山一派 to add a spur to Mt. Omi, — to have posterity.

一派都是白的 the whole lot are white.

一派浮言 it is all a made-up story.

一派黑松 a group of dark fir-trees.

好一派地方 a lovely place!

派攤 to contribute *pro rata*.

對派 equally divided.

氣派 style.

李派粗硬 Li's school (of landscape painting) is coarse and hard.

論定派 dogmatism.

懷疑派 scepticism.

檢點派 criticism.

湃⁴

8584

R. 卦

C. { *pai*H. { *pai*F. { *pai*W. { *pa*N. { *pe*P. { *p'ai*M. { *p'ai*K. { *pe*J. { *hai*A. { *bai*

Sinking Upper.

擘¹

8585

R. 馬

P. v. { *pai*J. { *ha, he*A. { *chai*

Rising Lower.

To pierce; to separate; to open out.

擘開 to break, — as bread.

擘了一塊 broke off a piece.

擘鋸 to set a saw.

板

8586

板³

8587

R. 潜

See 板

Rising Upper.

板³

8588

R. 潜

C. } pan

H. } pan

F. pang, v.

W. pa, 'ba

N. paan

P. } pan

M. } pan

Y. paa

Sz. pan

K. p'an

J. han

A. ban

Rising Upper.

PAN.

Same as 8634.

Great; wide.

爾土宇板章 your country
is large and beautiful.A board; a plank; a
wooden tablet inscribed with
administrative regulations;
a block for printing from
(see 7583). A bar in music.
See 1783, 2597. Used with
8589.板木 or 木板 planks; boards;
timber; planking.

一塊板 a plank.

板片 small boards.

一條板縫兒 a crack in a
board.板子 a flattened bamboo for
beating criminals.板子好 the typography is good.
Also, the make-up (of a fur robe)
is good, i.e. the pieces used are
large and sound.打板子 to bamboo,—on the
thighs.打手板 to bamboo on the
hand.三板 a sampan,—said to be
derived (1) from the Chinese
term here given, viz. "three
boards;" (2) from a Malay word
for a small boat. See 1132.

响板 castanets.

夾板 boards,—for inclosing
Chinese books in a library, etc.
See 1132.夾板公文 a despatch placed
between boards and securely
sealed, as when on important
business or to be conveyed a
long distance.案板 a board for making pastry
on.

板籍局 Registrar's Office.

板櫈 a wooden stool.

板³

8588

板牆 or 板壁 a wooden wall
or fence; boarding; panels.

板櫃 a wardrobe; a press.

望板 boards which support the
tiles on a roof.板肋 board ribs,—a term imply-
ing strength, like broad-chested.過橋抽板 to tear up the
planks after crossing a bridge,—
so that others shall not benefit.

壽板 a coffin.

天板 and 地板 the lid and
bottom of a coffin, respectively.
The second is also the floor of
a downstairs room.

天花板 the ceiling.

樓板 the floor of an upstairs
room.上板 to put up the shutters
(for the night); to go to press.板石 or 石板 slabs of stone.
See 5784.出板 to be published,—as a
newspaper.藏板 to store up the blocks,—
from which a book has been
printed, with a view to further
editions. [This phrase has been
said to refer to copyright, on
which see 3390.]板權所有 the blocks are
under our control,—used in the
sense of copyright; all rights
reserved.以重板權 in order to secure
copyright.翻板 to touch up old blocks
for producing a second edition.官板 the fine clear typography
of books printed under govern-
ment auspices; official edition.殿板 palace edition,—a name
given to certain *éditions de luxe*,
prepared for Imperial use.活板 movable type,—first made
by Pi Shêng, about A.D. 1045,
of baked clay; under the Ming
dynasty of wood; under the
present dynasty of copper, etc.印板字文 stereotyped lan-
guage,—without originality.說話一字一板的 he
speaks very correctly,—as regards
accent.文法不板 not a stereotyped
style.板³

8588

太板 too stereotyped,—of a
man's actions, style, etc.板函 a note in a stereotyped
form,—as an application.板單 a printed form; an appli-
cation.板着臉不言不語
preserved an immovable count-
enance, without speaking.

發板 to feel stiff.

板滯 formal; precise; unable to
adapt oneself to circumstances,
etc.板執不通 or 板上釘
ting⁴ 釘 (ting¹) obstinate; pig-
headed.古板人 an old-fashioned man;
one who is not in sympathy with
the times.上帝板板 God has reversed,
—his usual procedure.夫妻兩塊板 husband and
wife like two planks,—which
cannot be separated.雲板 a metal plate in temples for
worshippers to strike and so call
the attention of the sleeping god.

拍板 to beat time; castanets.

簡板 castanets used by blind
men to notify their approach.老板 manager,—of a shop, a
troupe of actors, etc.

板眼 musical time.

緊板 quick time.

慢板 slow time.

板蕩 lawlessness.

板蕩識誠臣 in times of
trouble, the true minister is
proved.孝子前有衰,後負板
the filial son wears mourning in
front and sorrow on his back.

板魚 the sole,—fish.

板那 see 7797.

Used with 8588.

版部 the Board of Revenue.

版籍 or 版戶 a register of
population; a census; rule; juris-
diction.版圖 a register of population;
one's native place.

玉版 a jade tablet.

版³

8589

R. 潜

See 板

Rising Upper.

版³

8589

手版 the wooden tablet held in the hand at an audience, now called **手本**. Also, the clappers used at Confucian services; see 2920.

投版棄官 threw down his insignia and resigned office.

負版 to carry the census tables on the back to the Emperor.

響版 a metal plate,—used as a bell.

版³

8590

R. 潜

See 板

Rising Upper.

般¹

8591

R. 寒 删

C. *pun, pan*N. *pouñ, paañ*Y. *pou, paa*

See 搬班

Even Upper.

Manner; fashion; sort; kind.

百般 or 千般 or 萬般 or 般般 all kinds; every sort.

萬般皆由命 all is destiny.

這般 this kind; this way. See 5668.

這般這般 so on and so on.

一般 the same.

一般無二 exactly alike.

一般大 of the same size.

般大般小 medium sized.

多般 many kinds.

十八般武藝 the eighteen kinds of military exercises.

般賜 to bestow.

般 *p'an²* 還 to go to and fro, or round and round.

般分 to distribute.

般泥洹 Parinirvâna,—the second degree of Nirvâna, corresponding to the mental process of resigning all exercise of thought.

般若 shortened form of 般若

波羅密多 see 5644, 9336.

般若湯 Prajnâ, or Salvation soup,—a euphemism for wine, used by Buddhist priests.

搬¹

8592

R. 寒

C. *pun*H. *pan*F. *pwang,* *pang*W. *ba, pa,* *bō, pō*N. *pouñ*P. *pan*M. *pan*Y. *pou*Sz. *pan*K. *pan*J. *han*A. *ban*

Even Upper.

To remove; to transport. Used for 8605. See 11,905.

搬家 or 搬屋 or 搬徙 to change house.

搬携 or 搬遷 or 搬移 or 搬挪 or 搬取 to shift; to remove; to transfer.

搬貨下船 to put goods on board ship.

搬運糧餉 to transport stores,—for an army.

搬運法 the art of spiriting away things, as a magician does.

搬搶出來 to carry things hastily out,—as from a house on fire.

索性搬將出來 insisted on taking them out,—oranges from a basket.

搬來搬去 to carry to and fro.

搬空 or 搬讓 to vacate.

搬弄 or 搬嘴弄舌 to carry tales; to make mischief.

搬送 to send under escort.

搬撥 to arrange.

搬是非 to make right wrong and wrong right,—of an unscrupulous man.

搬鬪 to fight; to egg on; to incite.

搬指 a thumb-ring,—originally worn by archers. Also 扳 (= 攀 read *pan'*, to pull out) 指.

癍¹

8593

R. 寒

See 班

A. *ban*

Even Upper.

A mark or scar on the skin.

雀癍 moles on the face.

瘡癍 the scar of a sore.

花底癍 pock-marks.

蟻¹

8594

R. 删

See 班

Even Upper.

A striped, poisonous fly.

蟻螫 the Chinese cantharides (*Mylabris*). See 8595.

班¹

8595

R. 删

C. *pan*H. *pan*F. *pwang,* *pang*W. *pa, ba*N. *paañ*P. *pan*Sz. *pan*Y. *paa*K. *pan*J. *han*A. *ban*

Even Upper.

To distribute. To return; to give back. To withdraw. Status; a class; an order; a company. Of mixed colours; see 8597. Used with 8591.

班瑞 to return their tokens of office,—to the feudal nobles.

有班馬之聲 I hear the sound of horses retreating.

班師 to retreat with troops.

大破單于班師 inflicted a severe defeat on the Hun chieftain, and forced him to withdraw his army.

一班人 a class or set of people.

排班 to arrange the service,—of the underlings at a *yamén*, who go on duty in relays.

輪班 to take one's turn of duty.

上班 to go on duty.

下班 or 退班 to go off duty.

改班 to relieve those on duty by a fresh batch.

到班 one's "turn" for duty, etc.

站班 to stand on duty,—as underlings lining the sides of a court room. Also (milit.), to stand at attention.

門班 doorkeepers at a *yamén*.

長班 an official body-servant.

三班 three classes,—of *yamén* underlings, as below.

快班 the speedy class,—constables; detectives.

壯班 the lusty class,—bailiffs who serve summonses, etc.

皂班 the black class,—gaolers and those who bamboo prisoners.

班規錢 the squeezes or fees of *yamén* runners demanded from an arrested man.

同班 of the same class.

分班列坐 each one sitting according to his class.

尚未過班 he has not yet been gazetted,—for promotion.

捐班 to buy rank higher than one has a right to.

老虎班子 a Han-lin by rank.

班¹
8595

班班 in order; the rumble of chariots.

班頭 a headman; a chief.

大班 a supercargo; now *taipan*, the head of a firm, from the Cantonese.

班兒車 a double set of chair-coolies, who accompany the chairs of high personages in Peking, those who are not employed following in a cart.

班次 or 班位 relative rank; place in the scale.

班輩 rank; degree; a colleague.

班布 best calico. See 6568.

戲班 or 班子 the company of a Chinese theatre,—consisting of 56 persons in all, as follows:—

- | | |
|-------|------------------|
| 3 正旦 | 1 拉扯 |
| 1 正生 | 2 武生 |
| 5 花旦 | 5 小武 |
| 3 總生 | 3 武旦 |
| 1 公脚 | 2 小生 |
| 1 二花面 | 1 外脚 |
| 1 女旦 | 1 男旦 |
| 4 堂旦 | 11 武軍虎 |
| 4 馬旦 | 5 六分 |
| 1 婆脚 | |
| 1 掌班 | general manager. |

領班子的 a theatrical impresario.

令鴉班登桅望 tell the boatswain to go aloft and look out.

班門弄斧 to swing an axe at the door of 魯班 Lu Pan, —the God of Carpenters; *sc.* to teach one's grandmother.

班超投筆 Pan Ch'ao (1st century) giving up the pen,—for the sword.

班猫 cantharides. See 8594.

班荆(or 草)道故 to strew rushes (or straw) and talk of old times. See 2157.

班鳩 the turtle-dove (*Turtur rupicola*). See 8597.

斑¹
8596

R. 刪
C. } *pan*
H. }
F. *paang*
W. *pa, ba*
N. *paan*
P. } *pan*
M. }
Y. *paa*
Sz. *pan*
K. *pan*
J. *han*
A. *ban*
Even Upper.

斑¹
8597

R. 刪
F. v. *peing, pieng*
See 班
Even Upper.

Blotches on the skin; dark-coloured spots. [An unauthorised character, used for 8593 and 8597.]

斑疹娘娘 the Goddess of Scarlet-fever. See 8597.

A stripe or streak; hence, phase or aspect; spotted; mottled; variegated; used for 8613 (see 6714).

斑點 striped and spotted; mottled.

斑文 streaks; stripes.

新政之一斑 one stripe (*i.e.* aspect) of reform measures. See 12,744.

斑色 variegated.

面斑 freckles on the face.

斑竹 mottled bamboo.

斑衣 theatrical costumes. See 8595.

汗斑 pimples; heat spots.

出斑疹 to have scarlet-fever.

斑鳩 a pigeon. Also, *Medicago denticulata*, W., *M. lupulina*, L., and *Lespedeza striata*, H. & A., the latter of which is also known as 斑珠科.

斑鳩窩 *Aspidium deltoodon*, Baker.

斑杖 *Arisæma serratum*, Thbg.

斑蝥 see 7690.

Same as 8607.

To dress; to dress up; to disguise oneself.

打扮 or 裝扮 style of dress. 三分人才, 七分打扮 three-tenths herself and seven-tenths her dress,—of a made-up beauty.

扮⁴
8599

P. *pan*
M. *pan*
Y. *paa*
Sz. *pan*
K. *pan*
J. *han*
A. *fên*
Sinking Irregular.

十分打扮是杭州 for perfection in dress (includes beauty of women), Hangchow stands first.

假扮官差 disguised as constables.

扮古事 to dress up in old style,—as on the stage, etc.

扮擡閣 to carry dressed-up children in processions.

扮民私訪 to disguise oneself as one of the people and make enquiries,—a method occasionally adopted by the officials.

扮演 or 扮戲 to "make up" in theatricals; to dress in character.

扮作 to dress up as; to personate.

扮出那一個脚色 what is he dressing up as? what part does he take?

凉扮 cold,—of food.

凉扮豆腐 cold bean-curd,—eaten with soy, etc.

扮²
8600

R. 刪文
See 班禁
Even Upper and Lower.

To bestow. Used with 8601.

不扮賦 would not pay taxes.

頒¹
8601

R. 刪文
See 班分
K. *pan, pun*
Even Upper.

To bestow; to promulgate.

頒賜 or 頒給 to confer upon,—as the Emperor does.

頒發 or 頒下 to issue,—as orders to subordinates.

頒詔 an Imperial Proclamation.

頒諭 to decree,—as the Emperor.

頒定 or 頒布 to promulgate.

訴訟法頒布有期 the rules for the filing of complaints are to be issued soon.

頒行 to publish by authority.

頒賞 to distribute rewards,—as a monarch.

頒白者 a grey head,—an old man.

Read *fên*². Having a large head.

有頒其首 showing their large heads,—of fishes.

半⁴
8602

R. 翰
C. *pun*
H. *p'an*
F. *pwang*
W. *bö*
N. *pouñ*
P. }
M. } *pan*
Sz. }
Y. *pou*
K. *pan*
J. *han*
A. *ban*
Sinking
Upper.

Half; to halve. See 7622, 8731. [To be distinguished from 平 9310.]

一半 one half.

分兩半兒 or 一半爲斷 to cut in half.

有少一半 less than half.

一半一半 half and half, as when mixing two things; half each, as when dividing a thing; half at a time.

一半一半的來 bring half at a time.

不够一半之路 or 半不道兒 not half way.

真當其半 you are just half way.

半途而廢 to break down half way.

下半截 the lower half.

底半截兒牆 the lower half of the wall.

高及半塔 half as high as a pagoda.

多半 or 强半 or 大半 the greater half.

此過半矣 this is more than half,—the battle.

半空 or 半懸空 in mid-air.

半仙之體 an etherealised body.

半人半鬼 half man, half devil,—ugly; deformed.

半信半疑 or 半信不信 half believing, half doubting.

半生不熟 half ripe; half cooked.

半有半無 half visible and half invisible.

半明半暗 half light; obscure.

半開半掩 partly open.

半舍 (or 吞) 半吐 half concealed and half confessed.

真贗居半 it is half genuine and half counterfeit.

回教中者居半 half of them are Mahommedans.

半夜 midnight.

半⁴
8602

我大你一半 I am twice as old as you.

半大 middle-sized.

半絲綿 silk and cotton mixtures.

半身入土 half one's body in the earth,—one foot in the grave.

年將半百 nearly fifty years of age.

半輩子 or 半世人 or 半生 middle-aged.

半刻 a short time.

半子 a son-in-law.

半路棄妻 to get rid of one's wife in middle life.

其狗半之 half the amount will be payable for a dog.

短者半之 the short ones were only half,—as long.

折半 to break in half.

對半 half each; to divide equally.

半晌 or 半天 a considerable time.

半點 the merest trifle.

半語子 a stammerer.

半春 half spring,—not downright indecent, but suggestive.

酒半 in the middle of the drinking.....

半角印 a foil and counterfoil; two documents stamped with one seal, half on each.

半稅 half duty,—i.e. coast trade duty. Also, transit dues.

半稅單 a coast trade duty (deposit) certificate.

半稅單照 a half duty certificate; a transit certificate inwards.

半稅存票 a "half drawback."

半夏 *Pinellia tuberifera*, Tenore.

半翅 the grey partridge (*Perdix barbata*).

半邊蓮 *Lobelia radicans*, Thbg.

伴⁴
8603

R. 翰旱
C. *p'un*²
H. *p'an*, *p'an*²
F. *p'wang*, *pwang*
W. *zöö*
N. *bouñ*
P. *pan*
M. *pan*
Y. *pou*
Sz. *pan*
K. *pan*
J. *han*
A. *ban*
Sinking
Lower.

A comrade; an associate. To attend on. See 5078.

同伴 or 伴侶 a companion; a chum.

老伴 an old chum; a wife.

夥伴 a partner; a companion.

搭他作伴連夥計 to join him as partner or assistant.

伴千三百稔 his companion for thirteen hundred years,—of a goblet in an old coffin.

陪伴 to accompany.

伴當 the servant of a petty military official.

伴娘 a maid who accompanies a bride to her husband's home.

伴駕 attendants on the Emperor.

伴靈 or 伴宿 to keep watch by a corpse the night before burial.

伴食宰相 the boon-companion Minister,—a nickname given to 盧懷慎 Lu Huai-shên of the T'ang dynasty, as having no abilities beyond those necessary for eating and drinking.

Read *p'an*⁴.

伴奂 to enjoy oneself by strolling about.

A woman with catamenia, distinguished in ancient times by a red patch on her face. See 的 10,978.

婢變不得侍祠 at the time of her periods a woman may not serve in the ancestral hall.

託體婢 excused herself on the ground of being "unwell."

To separate; to throw away. Used with 判 8638. See 拚 8633.

拌蚌取珠 to open an oyster and get a pearl.

婢⁴
8604

R. 翰
See 半
Sinking
Upper.

拌⁴
8605

R. 寒翰旱
C. *p'un*², *p'un*²
H. *p'an*, *p'an*²
F. *p'an*, *p'an*²
V. *p'un*²

拌⁴

8605

F. *ɬwɑŋ*,*p'wɑŋ*²W. *ɬbō*N. *p'ouñ*,*bouñ*²P. *pan*²M. *pan*², v. *pēn*²Y. *pou*², *p'in*,*p'ou*Sz. *pan*K. *pan*J. *han*A. *fan*, *ban*²

Very

Irregular.

畔⁴

8606

R. 翰

C. *pūn*H. *pan*F. *p'wɑŋ*²W. *bō*²N. *bouñ*P. *p'an*M. *p'an*Y. *p'ou*Sz. *p'an*K. *pan*J. *han*A. *ban*

Sinking

Lower.

拌嘴 to wrangle. See 11,905.

拌石 to throw a stone.

拌 *p'an*⁴ 命 拌 *p'an*⁴ 財 to throw away life and fortune.A path dividing fields; a side-walk; a bank. To leave; to reject. To transgress; to rebel. Also read *p'an*⁴.

耕者皆讓畔 farmers yielded the boundary-lines,—in the Golden Age, instead of fighting for them as they do now.

河畔 the bank of a river; a towing-path.

傍畔 or 畔道 a path by the side of the road; to go astray.

世以爲離經畔道 the world regards him as one who deviates from the Canon and strikes out into by-ways,—said of Chuang Tzū.

無然畔援 be not like those who reject this and cling to that.

畔官離次 to violate the duties of one's office and leave one's post.

亦可以弗畔矣 one may thus not overstep the boundary.

以中牟畔 he is holding Chung-mou, in an attitude of rebellion.

絆⁴

8607

R. 翰

C. *pūn*H. *p'an*, v. *pan*F. *p'wɑŋ*W. *bō*²N. *bouñ*P. *pan*M. *pan*, *p'an*Y. *p'ou*Sz. *pan*, *p'an*K. *pan*J. *han*A. *ban*

Sinking

Lower.

A fetter; a lasso; a loop; a catch; hobbles. To trip over; to be hindered by.

馬絆子 a rope for tying a horse's legs when teaching him to amble.

給他個絆子喫 to trip him up; to "pull his leg."

絆脚 to strike the foot against.

絆脚索 a rope stretched so as to trip people up.

絆手絆脚 hindered hand and foot.

絆⁴

8607

絆倒 to trip and fall.

被梅根絆倒 was tripped up by the root of a plum-tree.

絆了房檻 or 叫門檻

絆了 tripped over the threshold.

絆住 hindered; kept back.

打磕絆兒 or 打前絆

or 打踢絆 to stumble.

磕磕絆絆的 hindered; incoherent, as language.

爲道所羈絆 hindered by the journey,—as being too long or too difficult. Also, hindered by the rights and wrongs involved.

機括爲袖角所絆 the machinery (e.g. the trigger) was caught in the opening of his sleeve.

Read *p'an*⁴.

鈕絆 a button-loop.

帽絆 a hat-string.

Ropes; traces. Used with 8607.

See 8643.

To transact; to do; to perform; to manage; to provide. See 10,547.

辦事 to transact business,—of any kind. Also, to arrange a son's marriage.

辦公 or 辦公事 to transact official business.

辦理 to transact; to perform.

辦理不善 to mismanage.

辦妥 to manage satisfactorily.

辦不動 or 辦不來 unable to put through,—as some difficult business; impracticable.

辦得好 well managed.

辦法 the way of transacting any business; the conditions; a measure.

領辦 to be authorised to ma-

辦⁴

8610

nage; to be granted the management of.

辦案 to deal with cases, law-suits, etc.

辦結 to settle a case.

查辦 to enquire into and take action accordingly.

辦罪 to punish.

辦文書 to prepare a despatch.

備辦 to make ready beforehand; to provide.

都是預辦下的 all these things had been got ready beforehand.

湊辦 to provide; to lay in.

辦賑 to manage the distribution of relief,—in distressed districts.

辦貨 to buy or import goods.

辦外國機器 to import foreign machinery.

辦酒 to give a banquet.

辦給 to arrange for the giving or issuing of.

創辦人 promoters,—as of a company.

辦士 an imitation of "pence."

A section; a division.

花瓣 the petals of a flower.

一瓣之香難保 it was difficult to keep the fragrance of a single petal,—i.e. to preserve her reputation untarnished after what had happened.

誰直先生一瓣香 who could deem the Master worthy only of trifling honour?

蒜瓣 the "quarters" or divisions of a head of garlic.

豈瓣 the two halves of a bean.

兩瓣兒 two pieces; two slices; two halves.

瓣以明珠 encrusted with pearls.

See 9209.

Veined; streaked; marbled. See 6714.

瓣⁴

8611

R. 諫

C. *pan*, v. *fan*W. *p'a*²

See 辦

A. *bien*

Sinking

Lower.

辯⁴

8612

編¹

8613

R. 刪

See 班

Even Upper.

漚⁴

8614

R. 鑒
C. coll. *pan*²
Sinking
Lower.

Mud; mire.

泥漚 mud.

溝渠漚 sewage.

一身漚 all over mud.

爛漚防有刺 beware of a thorn in the mud,—take heed how you injure the feeble.

漚河 unlucky,—a term used in astrology.

P'AN.

扳

8615

𥇏¹

8616

R. 刪潜
See 攀
Even Upper.

To show the white of the eye.

𥇏睛 a film spreading over the eye.

嫫²

8617

R. 寒
See 盤
Even Lower.

To move. Extravagant. An old woman.

嫫嫫 to and fro.

嫫珊 to walk with a rolling gait.

嫫^{p'o²} 藪天 Vasudêva,—the name under which Vishnu is known to Chinese Buddhists.槃²

8618

R. 寒
See 盤
Even Lower.

A tray. A hut. Used for 8620.

托槃 a tray.

考槃自樂 to drum on a tray in a happy frame of mind; to amuse oneself.

考槃在陸 he has reared his hut on the level height.

槃停 to stop; not to advance.

𥇏

8619

盤²

8620

R. 寒
C. *p'un*
H. *p'an*
F. *pwang*
W. *bö*

A dish; a plate; a tray.
To coil up; to turn around;
to wheel. To examine. See
胎 10,588.

盤子 a plate; a dish; a tray.

盤²

8620

N. *bouñ*
P.
M. } *p'an*
Sz.
Y. *p'ou*
K. *pan*
J. *han*
A. *ban*

Even Lower.

舞盤 to juggle with plates,—known since the Han dynasty.

盤舞 to wriggle.

盤盂寓戒則有識 (*chih*⁴) dishes or bowls which convey a moral or prohibition (by shape, etc.), have inscriptions,—of bronzes.

和盤托出 to carry them all out on a tray; to exhibit all the details; to make a clean breast of it. See below.

一盤棋 a game of chess.

水晶盤 the crystal bowl,—a fancy name for a river.

金盤 a golden plate,—the moon.

銅盤 a lamp.

算盤 or 珠盤 an abacus. See 10,378.

盤算 to turn a matter over in one's mind.

收盤 to wind up,—as accounts.

茶行已經收盤 the tea-hongs had already closed their books.

交盤 to hand over; to transfer.

盤運 to convey; to remove.

盤運各費 expenditure on account of transport.

盤駁 to tranship.

成盤 to complete a transaction.

和盤 ordinary market price; at par.

不定盤 market-rate not fixed.

開盤 to open the market.

錢盤鬆緊 the tightness or otherwise of the money market.

盤纏 or 盤費 or 盤川 or

盤錢 or 盤資 travelling expenses; an allowance.

自己盤纏 provided for himself.

盤屈 or 盤曲 to coil up,—as a snake.

屈燒猪盤 trussed like a roast pig.

盤踞 or 盤膝 or 盤脚 to sit cross-legged. See 9382.

盤繞 to wind round.

盤上 to coil or wind up.

盤香 a coil of joss-stick.

盤²

8620

盤身 to coil oneself up.

盤螭 a coiled dragon.

盤空 to wheel in the air,—as birds.

下無盤中蠅 no circling fly below,—in autumn.

盤槓子 to coil round the bar,—to perform gymnastic feats on a horizontal bar.

盤錯 embarrassment; bad luck.

不遇盤根錯節,無以別利器 but for gnarled roots and twisted knots, there would be no means of telling the sharp weapon,—from the blunt.

盤道兒 a winding road.

盤旋竹林路 to go round by the bamboo grove.

子乃持索盤旋而上 so the boy caught hold of the rope and swarmed up.

盤問 to interrogate.

盤查 to investigate; to search.

盤桓 see 5075.

盤他一盤 question him,—to find out what learning he has.

盤詰 to closely question.

盤倒 to expose a person by questioning.

盤獲 to make a seizure.

盤貨 to take stock of goods.

盤剝 to fleece all round.

盤弄 to persecute; to harass (by squeezing).

盤古 P'an Ku,—a legendary being, said to have been developed from chaos and to have assisted in the formation of the universe.

如盤如湯 like a plate, like hot water,—*sc.* boys quarrelling. Alluding to the story of the two boys whom Confucius saw arguing about the sun. One said, "When the sun rises, he is as big as a wheel, but at noon he is only the size of a plate, and therefore further off." To which the other replied, "In the morning he is quite cool, but at noon he is like hot water, and therefore nearer to us." Confucius was unable to decide their controversy.

磐²

8621

R. 寒

See 盤

Even Lower.

A huge rock; firm; stable.

磐石之安 the peace of a huge rock,—which remains as it is, undisturbed.

國安於磐石 the country tranquil as a rock.

奠山河於磐石 to give to the country a rock-like (well established) peace.

磐礪 on a grand scale; imposing.

盜賊羣起磐牙連歲 banditti springing up in numbers and without intermission year after year.

磴²

8622

R. 寒

See 盤

Even Lower.

To bend the feet under one.

磴膝而坐 or 磴着腿 to sit cross-legged.

磴不倒 a figure on a ball, or with its legs rolled up to form a ball,—the "rowly-bowly, never fall over" of street toymen.

鞞

8623

Same as 8622.

鞞²

8624

R. 寒

See 盤

Even Lower.

A large girdle; a pouch or reticule.

鞞帶 a girdle. See 2934.

鞞鑑 a girdle with a mirror attached as ornament.

革鞞 a leather pouch,—for men.

絲鞞 a silken pouch,—for women.

鬢²

8625

R. 寒

See 盤

Even Lower.

Grey hair.

髮未鬢 hair not yet grey.

番

8626

番¹

8627

R. 元

See 番

Even Upper.

To provoke; to abuse.

潘¹

8628

R. 寒元

C. p'un

H. p'an

F. p'ang,

p'wang

N. p'ouñ

W. p'ö

P. p'an

M. p'an

Y. p'ou

Sz. p'an

K. pan, pön

J. han

A. fan

Even Upper.

Water in which rice has been washed. An affluent of the river 漢 Han, in Honan.

潘州 an old name for 茂名

縣 Mou-ming Hsien in Kuangtung.

Read p'an⁴. A District in Chihli under the Han and 晉 Chin dynasties.Read po¹.

潘旌 a District in Anhui under the Eastern Han dynasty.

瘠¹

8629

R. 元

See 潘

Even Upper.

To die of disease, esp. of the womb. Read fan¹ in Peking.

女子十人九瘠 nine women out of ten have some trouble with the womb. See 1903.

潘²

8630

R. 寒

F. p'ang,

p'wang

See 盤

Even Lower.

A tributary of the 渭 Wei river in Shensi.

See 3388.

繡

8631

蟠²

8632

H. fan, p'an

See 盤

See 寒

Even Lower.

To coil up; to curl round; to wreath. Used with 8620.

蟠踞 to sit cross-legged; to squat; to occupy, as squatters do.

龍蟠於泥 the dragon lay coiled in the mud.

龍蟠棍 a cane with dragons carved round it.

蟠繞 to curl round; to form a spiral.

雲蟠山峯 the clouds encircle the mountain tops.

上極于天下蟠于地 reaching to heaven above and earth beneath.

蟠²

8632

蟠桃 the peaches of immortality, which grew in the garden of 西王母 Juno (apples of the Hesperides). Now, the flat peach.

蟠桃會 a festival on the 3rd of the 3rd moon in honour of the birthday of 西王母. See 8067.

蟠羊 the moufflon or wild sheep of Kokonor (*Ovis Ammon* or *Argali*).Read fan². Wood-lice; insects found in damp places.拚⁴

8633

R. 寒

See 間

C. p'un², p'unH. p'un², pin

F. p'ing,

p'iang

W. p'ö, p'a

N. p'ouñ

P. pan

M. pan

Y. p'in, p'ou

Sz. p'an

K. pan, pön

J. han, hen

A. bien², fien

Very

Irregular.

To brush away; to reject; to disregard. [Commonly but wrongly used for 拌 8605.]

拚除 or 拚去 or 拚棄 to cast aside; to reject.

拚不復來 gone for ever.

拚財 to disregard money; to speculate rashly.

拚鬥 to compromise a matter.

Read p'in¹. See 9290.

拚命 to risk one's life.

一人拚命, 萬夫莫當 when one man disregards his life, ten thousand others are no match for him.

跟他拚了 to follow him at all hazards.

拚爛 to act recklessly; to be over-venturesome.

拚上一夜不睡 even if I give up the whole night to it, without sleep.

拚著一席酒請他 let us even go to the length of inviting him to a banquet,—and so get hold of him.

Read fên⁴ or pien⁴. To sweep. To clap the hands.

既拚以俟 I have swept clean and await your arrival.

Read fan¹. The appear-

拚⁴
8633

ance of a bird in flight.
Same as 3390.

拚飛維鳥 (the wren) took
flight and became a (large) bird.

Read *p'ing*¹.

七拚八湊 to scrape together;
to collect.

攀¹
8634

To seize; to grasp; to
drag down; to implicate.
To climb up; see 47, 13, 742.

攀留 to detain,—as a friend.

攀桂 to seize the cassia,—to
take the master's degree. Also,
to marry a wife.

手攀丹桂 to seize the red
cassia,—to take the master's
degree. See 6435.

敢攀台駕 I venture to drag
your chariot,—to my house; a
conventional phrase in invita-
tions.

奉攀 to have the honour to
invite.

攀索 to haul on a rope.

攀不到 I cannot haul it in.

攀下來 to pull down.

借此攀話 to make this a
handle for conversation.

乘機攀話 to seize the oppor-
tunity to get into conversation.

攀扯 or 攀累 to implicate;
to involve.

供攀 to incriminate by evidence.

攀陪 to accompany; to be the
fellow of.....

攀親 to aspire to the hand of.

高攀不上 to fail in one's
aspirations.

不敢高攀 I could not ven-
ture to aim so high,—as when
a man in a lofty position invites
another in a humble position to
become his friend.

向上攀高 ambitious.

攀巖 to scale crags.

攀援 or 攀躋 to climb.

攀號 (*hao*²) to shout; to bawl.

攀¹
8634

Read *pan*¹. To take
away; to pull out.

他的牙齒都攀下來
了 he has had all his teeth pulled
out.

攀開牙齒 to force open the
mouth,—e.g. of a dead person.

這個牙我攀不動 I
can't pull out this tooth.

攀弓 to draw a bow.

攀着機子 at full cock,—of
a gun.

攀一扣 at half cock.

攀⁴
8635

R. 諫

C. *p'an*H. *p'an*F. *hwang*²,*p'wang*²,*p'ang*²W. *p'a*N. *p'aañ*P. *p'an*M. *p'an*Y. *p'aa*Sz. *p'an*K. *pan*J. *han*A. *fan*

SinkingUpper.

辦⁴
8636泮⁴
8637

R. 翰

See 泮

SinkingUpper.

判⁴
8638

R. 翰

C. *p'ün*H. *p'an*F. *p'wang*W. *p'ö*N. *p'ouñ*P. *p'an*M. *p'an*Y. *p'ou*K. *p'an*J. *han*A. *fan*Sinking
Upper.

To cut in two; to sepa-
rate; to decide; to give
judgment. See 通 12, 294.

同一火腿也, 而好醜

判若天淵 a ham is a ham,
but there are degrees of good-
ness as far apart as sky and sea.

判半 to divide.

分首判袂 to part heads
and separate sleeves,—to part,
as friends.

審判 to hear and decide a case.

判斷 or 判定 to decide a
case; to give judgment.

判⁴
8638

判語 a judgment; a sentence.

批判 to note the judgment,—
on the records of the case.

遂舉筆判云 thereupon he
took a pen and wrote down the
following decision.

判押 to sentence to imprison-
ment.

判書 a record of cases.

判官 or 判兒 the judges in
Purgatory.

判合 to separate and to unite;
to join halves to make one, as
man and wife. See 8640.

判做 to mark the copy-writing,
—of a schoolboy, as good or bad.

寫判 to draw in profile.

泮⁴
8639

R. 翰

C. *p'ün*H. *p'an*F. *p'wang*W. *p'ö*N. *p'ouñ*P. *p'an*M. *p'an*Y. *p'ou*Sz. *p'an*K. *pan*J. *han*A. *fan*Sinking
Upper.

The chief college of a
State, so called from the
semi-circular pond within its
precincts. To be melted;
see 8637. A bank; a shore;
used for 8606.

泮水 or 泮林 the colleges of
the Feudal States.

泮宮 the outermost of the three
courts in the 文廟 Confucian
temple. Also as preceding entry.

泮池 a semi-circular pool in the
above court.

遊泮池 to cross the above
pool,—to take the first or bachel-
or's degree.

思樂泮水 pleasant is the
semi-circular water,—of the col-
lege.

入泮 to enter the public schools.

追冰未泮 before the ice is
melted.

隰則有泮 the marsh has its
shores.

牌⁴
8640

R. 翰

See 泮

SinkingUpper.

A division; half; to join.

夫婦牌合也 husband and
wife uniting to make one. See
8638.

袼⁴

8641

R. 翰元

See 泮

A. fan, fien

Sinking Upper.

頻⁴

8642

R. 翰

See 泮

Sinking Upper.

叛⁴

8643

R. 翰

C. p'ün

H. pan

F. p'wang

W. bö

N. bouñ

P. p'an

M. p'an

Y. pou, p'ou

Sz. pan, p'an

K. pan

J. han

A. ban

Sinking

Lower.

盼⁴

8644

R. 諫

C. p'an

H. p'an

F. p'wang

W. p'a

N. p'aan

P. }

M. p'an

Sz. }

Y. p'aa

K. pan

J. han

A. fan

Sinking

Upper.

Plain, uncoloured garments. Also read fan¹.

袼延 clothes for hot weather.

To manage. Used for 8639.

To rebel. Brilliant; lustrous.

離叛 to disown allegiance.

叛匪 or 叛賊 rebels.

叛逆 or 背叛 to revolt.

叛亂 rebellion.

謀叛 to plot rebellion.

叛赫戲以輝煌 sporting in their glorious brilliancy,—of the stars going round the pole.

The black and white of the eye clearly defined. To gaze at; see 6688. To long for.

美目盼兮 how lovely her eyes, with the black and white so well defined!

轉盼 to turn the eyes; to give a glance.

曾不轉盼 ere one has winked,....

盼望 or 盼念 or 盼想 or

盼思 to long for; to hope.

盼望不已 hoping always.

盼頭 something to hope for; our object.

盼雨 to long for rain.

盼切 anxiously hoping for.

盼孫心切 to long ardently for a grandson.

盼禱 to beg.

盼詣 to await your arrival.

盼⁴

8644

顧盼 to watch for.

仰盼復音 humbly hoping for a reply.

泮⁴

8645

R. 翰

See 泮

Sinking Upper.

The banks of a stream.

悻¹

8646

R. 講

See 棒

Rising Lower.

Harsh; unable to please.

悻悻 cross-grained; morose.

蚌⁴

8647

R. 講

C. p'ong

H. p'ong

F. p'aung²

W. p'bae

N. p'bañg

P. p'eng², pangM. pang²Y. pang²

K. pang

J. hō, bō

A. bang²

Rising Lower

Irregular.

Oysters; mussels. Also read p'eng³.

蛤蚌 an oyster.

蚌精 the etherealised essence of oyster,—the oyster as a supernatural manifestation.

蚌以珠剖 the oyster is opened for its pearl.

老蚌生珠 the old oyster has produced a pearl,—the old man has a child.

鷸蚌相持, 漁人得利 when the oyster-catcher and the oyster grip each other, the fisherman gets the benefit,—the bird puts its beak into the oyster in search of food, and the latter closes its shell.

蚌已成胎 the oyster has now conceived,—used of the first full development of one's powers.

釣蚌 to fish up a mussel; to win a maiden.

A State; a country; a nation = 國 6609, being frequently used of China by the Chinese.

邦國 States; nations; our State.

友邦 friendly nations.

以盡邦交 in order to fulfil the requirements of international friendship.

萬邦 the various States (1) of feudal China, (2) of the world.

邦¹

8648

修好鄰邦 to cultivate friendly relations with neighbouring States.

邦家 the State; the country.

保其家邦 to protect his country.

邦君 the ruler of a State.

邦人 the people.

邦有道則見 (hsien⁴) a State in which the right prevails will prosper.

邦畿 the royal domain.

上邦 China,—a term of respect used by dependent States.

美理駕聯邦 the U. S. of America.

邇¹

8649

R. 陽江

See 榜

A. sbang

Even Upper.

幫¹

8650

R. 陽

See 榜

Even Upper.

To help. A class; a guild. A fleet. See 8659.

幫助 or 幫同 to aid; to assist.

幫辦 to aid in the transaction of business; an assistant.

幫手 one who lends a hand; a helper.

幫夥 an assistant in a shop.

幫佐 an accomplice.

幫錢 or 幫貼 or 幫補 to assist with money.

幫忙 see 7646.

幫工 to help in a job.

幫嘴 to aid with the mouth,—to help in an altercation.

幫口 to be spokesman for another.

告幫 to apply to for assistance.

幫護 to help and protect.

幫閒 to accompany in leisure or idle times.

幫嫖 to accompany when "beating the watch."

幫帶 to act as adjutant.

幫套 an extra animal to a team.

幫¹
8650

幫腔 a choir; a chorus. Also, to prompt.

生意幫 the mercantile class.

貨幫 a caravan.

一幫猪 a drove of pigs. See 7587.

一幫船 a fleet of ships.

江南幫 the (rice) fleet from Kiangnan.

幫兒頭 a kind of beetle.

頭幫茶 the first crop of tea.

擡¹
8651

To propel a boat. To beat.

R. 陽庚
漾

擡人 a boatman.

擡掠 to injure by beating.

See 榜

擡笞數千 to inflict many thousand blows.

Even Upper.

棍擡 a club; a stick.

梆¹
8652

R. 陽江
榜

See 榜

Even Upper.

A piece of wood, slightly convex, with a slit at the top and hollowed out; it is struck with a stick, and used as a watchman's rattle. See 6241.

傳梆鳴鑼 sound the rattle and strike the gong,—an alarm signal.

梆鼓 a kettle-drum.

梆子 or **更梆** a watchman's rattle. The first is properly an instrument consisting of two pieces of wood which are struck together as an accompaniment to certain tunes in theatres, etc.

梆子二黃調 castanet airs and airs of the two Huang (Districts in Hupeh),—two different styles of dramatic singing, also called, from their respective places of origin, **秦腔** Ch'in

(Shensi) singing and **湖廣調** Hu-kuang airs. [They are used as accompaniments in military and civil plays, respectively.]

梆子班 Shansi actors, whose musical instruments consist of a *pang tsü* and a kind of fiddle.

魚梆 a wooden fish, with a slit on its back and hollowed out; it is struck to announce the meals at monasteries.

綁³
8653

R. 養
H. *pong*
F. *poung*,
pwong

See 榜

Rising Upper.

鉋¹
8654

R. Vulgar.
C. *pong*

See 榜

Even Upper.

棒^{3,4}
8655

R. 講
C. *p'ang*,
p'ang
H. *p'ang*
F. *paung*,
p'aung

W. *boa*
N. *boŋ*
P. *paŋ*
M. *paŋ*
K. *paŋ*
J. *hō*, *bō*
A. *bang*

Rising Lower
Irregular.

幫¹
8656

掣¹
8657

R. 陽

See 榜

Even Upper.

To tie; to bind.

綁緊 tie it tight.

背身綁住 his hands tied behind his back.

綁赴市曹 bind him and take him to the execution-ground.

鬆綁 to loose the bonds.

綁腿布 women's gaiters.

A hoe; a mattock.

A club; a cudgel; a stick. The "bang" of a gun. See 8807.

棒子 a cudgel; a drumstick; Indian corn, from its likeness to the thick stick, bound with string, with which inverted bells are beaten on temple altars.

棒槌 a *bâton* used by washermen.

熱火棒 a hot poker,—a difficult matter to handle.

教習拳棒 to teach boxing and quarter-staff.

當頭一棒 a rap on the head.

水上打一棒 (useless as) a slap on water.

棒他出 take a stick and drive him out.

幾棒弓 several shots with a bow.

棒打(或頭)出孝子 out of the stick comes the filial son, —spare the rod and spoil the child. See 1334.

棒頭草 *Polypogon littoralis*, Sm.

馬棒 a large rattan cudgel carried by mounted robbers.

Same as 8650.

To oppose; to aid by withstanding.

幫¹
8658

R. 陽
W. v. *bo*

See 榜

Even Upper.

幫
8659

傍
8660

榜
8661

榜³
8662

R. 養漾
敬

C. *pong*
H. *pong*
F. *poung*
W. *poa*, *boa*
N. *poŋ*
P. *paŋ*
M. *paŋ*
Y. *paŋ*
Sz. *paŋ*
K. *paŋ*

J. *hō*
A. *bang*
Rising Upper.

The leather heel-band of a shoe, for strengthening the back of the shoe.

Correct form of 8650.

See 8676.

Same as 8651.

A placard; a list of successful candidates; see 3376. To beat; used with 8651. To row a boat. See 13,744.

無頭榜 an anonymous placard.

榜文 a notice; a placard.

榜示 to publicly notify.

明心榜 a list of subscribers to a charity or other good work.

金榜 or **黃榜** or **龍虎榜** the list of successful graduates.

金榜掛名時 the appearance of one's name on the list of successful candidates,—one of the four happy moments in life.

副榜 see 3705.

開榜 or **放榜** or **發榜** or **貼榜** to publish the above list.

同榜 fellow-graduates,—on the same list.

殿榜 the last on the list of provincial graduates,—the "wooden spoon."

榜上無名 or **落榜** not named in the list of the successful.

天榜有名 to have one's name on God's list,—to be fated to be a graduate.

閣下榜名 your name, Sir?—i.e. as it appeared on the list of the successful.

兩榜底子 or **兩榜出身** to graduate both as "master" and "doctor;" to take both the 2nd and 3rd degrees.

榜³
8662

榜眼 the graduate who comes out second at the 殿試 "palace examination" which follows the great triennial competition. [Instituted under the Sung dynasty.]

榜花 an unusual name or surname on the list of successful graduates.

藍榜 or 紫榜 the blue list or purple list,—of candidates at the public examinations who have been deprived of their chances for some breach of regulations.

夢榜 to dream that one has "passed."

榜下即用 (or 得官 or 受職) to be on the list for immediate appointment; i.e. one of the first three at the 殿試 Palace Examination.

榜樣 a model; a pattern.

作個榜樣 to serve as a model.

榜掠 to beat; to flog.

標榜沽名 to put up a notice (that one is a clever fellow) and buy a name,—to pose as a genius.

榜人 a boatman; a skipper. See 8665.

榜葛刺 Bengal.

榜³
8663

R. 養
See 榜
Rising Upper.

榜³
8664

R. 陽
See 榜
Even Upper.

榜⁴
8665

R. 漾
See 謗
Sinking Upper.

Two boats fastened side by side. To board a vessel.

榜人 a boatman.

謗⁴
8666

R. 漾
C. p'ong
H. p'ong
F. paung
W. poa, boa
N. poŋg
P. }
M. } pang
Y. }
Sz. }
K. }
J. hō
A. bang
Sinking Upper.

膀³
8667

R. 養
See 榜
Rising Upper.

To slander. See 名 7940.

誹謗 or 侮謗 or 謗毀 or 謗刁 to slander; to backbite; to vilify.

訕謗正事 to abuse that which is good.

謗書 a defamatory book; a scurrilous publication.

飛謗 a political squib or lampoon.

止謗莫如自修 to stop slander, there is nothing like proper behaviour.

The shoulder. See 10, 106.

膀臂 shoulders and arms,—assistance.

肩膀 the shoulder-bone.

腋膀肘兒 the elbow.

膀子骨 the shoulder-bone. Also, the hip-bone.

鷄膀子 the wing of a chicken.

靠膀子 to jostle.

吊膀子 to get into position for shooting with a bow.

射一膀子好箭 to shoot with the shoulders in a good position.

拉幾膀兒弓 to be good at archery.

一對翅膀 a pair of wings.

助你一膀之力 I'll lend you a hand.

襪¹
8668

R. 陽
See 榜
Even Upper.

The lining of a shoe. Used with 8658.

判
8669

See 8638.

泮
8670

See 8639.

叛
8671

See 8643.

盼
8672

See 8644.

P'ANG.

Same as 8688.

旁
8673

旁
8674

旁²
8675

R. 陽
C. p'ong
H. p'ong
F. poung
W. boa
N. boŋg
P. }
M. } p'ang
Y. }
Sz. }
K. pang
J. hō, bō
A. bang
Even Lower.

Side; beside; near; the "radical" of a character (see 6305, 8676).

一旁曲一旁直 one side curved, the other side straight.

旁邊 the side; at the side.

海旁 by the sea.

從旁抹出 to mark (passages in a book) with a line at the side,—as worthless. Dots or small circles denote admiration.

旁若無人 as if he had no one alongside,—proud; conceited.

旁出 to issue forth alongside or from the side.

旁坐 to sit beside.

旁住 adjoining.

旁求 to look around,—for good men, etc.

旁道 a side road,—one that branches from the main road.

旁人 a by-stander.

旁觀 a looker-on. See 2188.

袖手旁觀 to sleeve one's hands and look on,—to do nothing.

旁門 a side-door.

莫信旁言 don't listen to gossip.

旁招俊乂 to look out on all sides for eminent men. See 3277.

觸類旁通 to reason by analogy.

旁近 near; neighbouring.

旁羅 to spread one's net abroad.

旁及鳥獸 associated with birds and beasts,—as a hermit.

旁及繪事 he amused himself with painting,—in addition to his profession.

旁²
8675

旁午 arranged in order, along and across; crosswise; athwart; many; over-burdened with cares of office. See 12,769, for ex.

馴介旁旁 the mail-clad horses in constant motion.

傍²
8676

R. 漾陽

C. p'ong

H. p'ong

F. paung, p'auung

W. boa

N. boŋg

P. } pang

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. }

J. hō, bō

A. bang

Sinking

Lower.

The side; near; to depend on. Used with 8675.

左右兩傍 both left and right sides.

耳傍風 wind by the ear,—idle gossip.

立道傍 to stand by the road-side.

傍不相干 nothing to do with.

近傍 near; approximating to.

俗作阜傍車非也 commonly, but wrongly, written *fou*³ at the side of *chū*¹,—of the character 陳.

Read pang⁴.

傍明 near dawn.

傍晚 near evening.

傍個影 (not to) show even a shadow,—(not) to come near one.

依傍 to lean against; to depend.

傍人門戶 to follow in the footsteps,—as disciple of a master, in literature, art, etc.

Read p'eng¹.

王事傍傍 the king's business allows no rest.

嘮³
8676a

To speak figuratively; to boast; to brag.

混吹亂嘮 to talk big.

老媽兒開嘮 bragging like an old nurse,—on her return from the city to her rustic village.

嘴裏嘮得狠 very much given to exaggeration.

傍²

8677

R. 陽漾

F. paung², p'oung

See 旁

Even Lower.

To walk alongside of. Used for 8678.

傍²
8678

Timid; fearful.

R. 陽

See 旁

Even Lower.

磅²
8679

R. 陽

H. p'ong²

F. p'oung, p'oung

See 旁

Even Lower.

Noise of stones crashing. See 9382.

磅唐 wide; extensive.

Read pang⁴. Used for a "pound" sterling or avoirdupois.

磅金 pounds sterling.

過磅 to weigh; to be weighed.

The loins; the groin.

膀脇 the false ribs.

膀胱 the bladder.

Read p'êng².

膀勃 *Artemisia* sp.

莠²

8681

R. 陽養

See 旁

Even Lower.

螃²

8682

R. 陽

See 旁

Even Lower.

謗²

8683

踉²

8684

R. 陽

See 旁

Even Lower.

鏟³

8685

R. 陽

See 旁

Even Lower.

To walk alongside of. Used for 8678.

To scrape off; to level.

鏟地 to rake soil.

𩇛²
8686

See 8667.

滂²
8687

R. 陽

F. sp'oung, v. p'oung,

p'oung,

p'oung,

sp'ung

See 旁

Even Lower.

Heavy rain.

滂沱大雨 or 滂沛 pelting rain.

涕泗滂沱 from my eyes and nose the water streams.

滂淖 perturbed; convulsed.

滂洋 vast as the ocean; extensive.

霽²
8688

R. 陽

See 旁

A. bang, fan

Even Lower.

A heavy fall, as of rain or snow. Driving, as a gale of wind.

雨雪其霽 rain and snow falling heavily.

飄忽湍霽 a furiously driving gale.

胖⁴

8689

R. 寒翰

C. sp'un, v. p'ong

H. p'an, p'an

F. sp'wang

W. sbō

N. v. p'oŋg

P. } v. p'ang

M. }

Y. sp'ou, p'ang

Sz. p'ang

K. pan

J. han

A. sban, fan

Even and

Sinking

Irregular.

Fat; stout, as opposed to 瘦 10,021.

胖子 a fat fellow.

肥胖 fat; corpulent.

胖孩 a fat baby.

一身子的肥肉 he is all fat.

心廣體胖 he who is liberal in mind becomes stout of body. Cf. "Let me have men about me that are fat."

胖¹

8690

R. 絳

C. p'ong

F. p'auung

P. p'ang

used as 胖

and 胙 q.v.

SinkingUpper.

Fat; obese; swollen.

胖脹 or 胖腫 swollen up; dropsical.

逢

8691

See 3569.

龐²

8692

R. 江東

C. p'ang

H. mang

F. mang

W. boā

N. boŋg

P. p'ang, v.

M. mang

Y. p'ang

Sz. p'ang

K. pang

J. hō, bō

A. bang

Even Lower.

A lofty house. Confused.
[To be distinguished from
寵 2934.]

風俗敦龐 the manners and
customs well ordered.

面龐 (or mang²) or 龐貌
facial appearance.

Read lung². Great; fat;
full.

蒙龐洪之恩 I am indebt-
ed for your great kindness.

龐龐 fat and strong,—of cattle.

龐眉大目 bushy eyebrows
and large eyes.

降²

8693

R. 江

See 龐

Even Lower.

To swell.

降肛 to swell,—as with dropsy
or as a tumour.

水泡降了 the water has
swollen it up,—as a dead body.

解²

8694

R. 江

See 龐

Even Lower.

Two boats lashed to-
gether, known as 解肛 or
解雙.

勺¹

8695

R. 肴

See 苞

Even Upper.

To enclose. Radical 20.

勺¹

8696

Same as 8710.

豹⁴

8697

R. 效

C. p'au

H. pau

F. pau

W. pwo², 'boā

N. poa

P. pau

M. pau

Y. poa

Sz. pau

K. p'io

J. hō, hiō

A. bau

Sinking

Upper.

The panther of northern
China (*Felis Fontanierii*);
the Siberian panther (*Felis
Irbis*); a species of wild
cat (*Felis microtis*). The
badge worn by 叅將 Lieu-
tenant-Colonels and 遊擊
Majors.

赤豹黃羆 red panthers and
brown bears.

金錢豹 the *F. Fontanierii*,
A. M.—Edw.

豹⁴

8697

艾葉豹 a kind of panther
found near Kalgan; the tiger-
cat of Formosa (*Leopardus bra-
chyurus*).

君子豹變 the superior man
has as many resources in his
mind as a leopard has marks
on its skin.

豹飾 or 豹祛 cuffs of leopard-
skin.

管中窺豹 to look at a leopard
through a tube,—to see only
one spot at a time (一時見
一斑). Used of narrow views.

豹眼 panther eyes,—with fierce
look.

猴急豹跳 excited as a mon-
key and jumping like a panther.

虎生三子, 必有一豹
when a tigress has three cubs at
a litter, one will be a panther.

豹死留皮, 人死留名
the leopard dies and leaves a
skin, man dies and leaves a
reputation.

白豹 the buzzard. See 5002.

𪔐

8698

Same as 8710.

包¹

8699

R. 肴

C. p'au

H. pau

F. pau

W. poa, boā

N. poa

P. pau

M. pau

Sz. pau

Y. poa

K. p'io

J. hō

A. bau

Even Upper.

To enclose; to contain;
to hold. To wrap up. To
undertake; to manage; to
contract. To support or
"keep." See 3942.

包涵 or 包含 to enclose; to
include; to make allowances for.

都包涵在內 all is included,
—as a long meaning in a short
sentence.

包涵萬有 all-embracing
capacity.

數語包括無數句 a few
words containing many senten-
ces,—pregnant with meaning.

所包甚廣 the (meaning)
included is very wide.

包在裏面 it is included.

善爲誘兵以包敵 good
at enticing the enemy so as to
surround him.

包尾子 to take (an enemy) in
the rear.

包¹

8699

打包 to wrap up; to pack, as
in matting.

拏紙包起來 wrap it up in
paper.

拏麵包上 wrap it up in
dough,—as a dumpling.

包子 a dumpling.

包羅 to wrap up; to monopolise.

包裹 to wrap up.

成包 by the package; wholesale.

包皮 the packing,—as of mer-
chandise.

包袱 or 包兒 a bundle.

三包 three bales or bundles.

連包 with tare,—the gross weight
including the packing.

管包 packing included,—in the
price paid for goods.

包封 to seal up in a cover.

包頭 to wrap up the head; a tur-
ban. Also, to personate women.

孝包頭 a four-cornered white
cloth which women tie round
their heads at funerals.

包藏 to store up; to conceal.

包莊 a storehouse; a warehouse.

腰包 a pocket or fob worn at
the waist.

包衣 the placenta; see 8701.
Also, a prince's attendant, from
the Manchu *boo-i*, of the palace.

包口殘亂 the iron bands
(round bales) broken and out
of place.

包容 to be patient with.

包管 to guarantee that.

包管來回 may be exchanged
if unsatisfactory,—of goods.

包用回換 (southern) may be
exchanged if unsuitable in size.

包抽 to be answerable for the
payment of a fixed sum,—as the
heads of guilds are to the taxing
authorities.

包給 to make over a right to....
(e.g. the fruit of an orchard).

包賠 to make up the difference
between two sums; to make
good.

包餽 to contract to feed,—ani-
mals.

包¹
8699

包月的 monthly contractors,
—a name given to the headmen
of the beggars in Peking.

包攬 to undertake the manage-
ment of; to monopolise.

包攬公詞 to meddle in a
lawsuit which does not concern
one; maintenance.

包攬閒事 to meddle with
other people's affairs.

包工 or **包活** to contract to
do work by the piece or the job.

包工活 work done by contract.

包工料 to contract to find
labour and materials.

包飯 to contract for one's food
at a fixed sum.

包辦 or **承包** to undertake.

包完錢糧 to contract for
payment of the land-tax,—the
contractor to make what he can
in collecting it.

開包 to open a package (of
goods); to take a contract; to get
obstreperous; to deflower a girl.

包種茶 Powchong tea.

草木漸包 the trees and
plants became more and more
bushy.

打包 to bud.

包打聽 or **包探** spies;
detectives.

包金的 gilt; plated.

包抄 to circumvent.

石包 a stone enclosure,—used
by mountain tribes as a means
of defence.

包馬 packhorses.

蒙古包 a Mongol yurt or
tent.

刨⁴
8700

which women make bandoline
for the hair.

推刨 a carpenter's plane.

Read *p'ao*². To dig. To
deduct.

刨控 to dig or rout out.

刨窖 to dig a vault.

刨地 to dig the ground.

刨挖 to excavate.

刨出來 to dig out.

刨坑 to dig a hole.

刨根問底兒 to question
searchingly.

前刨後踢 to scrape in front
and kick behind,—of an un-
broken horse.

我刨你一塊錢 I will cut
you a dollar,—either as a fine
or against an advance.

刨去零兒 to cut off the
fractional amount,—as the odd
cents, etc.

The womb. A bladder.
Used with 8736.

胞胎 the womb.

同胞兄弟 uterine brothers.

視民若同胞 to regard the
people as one's own brothers.

胞衣 the placenta.

善藏我兒胞 it will be well
to preserve the placenta of my
child.

胞有重 *ch'ung*² **闊**, **心有**
天遊 the covering which en-
closes man is extensive, his mind
may roam to heaven.

尿胞 the bladder.

The husk of grain.
Luxuriant; rank. Firm;
stable. A kind of rush.
Seed bursting up. See 9566.

集于苞杞 collecting on the
bushy medlars,—as birds.

苞屨 mourning-sandals of straw.

如竹苞矣 firm as the roots
of a clump of bamboos.

如山之苞 firm as a mountain.

苞¹
8702

其亡其亡繫于苞桑
(though threatened by) over-
throw, he is securely bound to
the mulberry-tree,—figuratively
used of enduring strength or
safety.

方苞方體 anon (the rushes)
will burst up, anon they will
be completely formed.

開苞 to blossom.

花漸含苞 the buds gradually
filled.

苞苴 to wrap up; presents of
food; bribes.

苞子草 spear-grass (*Anthis-
tiria ciliata*, Retz).

身備五采九苞也 on
the body (of the phoenix) are
displayed the 5 colours and the
9 characteristics,—the latter re-
ferring to certain excellences of
its beak, heart, ears, tongue,
plumage, comb, spurs, voice,
and belly.

Same as 8700.

匏
8703

雹²
8704

R. 覺
C. *pok*
H. *p'ok*, *p'au*²
F. *p'ok*, *p'au*²
W. *bo*, v. *wo*
N. *boh*
P. *pau*²
M. *pau*²
Y. *poa*²
S. *pau*²
K. *pak*
J. *haku*, *boku*
A. *bak*

Entering
Lower
Irregular.

飽³
8705

R. 巧
C. *pau*
H. *pau*
F. *pau*, v. *pa*
W. *poa*
N. *poa*
P. *pau*
M. *pau*
Y. *poa*
S. *pau*
K. *p'o*
J. *hō*
A. *bau*

Rising Upper.

Hail. Also read *po*^{4*}.

雹子 or **雹冰** hail-stones.

下雹 or **落雹** to hail.

傷雹 to be hurt by hail-stones.

雹可禦乎 can hail be pre-
vented?

Full of food; satiated.

喫飽了 I have eaten my fill.

飽飫 or **飽滿** or **飽饜**
satisfied with food; satiated.

飽暖 or **飽食暖衣** fed
and clothed.

饑飽由人 hunger and re-
pletion are matters within the
control of man.

往往不出,則下飽鮫
魚 sometimes they (divers) rise
no more to the surface, and
then down below they become
food for fishes.

刨⁴
8700

R. 肴
C. *p'au*
H. *p'au*
F. *pau*
W. *boa*
N. *boa*
P. *pau*
M. *p'au*
Y. *p'oa*
S. *p'au*
K. *p'o*
J. *bō*, *biō*
A. *bau*

Even Lower.

To plane; to level off.
Also read *pao*².

刨子 a plane; a curry-comb.

馬刨 a curry-comb.

刨木 to plane wood.

刨凳 a carpenter's bench.

刨削 to smooth; to polish. Used
of literary style.

刨花子 or **刨柴** wood
shavings. The former term is
also applied to the shavings from

苞¹
8702

R. 肴
F. *pau*
See **包**

Even Upper.

飽³
8705

欲飽人以老拳 to want to give a man his bellyful of fisticuffs.

三杯軟飽 three cups of soft filling,—of wine.

飽學之人 a man full of learning.

飽看一回 I have seen enough of it.

一見你就飽 the mere sight of you is enough,—I don't want any more.

既飽以德 he has satiated us with his goodness.

飽德 a phrase used on a card sent after a dinner = Thanks!

打飽呃 to belch from repletion.

發飽 or 作飽 to feel distended or over full,—of the stomach.

鮑⁴
8706

Dried fish; salted fish.

鮑魚 shellfish or dried fish. Japanese *awabe*.

與惡人居,如入鮑魚之肆 living with vile men is like going into a dried-fish shop,—one soon gets accustomed to the stink. See 6721.

你我鮑叔 you are my Pao Shu,—the friend who understands me, referring to the humble friend of the famous 管仲 Kuan Chung.

See 8748.

麤⁴
8707

Projecting teeth.

西瓜齧 teeth which stick out so much that a man can bite into a melon.

齧眼 projecting eyes.

抱⁴
8709

To enfold; to embrace; to carry in the arms; to sit, as a hen; to have in one's heart; to be conscious of; to harbour; to cherish.

雲抱日 clouds encircle the sun.

抱⁴
8709P. pau³
M. pau³
Y. pau³
Sz. pau³
K. p'ao
J. hō, bō
A. sbau
Rising Lower
Irregular.

大可合抱 about an armful.

抱圍竹 bamboos an armful in girth.

懷抱 to carry in the bosom; to cherish in the mind.

懷才抱德 cherishing ability and virtue in his bosom.

持抱於懷中 folded him in her arms.

抱住 to hold fast in the arms.

抱子 or 抱孩子 or 抱娃子 to carry a child in the arms.

忽抱一孫 suddenly (or unexpectedly) he carried a grandson,—a grandson was born to him.

時在抱中 I was then a baby in arms.

幼子在抱 a baby in arms.

挾抱 to hold under the arms.

抱膝 to nurse the leg.

抱攬 see 6736, 8699.

抱厦 small buildings encircling a principal one.

抱沙鍋 to carry the earthenware bowl,—to be a beggar.

抱頭鼠竄 to skulk off.

已抱出一羣子 had already hatched out a crowd of young chicks.

抱恨 or 抱怨 or 抱屈 to bear a grudge; to feel resentment.

抱恨終身 I shall hate him all my life.

兩口子對抱怨 the husband and wife were very angry with one another.

狠抱怨將軍不殺他 was very angry with the General for not putting him to death.

可別抱怨我打你 don't complain if I thrash you.

抱屈含怨 to cherish wrongs in one's heart.

抱愧 to feel ashamed.

抱病 or 抱恙 to be ill.

抱義 to cherish righteousness in the heart.

抱告人 see 5952.

抱負不凡 to cherish

抱⁴
8709

(thoughts or aspirations) out of the common.

抱關 to hold or guard the gates of a city.

抱不平 not at all satisfied, e.g. with the state of affairs, with the settlement of a difficulty, etc.; moved beyond endurance; indignant at. See 9310.

聞者咸心抱不平 all who heard it were much disquieted in mind.

抱歉 to be deficient; to repent; to be ashamed.

抱歉之處希爲原恕 爲禱 I beg that you will pardon my deficiencies.

抱養 to adopt and bring up.

抱承 to act as attorney for.

抱呈 to present a petition for another.

抱⁴
8710

To sit; to brood; to incubate.

鷄抱窩 the hen is sitting on the nest.

鷄抱鵝 a fowl trying to hatch geese,—something beyond one's powers.

保³
8711

To guarantee (see 7962); to go security for; to protect; to keep safe; to recommend; to insure. See 7109, 10,624.

保人或保家 a guarantor; one who gives security, or goes bail for another. [Bail may be either pecuniary or personal. In the latter case the bailor has to take the place of an absconding bailee.]

中保人 middlemen and securities.

保山 a guarantor; a security,—usually in matrimonial affairs.

保師 a guarantor of a candidate at the public examination. There are a certain number of persons, generally 廩生 (see 7189) who perform this office for a small fee.

R. 肴巧
C. pau, pau²
H. pau, p'au²
F. pau, p'au²
W. sbou, sbou²
N. boā
P. pau,
M. pau²
Y. pau
Sz. pau
K. p'ao
J. hō, biō
A. sbau, sbau²
Even and
Rising
Irregular.R. 肴
C. v. pau²
See 創
Even Lower.R. 皓
C. p'ou
H. p'au, p'au²
F. pou²
W. sbōe
N. boāR. 號
C. pou
H. p'au
F. pou, pou²
W. bu
N. bu, v. u
K. p'ao
J. hō
A. sbau,
Sinking
Lower.R. 皓
C. pou
H. pau
F. pou, v. pou
W. pōe, bōe
N. pou
P. pau
M. pau
Y. pou
Sz. pau
K. p'ao
J. hō
A. bau
Rising Upper.

保³

8711

保票 or 保狀 or 保單 or 保結 or 保條子 a bond; a guarantee; a security chop. [Where two or more persons go security, each is liable only *pro ratâ*, unless otherwise specified.]

具保狀 to give security.

署保 to draw up a security.

保單執照 a Customs' bond certificate,—for rice.

保商 the security merchants,—of old Canton days.

保船 to secure a ship,—as was done by the above merchants.

保其將來 to guarantee the future.

我保其無罪 I guarantee his innocence.

出保 or 落保 to find security.

保出來 to bail out,—of custody.

保不定 or 保不住 cannot be guaranteed.

一個舖保 a shop-keeper as security.

保醫 to be allowed out on bail,—when ill.

保領 to receive on giving security.

交保 to hand over to a security; (of such security) to produce when called upon.

認保 to be willing to go security for.

保充 to guarantee (to be a fit person) to hold a post.

保釋 to release on guarantee.

保候 to secure or be secured meanwhile.

保債 to be security for a borrower.

保無 one cannot guarantee that not,—e.g. that it will not happen.

敬神保安 to revere the gods and ensure peace.

保舉 or 保升 or 往上保 to recommend for promotion.

保獎 to recommend and eulogise.

保奏 to recommend to the Throne,—for reward, or for protection.

死生朝不保暮 his life cannot be guaranteed for a day.

保³

8711

保駕 an Imperial Guardian; to escort the Emperor.

保氏 the Tutor or Preceptor under the Chou dynasty whose duty it was to teach the 國子 Sons of the State, i.e. the sons of 公, of 卿, and of the 3 classes of 大夫.

太保 and 少保 Senior and Junior Guardians,—of the Heir-Apparent; a nominal office conferred upon high officials, who are spoken of as 宮保.

保辜 the system of handing a dangerously-wounded man over to the family of the accused, and fixing a time within which the accused will be held responsible for his death.

限以保辜日期 to fix the death-limit,—as is done by the presiding Magistrate.

保險 to insure against danger,—of loss in transit.

保險的封信 a registered letter.

保火 to insure against fire.

保甲 the tithing-system,—as still practised in China. [Ten families make a *chia*, and ten *chia* a *pao*. See 1167, 8712.]

甲保 the headman of a *chia*.

保正 or 保長 the headman of a *pao*; a headborough.

地保 the *ti-pao*,—a headman or beadle of a 里 small district, selected by the local officials and responsible for the peace and good order of its inhabitants.

保協差 the *ti-pao* in company with the runners.

聯保 associated for mutual protection.

保養 to cherish.

保全 or 保守 or 保佑 or 保衛 or 保護 or 保庇 to preserve; to protect.

保家的 hired men for guarding *yaméns* and private houses in disturbed districts.

保標的 escort; guards who convoy travellers along dangerous routes, generally by arrangement with the bandits.

保重身體 to take care of one's person.

保³

8711

保重保重 take care of yourself!—to a friend starting on a journey.

永保無虞 to preserve it ever from injury.

若保赤子 as though protecting a baby.

收保 to remain on the defensive.

酒保 a waiter. See 2260.

更保 a night watchman.

保定府 name of a Prefecture in Chihli, the capital of the province.

堡³

8712

R. 皓

See 保

Rising Upper.

An earthwork; a mud rampart round a small town; a petty military station. A sub-division of a 司 township; a ward in a city. Also read *p'u*.

堡障 a defence; a rampart.

堡內升平 may there be peace within the walls!

村堡 a village.

堡甲 the tithing-system. See 8711.

保¹

8713

R. Vulgar.

C. v. *pon*H. v. *pau*

See 保

Even Upper.

To heat; to boil. A cooking-pot.

煲水 to heat water.

砂煲 or 瓦煲 an earthen pot.

火藥煲 a stink-pot,—a jar filled with combustibles, etc., and thrown on board ships in warfare or piratical attacks.

綵

8714

葆³

8715

R. 皓

See 保

Rising Upper.

Same as 8716.

Luxuriant foliage. To cover.

頭如蓬葆 head like a bramble-bush.

葆其天真 to take care of the divine element within one.

羽葆 a kind of umbrella or feather hat.

此之謂葆光 this is called containing light within one,—i.e. to be possessed of the true light by which all things, even miracles, become possible.

襦³

8716

R. 皓

See 保

Rising Upper.

褒¹

8717

R. 豪

C. pou

H. pau

F. poa

W. pœc, böe

N. pœi

P. pau

M. pau

Y. pou

Sz. pau

K. p'ao

J. hō

A. bau

Even Upper.

Swaddling-clothes. See 1240.

Long robes conferred by the Emperor upon deserving officials. To praise, as opposed to 貶 9196.

褒獎 or 褒美 to praise; to extol.

褒貶 to criticise; the "praise and censure" theory of the Spring and Autumn of Confucius, as in next entry.

一字之褒榮於華哀 one word of praise (from Confucius) was more honourable than an embroidered robe,—and one word of censure sharper than an axe. See 9196.

才士二字, 寓褒於貶 the two words "talent" and "scholar" blend censure with praise,—to call him a man of talent being to damn him with faint praise.

Read pao⁴.

褒拜 the eighth of the nine forms of salutation, consisting of two prostrations.

Same as 8717. This is the classical form.

褒

8718

薄

8719

寶³

8720

R. 皓

See 保

A. bau, biu

Rising Upper.

Precious; valuable; to rate highly; a jewel; an emblem. Used conventionally as "your." See 5184.

寶貴 valuable; precious.

寶器 or 寶物 valuable articles.

寶貝 or 寶奇 valuable; rare; costly.

珍寶 valuables; jewels.

寶石 precious stones.

紅寶石 the ruby.

寶³

8720

藍寶石 the sapphire.

寶藍 sapphire blue.

寶井 a ruby mine,—especially those at Mogōk in Burmah.

識寶 to know valuables; to be a *connoisseur*.

別寶 to distinguish gems,—from pebbles.

無價寶 a priceless jewel.

傳家寶 an heirloom.

文房四寶 the four jewels of the study,—paper, pens, ink, and the ink-stone.

三寶 the Three Precious Ones,—the Buddhist Trinity, consisting of 釋迦牟尼 Shākyamuni,

阿彌陀 Amida, and 彌勒

Maitrêya. Also used for 佛

Buddha, 法 the Law, and 僧

the Priesthood. Sanskrit: *Tri-ratna*.

八寶 the eight organs in Buddha's body, viz.: 輪 heart, 螺 gall-bladder, 傘 spleen, 蓋

lungs, 花 liver, 罐 stomach,

魚 kidneys, 腸 guts. [Under

the title of the 八吉祥,

the above chars. are applied to

the eight lucky marks on the

sole of Buddha's foot: wheel,

conch-shell, umbrella, canopy,

lotus-flower, jar, pair of fishes,

and mystic sign on the breast

of Vishnu.] Also, the various

emblems of the Eight Immortals

of Taoism: sword, fan, basket

of flowers, lotus-flower, flute,

gourd, castanets, and a kind of

musical instrument.

寶瓶 valuable vases; the Buddhist name for the *amalaka* or fruit of the *Phyllanthus emblica*, L.

寶蓮 the precious lotus,—of Kuan Yin.

寶相 the precious image,—of a god.

寶相花 a stock rose, red and white.

寶劍 a trusty blade; a double-edged sword.

寶座 or 大寶 the throne.

登大寶 to ascend the throne.

寶³

8720

御寶 the Imperial or Great Seal. [For inscription, see 10,107.]

國寶 the valuables of a country; sometimes applied to loyal or talented officials; also, national emblems or symbolical representations of things, etc. See 3366, 5269.

寶化 (or 貨) name of an ancient issue of round coins with square holes.

通寶 circulating jewel,—a phrase on the obverse of cash.

寶泉局 and 寶源局 the coinage departments of the Boards of Revenue and Works, respectively.

惟善以爲寶 (the people of Ch'u) regard their good men as their only valuables.

寶善 to value the good.

受而寶之 received it and valued it highly.

民不寶用 the people no longer valued it,—of silver, which had depreciated.

寶星 precious star,—a term originally used for foreign decorations, now the Chinese order of the *Pao-hsing*.

寶砂 emery powder.

寶寓 your residence.

寶眷 your wife.

寶箋 your note.

寶舟 your boat.

寶號 your style or firm name.

Also, your signature.

寶色 bright surface; gloss.

狗寶 dog bezoar,—a medicine.

寶局 a gambling-saloon.

Same as 8720.

審

8721

阜³

8722

R. 皓

See 保

Rising Upper.

鵠³

8723

R. 皓

See 保

Rising Upper.

A bird said to be like a wild-goose, but larger, without any hind toe. The bustard (*Otis tarda*). An iron-grey horse. See 4751.

鵠行 (*hang*²) wild geese in rows. See 4624.

老鵠 or 鵠婦 or 鵠母 or 惡鵠 a procuress; a brothel-keeper.

暴⁴

8724

R. 號

C. pou

H. p'au

F. poa

W. bōe

N. boā

P. pau

M. pau

Y. poa

Sz. pau

K. p'ō

J. hō, bō

A. bau

Sinking Lower.

A scorching heat. Violent; outrageous; cruel; sudden; rapid. To protrude. See 11,239.

是以暴易暴也 this is to exchange heat for heat,—out of the frying-pan into the fire; six of one and half a dozen of the other.

暴風 a fierce wind. See 4973.

暴雨 violent or heavy rain.

暴烈 terrific,—as a storm.

暴怒 violent anger.

暴跳 to jump with rage.

狂暴 outrageous.

暴猛 or 暴虐 or 兇暴 or

酷暴 or 暴燥 savage; cruel; tyrannical.

無不責其之暴戾 not one but censured his savage brutality.

暴長八尺 he suddenly grew to be 8 feet in height.

暴病 an illness that carries one off suddenly.

暴亡 to die suddenly.

飲者輒暴下 those who drink of it promptly collapse.

強暴之徒 an unscrupulous fellow.

暴客 robbers; desperadoes.

暴然 or 暴暴 severely.

暴貴 terribly high in price.

除暴安良 to get rid of the violent and tranquillise the good.

不敢暴虎 not to dare unarmed to attack a tiger.

申州虎暴 tigers were very troublesome in Shên-chou.

暴⁴

8724

爲虎暴 carried off by a tiger.

自暴者不可與有言

也 with those who do violence to themselves, it is impossible to speak.

暴作 to burst forth,—as a volume of sound.

暴發戶兒 a man who has suddenly become rich.

暴土攘塵 a dust-storm is raging.

暴騰起來 to rise or fly about,—as dust.

火烟暴天 fire and smoke mounting to the sky.

暴牙 protruding teeth. See 8708.

暴眼 prominent eyes.

Read *pu*^{4*}. To dry in the sun; see 8726. To exhibit. Dew.

一日暴之,十日寒之 one day hot, ten days cold,—used of desultory application to study.

暴之于民 to exhibit it to the people.

暴尸購識者 to exhibit a corpse, in order for it to be recognised.

暴露 exposed to sun and dew.

曝⁴

8725

R. 效

See 豹

Sinking Upper.

曝⁴

8726

R. 號屋

C. pou, puk

H. p'au², p'ok²

F. poa, puk

W. bōe

N. boā

P. pau, p'u

M. pau, p'u

Y. poa, pouh

Sz. pau, p'u

K. p'ō, p'ok

J. hō, boku

A. bau, bouk

Sinking and

Entering

Lower.

To dry in the sun; see 9654. Also read *pu*^{4*}, and used with 8724.

瀑⁴

8727

R. 屋號

C. puk, pou

H. p'au

F. puk

W. bo²

N. boh

P. pau

M. p'u², pau

Y. pouk

Sz. pau

K. p'ok, p'ō

J. hō, hoku,

boku

A. bau

Entering and

Sinking

Lower.

爆⁴

8728

R. 效覺

C. pau

H. pau, p'au

F. pau, pauk,

p'auk, puk²

W. p'oa

N. poa, p'oa

P. } pau

M. } } pau

Y. } } } pau

Sz. } } } } pau

K. p'ō

J. hō, bō, haku

A. bouk

Sinking

Upper.

皸^{4*}

8729

R. 藥

See 鏹

Entering

Upper.

譟⁴

8730

R. 藥效

See 電豹

Entering and

Sinking Lower

and Upper.

報⁴

8731

R. 號

See 保

Sinking

Upper.

Heavy rain.

Read *p'u*^{3*} and *p'u*^{4*}.

A cascade; a waterfall. Bubbles; froth.

瀑布 or 瀑水 or 飛瀑 a waterfall. See 布 9479.

Read *po*^{4*}.

瀆瀑 rolling billows.

To crackle; to detonate. To crack; to burst.

爆火 a crackling fire.

爆竹 or 爆 (*pao*⁴ or *p'ao*⁴) 燗 or 串爆 or 花爆 fire-crackers. [The first term is explained as referring to the crackling of a bamboo fire, lighted by 李畋 Li T'ien to frighten away a demon.]

放花爆 to let off fire-crackers.

爆裂 cracked; chapped.

桶箍爆了 the hoops on the bucket have burst.

To chap, as the skin from cold; to break out. Also read *po*^{1*} and *p'ō*^{4*}.

Passionate.

譟譟如雷 he breaks out suddenly into passion like a thunder-clap.

Read *po*^{4*}. Same as 8753.

To recompense; to requite. To report to; to inform; to declare; a newspaper (see 4532, 11,201). To debauch a superior. Read *fu*⁴. See 8527.

報怨以德 recompense injury with kindness,—said Lao Tzū.

報⁴

8731

以直報怨 recompense injury with justice,—said Confucius.

有恩報恩 be grateful for kindness received.

絲恩髮怨無不報 not a thread of kindness nor a hair of injury which he did not repay.

報仇 (or 讎) or 報怨 or 報復 to avenge; to requite an injury.

報應 or 報償 or 報答 to recompense; to requite.

善有善報, 惡有惡報 good is rewarded by good, evil by evil,—in the next world.

思有以報之 he reflected how he could pay him out, or repay his kindness.

雷打, 眼前報 when thunder strikes a man, it is a case of overt retribution.

遭天報 to meet with divine retribution,—as when struck by lightning.

陰報 secret requital,—as from the gods.

陽報 open requital,—as from man.

現報 immediate retribution.

不是不報, 日子未到 it is not that there is no retribution, but that the day for it has not yet come.

遠報則在兒孫 future retribution comes upon one's descendants.

近報就在自己 present retribution comes upon oneself.

皆以爲果報 all thought it served him right.

春求秋報 to ask for in spring and thank for in autumn,—of a good harvest and the two annual sacrifices to the god of the soil. See 9803.

報求 to announce and request.

報客 to announce a visitor.

報文 an announcement by a despatch.

報夢 to appear to in a dream and inform.

報承 to apply for and receive,—e.g. a license.

報案 to give information,—as to an offence.

報⁴

8731

報稱 to state; (*pao⁴ ch'eng⁴*) to recompense.

報勘 to make a declaration; to inform of.

報人 a messenger.

報銷 to render accounts (to the Throne); to send in accounts.

報銷處 Office of Accounts.

願報効千萬 willing to subscribe a large sum.

報到 to report one's arrival. Also, the gazette has arrived.

報考 to send in one's name for examination.

報喜的 special messengers who bring word of official appointments, etc. See 4073.

報喪 to announce a death.

報知 or 報道 to report to; to inform.

報君知 to let gentlemen know,—a small brass gong used by blind people; it is hung by two strings to a light bar.

查報人 an informer.

報官 to report to the authorities.

摺報 to report in a Memorial.

報信 to announce; to tell news.

通報 for general information,—as a notice.

回報 to reply.

反報 to go back to tell,—some one.

報荒 to announce failure of the crops.

輕事重報 to make an exaggerated report.

報紅 to bring good news.

紅旗報捷 the red flag (of a courier from the battle-field) announces victory. See 8745.

泥金帖報捷 a gold-sprinkled card announcing success,—at the public examinations.

接到家報 I have received my home letters.

報盜 to report a theft.

報名 to send in one's name; to register; to report oneself,—e.g. as an opium-smoker.

報條 a notice,—as of some honour conferred.

報函 a written report.

報⁴

8731

報子 a handbill; a placard; a messenger.

報單 a report; notices; advertisements; a notification to relatives that one has succeeded at the public exams. in which sense

報條 is also used; an application to pass goods through the Customs. See 9552.

報單子 notices of official appointments, brought by special messengers. See above.

報貨單 a Customs' application.

報關 to declare at the Customs.

報明 or 報清 to declare,—as goods.

報卸 to declare goods to be landed.

報驗 to declare for examination.

報稅 to declare goods for payment of duty.

報卡 to report goods at a barrier.

報警 to sound an alarm.

報餉人 a tax-payer.

報老 to plead age for retiring from office.

報病 to plead sickness, as above.

京報 or 邸報 the *Peking Gazette*. See 508.

申報 the *Shên-pao* or *Shanghai News*.

本報 the editorial "We."

違者以報律懲罰 those who disobey will be dealt with according to the provisions of the Press law.

好 *hao⁴* 讀報章 fond of reading the newspapers.

報資郵稅共 cost of newspaper, postage included,.....

已誌前報 has already been noted in a previous issue.

半官報 a semi-official organ.

前閱報紙 I lately read in a newspaper, that....

報羅使 the name given to that one of the successful candidates for his degree who always dies shortly after the list is published. He is supposed to carry up the news of the result to God.

蒸母報子 incestuous mothers and debauching sons.

𪔐
8732

Same as 8724.

𪔐
8733

See 8700.

𪔐²
8734

To roar, as a lion. To bluster.

R. 肴

H. p'au

W. p'oa

Y. p'oa

See 𪔐

Even Lower.

庖²
8735

A kitchen; shambles.

R. 肴

See 𪔐

J. hō, hīō

Even Lower.

𪔐⁴
8736

Bubbles; froth; a blister. To soak; to infuse; to steep.

R. 肴

C. p'au², p'au⁴

H. p'au², p'au⁴

F. p'au², p'au⁴

W. p'oa²

N. p'oa²

P. p'au²

M. p'au²

Y. p'oa²

Sz. p'au²

K. p'oa

J. hō

A. bau

Even

Irregular.

水泡 a bubble; a blister from friction or scalding.

泡氣去了 the froth has all gone.

沒有泡氣 there is no froth, —as good Chinese spirits should have when poured out, showing the addition of water.

泡暄 light as froth.

身如泡沫 the body (*i.e.* life) is like a bubble.

下雨冒泡 rain makes bubbles.

泡子 bubbles; blisters; pustules.

足得毋泡乎 are not your feet blistered?

走起兩脚泡 I have blistered my feet by walking.

磨起泡來了 has rubbed a blister.

燙了一個泡 I have given myself a blister by scalding.

燎漿泡 a blister; a scald.

疥泡兒 eczema.

𪔐⁴
8736

泡濕 to soak; to steep.

泡茶 to make tea.

熱湯泡死 scalded to death with hot water.

水裏泡着 let it soak in water.

泡製 to decoct,—as medicines.

把海帶菜泡開 soak the seaweed,—in cold water.

Read p'ao².

渾渾泡泡 foaming,—as a torrent.

To bake or roast. Used for 8742.

炮肉 to roast meat.

炮烙之刑 the punishment of being fastened to a hot pillar, —as inflicted in the Chinese Purgatory. Said to have been invented by 紂辛 Chou Hsin, the last ruler of the 商 Shang dynasty, and differently explained by some.

𪔐²
8737

R. 肴

C. }

H. }

F. }

W. p'oa

N. p'oa

P. p'au

M. p'au

Y. p'oa

Sz. p'au

K. p'oa

J. hō

A. fau

Sinking

Upper.

𪔐²
8738

R. 肴

See 𪔐

Even and

Sinking Lower

and Upper.

𪔐
8739

Same as 8750.

𪔐⁴
8740

R. 效

See 𪔐

Sinking

Upper.

𪔐
8741

Same as 8740.

𪔐⁴
8742

R. 效

See 𪔐

Sinking

Upper.

A machine for throwing heavy stones in warfare. A cannon (dates from Yüan dynasty); a gun; *see* 2629, 13,238 *yin*³. A piece in Chinese chess, which moves like our Rook but cannot take unless there is a piece intervening between itself and the piece to be taken.

飛砲 movable engines of war.

砲位 cannon; guns.

一門砲 or 一口砲 or 一

尊砲 or 一位砲 a cannon.

行砲 field artillery.

前門砲 a muzzle-loading cannon.

後門砲 a breech-loading cannon.

砲門 port-holes,—of a man-of-war.

砲台門 the embrasures of a battery.

砲台 or 砲臺 a fort.

六寸徑快砲 a 6-inch quick-firing gun.

砲槓子 a ramrod.

一架砲 one gun and gun-carriage.

砲架 or 砲車 a gun-carriage.

砲子兒 or 砲碼 shot; cannon-balls.

田鷄砲 a frog-gun,—a mortar, so called from its shape.

砲手 a gunner.

砲眼 a touch-hole. Also, a port-hole.

放砲 to discharge cannon.

放排砲 to fire a salvo.

開砲 to open fire.

號砲 a signal-gun, as for opening the examination hall.

二候砲 the gun fired at the second watch of the night.

砲隊 a company of artillery.

馬後砲 a shot when the horses are gone,—when the battle is over and it is too late, *sc.* a day behind the fair. *See* 6094.

砲⁴
8742

砲胆 a ginal cartridge.
砲轟 to blast.
砲樓 the turret of a turret-ship.
砲兵 artillery.
砲法 gunnery.
砲械 guns and equipments.

胞
8743

袍²
8744

R. 豪
C. p'ou
H. p'au
F. poa
W. bōe
N. boa
P. p'au
M. p'au
Y. p'oa
Sz. p'au
K. p'o
J. hō, bō
A. bau
Even Lower.

See 8701.
A long outer garment or robe for men, with sleeves, and fastened at the side; see 8813.

袍子 a man's outer coat.
袍套 or 袍褂 see 6313.
道袍 a Taoist priest's robe.
黃袍加身 a yellow robe was thrown over him,—referring to the election of 趙匡胤 Chao K'uang-yin, first Emperor of the Sung dynasty.
穿藍袍子 wearer of the blue robe,—the sky; God.
與子同袍 I will share my robe with you.
誼切同袍 a close friendship.
割袍斷義 to break off a friendship.
袍帶戲 plays in which official robes are worn.
征袍 or 戰袍 a military robe or tunic.
龍袍 the embroidered official full-dress jacket.

跑³
8745

R. 肴
C. p'au
H. p'au, p'au
F. p'au
W. p'oa
N. p'oa, boa
P. p'au, p'au
M. p'au, p'au
Y. p'oa
Sz. p'au
K. p'o
J. hō
A. bau, bak
Even
Irregular
Lower
and Upper.

To run; to gallop.
跑走 to run.
東跑西遶 rushing about here and there.
跑脫 or 跑開 or 逃跑 or 跑避 to run away; to abscond.
我的氣短了, 跑不動 I am too blown to run any more.
跑馬 to gallop a horse; to race horses.
跑馬佔圈 riding tenure or leasehold. [The land immediately outside the walls of Peking,

跑³
8745

wasted at the close of the Ming dynasty, owing to the extermination of the former cultivators, was given by the Manchu Emperor to his victorious troops in quantity proportioned to the amount galloped round by the winner in a race. Such land is called 佔圈地.]

跑獬 (or 解) 馬的 circus-riders.

跑路 or 跑道 or 跑外 to travel. [The last means, in Peking, a person employed abroad.]

跑報 or 跑信 to carry news or letters,—as a courier.

跑紅旗 to gallop with the red flag,—announcing a victory. See 8731.

跑盤兒 messengers who bring the market-rate of silver to shops.

跑熱車 to race carts against each other.

跑冰 to skate.

跑風 to run before the wind.

跑肚子 to have diarrhoea.

跑海 to travel over the sea, or far and wide; hence, a name given to carters.

跑賬的 debt collectors.

跑堂 a waiter.

女跑堂 a waitress.

跑
8746

跑²
8747

R. 肴
See 创
Even Lower.

麇²
8748

R. 肴
See 创
Even Lower.

齣
8749

A small spotted deer found in northern China.

麇鹿 or 麇子 the roebuck (*Cervus pygargus*, Pall.).

麇鹿棚子 shops in the north which sell venison.

See 8708.

匏²
8750

R. 肴
See 创
Even Lower.

The bottle-gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*, L.).

匏瓠爲飲 gourds and calabashes for drinking out of.

苦匏不材 a bitter gourd, of no use.

吾豈匏瓜也哉 am I a bitter gourd?

繫匏 to remain inactive; enforced leisure.

See 9104.

庶
8751

抛¹
8752

R. 肴
C. p'au
H. p'au
F. p'au, v. p'a
W. p'oa
N. p'oa
P. p'au
M. p'au
Y. p'oa
Sz. p'au
K. } not used
J. }
A. fau
Even Upper.

To throw down or away; to leave; to reject; to deduct.

拋棄 or 拋捨 or 拋撇 to cast aside; to reject.

拋撇父母 to leave one's parents.

拋家 to leave home.

拋離 to separate,—as friends.

拋卻 to cast aside.

拋書 to throw aside a book.

拋閃 to abandon.

拋擲 to throw down.

拋費 to be extravagant; to squander.

大意拋荒 to be aggressive or tyrannical.

拋散 to separate, as people; to distribute, as money.

拋磚引玉 to throw a brick to get a piece of jade,—a sprat to catch a salmon.

拋頭露面 to show one's face too much in public,—of women.

拋錨 to cast anchor.

把錨拋開 get an anchor out,—as for hauling on.

拋梭 to throw the shuttle.

拋球 to throw a ball; to play ball.

拋除多少 how much is deducted?

拋子 see 9109.

地拋子 the hautboy straw-berry.

拋筒根 *Deutzia staminea*, R. Br. Also, *Lobelia pyramidalis*, Wall.

抛¹
8752

栽秧抛子 a wild raspberry
(*Rubus parvifolius*, L.).

山抛子 *Rubus corchorifolius*,
L. f.

抛辣子 *Evodia Danielli*,
Hemsl.

暴²

8753

R. 藥覺

See 電

Entering
Lower.

爆⁴

8754

R. 藥

See 電

Entering
Lower.

To cry out from pain.
Also read *p'o*^{4*}.

To strike; to beat. A
thud or crash, as of a
weapon striking. Also
read *p'o*^{4*}.

爆去衣塵 knock the dust
off your clothes.

流鎗撻爆 the thud of
spears coming down,—on us
from above.

礮⁴

8755

Same as 8742.

掣²

8756

R. 尤

See 浮

Even Lower.

To take in the hand; to
grasp.

脬¹

8757

R. 肴

See 抛

K. *p'o*
J. *hō, hiō*

Even Upper.

A bladder. Used with
8701.

氣脬 an air-bladder.

一大氣脬 elephantiasis of
the scrotum.

尿脬 the bladder.

卵脬子 the membrane en-
closing an egg.

茆⁴

8758

R. 效

See 炮

Sinking
Upper.

To brag; to swell.

PEI.

Low, as opposed to 高
5927; lowly; base; plebeian;
humble. Applied convention-
ally to oneself. See 8073.

天尊地卑 heaven is exalted,
earth is lowly. Applied also to
the status of husband and wife.

登高必自卑 to rise high
one must start from what is low.

卑濕 low-lying and damp,—of
places.

卑陋 or 卑賤 or 卑汚 or
卑鄙 or 卑微 or 卑下
vulgar; mean; base.

卑屈 mean; servile; cringing.

卑卑不足道 it is a trifle
not worth mentioning.

卑輩 the lower classes.

卑職 my humble office; I.

卑幼 a junior.

卑視 to slight.

卑拉器 the short autumnal
coat of fur-bearing animals
(Manchu: *beileci*); fine,—of the
quality of furs.

卑蔴油 castor-oil. See 8778.

To cause; to enable. To
follow; to accord. Also
read *pi*³.

俾知 for the information of.

俾得 or 俾之 so as to enable;
so that.

俾得交還失主 so that it
may be returned to the loser.

俾裕課恤商 so as to benefit
the revenue and show consider-
ation for the merchant.

俾免沿途阻滯 in order
to avoid hindrance and delay
on the journey.

俾歸有著 so that there may
be a pledge or substantial proof
of.

俾爾職守 to enable you to
fulfil your official duties.

俾不通 to cause others not to
advance or get on.

俾¹

8760

俾予從欲 so as to enable
me to follow my own desires.
罔不率俾 not one but fol-
lows me.

Read *p'i*⁴.

俾倪 to look askance.

A slave-girl; a maid-
servant. Also read *pi*⁴.

奴婢 male and female slaves.

婢媼 women-servants, young
and old.

婢學夫人 a maid aping her
mistress.

大家婢強似小家女
the maids of a great family are
very much like the misses of a
small one.

官婢 women condemned to be
sold.

婢子 I, your servant,—said by
women.

亂之興自婢子始
trouble begins with a woman,—
cherchez la femme.

婢膝奴顏 servility.

Low; short. Also read
*pi*⁴.

宮室卑庳 his own palace was
low and small.

其民豐肉而庳 the
people were fat, but short of
stature.

Read *p'i*³. The female
quail. See 1445.

The handle of an axe.

榔柿 a wild form of *Diospyros*
kaki, L. f., from the fruits of
which a varnish is obtained.

A large stone tablet;
a tombstone. See 12,316.

石碑 a stone tablet.

碑碣 stone tablets,—large and
small.

婢⁴

8761

R. 紙

C. *pei*

H. *pi*

F. *pei*²

W. *bi*²

N. *pi*², *bi*²

P. *pei*

M. *pei*

Y. *pei*

Sz. *pei*

K. *pi*

J. *hi, bi*

A. *ti*

Rising
Irregular.

庳³

8762

R. 紙真

支

C. *pei*²

N. *bi*

See 比

Rising Upper.

榔¹

8763

R. 齊支

See 釐

Even Lower.

碑¹

8764

R. 支

C. *pei*

H. *pi, pui*

F. *pi*

W. *pai, bai*

碑¹
8764N. }
P. }
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. }
J. }
A. }
Even Upper.

墓碑 a tombstone.

碑文 or 碑記 the inscription on a tablet.

沒字碑 a tablet without an inscription; used of an elegant fool.

走馬觀碑 to read a tablet as one passes on horseback,—to be quick at absorbing information.

碑銘 engraved upon a tablet.

默碑 to carry a tablet,—to be a tortoise,—a term of abuse.

打碑 to take a rubbing or "squeeze" of an inscription.

碑帖 rubbings from tablets.

路上行人人口似碑 the mouths of the people on the road were like tablets,—they sang the praises of some worthy man.

口碑 mouth tablets,—the praises of the people.

親文其碑 he wrote the inscription on his own tomb.

生碑 a tablet put up during the life of the person honoured. [Ellipt. for 生爲立碑.]

去思碑 memorial tablet to a popular departed official, with laudatory inscription.

德政碑 the same, but without inscription.

筭¹
8765R. 佳支
See 簿
Even Lower.

A basket-trap for catching fish.

草¹
8766R. 支
C. }
K. }
J. }
A. }
Even Upper.

Plants of various kinds. Used with 8778.

草薺 a creeping plant with purple flowers, the root of which is a drug, apparently a species of *Smilax*, though some accounts point to *Dioscorea*.裨¹
8767R. 支
C. }
H. }
F. }
W. }
Even Upper.

To aid; to benefit.

大有裨益 of great advantage.

裨補 to support; to aid; to make up a deficiency.

有裨政治者 of advantage in government.

裨¹
8767N. }
P. }
M. }
Y. }
K. }
J. }
A. }
Even
Irregular.Read *p'i*². Small.

裨將 an Adjutant-General; a colonel.

偏裨將卒 staff officers and men.

裨冕 a small cap.

裨海 a small sea.

裨王 a petty prince.

裨官野史 a term applied to light literature.

Same as 8778.

See 8966.

莧¹
8767a彼¹
8768被⁴
8769R. 寘紙
C. }
H. }
F. }
W. }
N. }
P. }
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. }
J. }
A. }
Sinking and
Rising Lower.

Bed-clothes. An ornament for the head. To be an object of; to suffer.

被窩 or 綿被 bed-clothes.

被胎 a cotton bed-quilt; a palampore.

被褥 coverlet and mattress,—bedding.

被單 sheets to a bed.

引被覆首 or 以被蒙頭 pulled the bed-clothes over his head.

擁被而起 wrapped himself in the bed-clothes and got up.

置之被底 stuffed it under the bed-clothes.

大被同眠 all sleeping under one large coverlet,—concord among brothers.

馬汗被 a saddle-cloth.

被殺 to be killed.

被傷 to be wounded.

被搶 to be robbed.

被匪竊去 robbed by bandits.

被焚 to be burnt.

被本關查拏 was seized upon discovery by this office.

被拿 to be seized.

被掠 to be plundered.

被議 to be written about,—i.e. was cashiered.

被⁴
8769

被逼 to be compelled.

被累 harassed; careworn.

被誣 to be falsely accused.

被告 to be accused; the accused.

被山遮蔽 hidden by hills.

已被酒 was already under the influence of wine.

被風浪衝移 driven from its place by wind and wave.

被水激刷 washed away by water.

光被四表 his glory extended to the four quarters of the empire,—of the Emperor Yao.

Read *p'i*¹. To wear on the back. See 7298.

被衣 to carry one's clothes on one's back.

被髮 or 被頭散髮 hair hanging down the back. See 披 9034.

腸出被地 his bowels hung out to the ground.

陂¹
8770R. 支寘
歌C. }
H. }
F. }
W. }
N. }
P. }
M. }
K. }
J. }
A. }
Even and
Sinking Upper.

A bank; an embankment; a dam; a shore. Used for 坡 9408.

陂池 an artificial pond.

陂塘 an embankment; a dyke.

彼澤之陂 by the shores of that marsh.

路陂 the roadside.

世運平陂 the ups and downs of life.

偏陂 biased.

北³
8771R. 職隊
C. }
H. }
F. }
W. }
N. }
P. }
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. }
J. }
A. }
Entering
Upper.The north. To flee; to be defeated. Also read *po*^{4*}.

北方 northern regions.

北極 the north pole.

北邊 or 北首 on the north side; in the north.

北首 head to north,—as a corpse is placed; dead.

最北頭日上東門 that which is farthest towards the north is the Upper East Gate.

北星 the north star.

北³

8771

北斗 the Dipper. See 11,427.

北京 the northern capital,—
Peking, as opposed to Nanking,
formerly the southern capital.

北關 a name for Peking.

北面而朝 to have an
audience of the Emperor,—who
sits facing the south.北與歐對海而峙 it
faces Europe on the north, across
the sea.恭辭北上 to bid farewell to
a candidate going to Peking for
the great triennial examination.北船 a junk trading to the north
of China.北洋大臣 Superintendent of
Trade for the northern ports.北闈 the examinations for 舉
人 master held in the province
of Chihli.

北海關 the Pakhoi Customs.

北碇 Dodd Island,—near Amoy.

北河口 a *likin* station on the
Yang-tsze.

北口馬 a Mongolian pony.

北鴉兒 a name for Uliasutai.

北衙門 popular name for the
yamen of the Commandant of
the Peking Gendarmerie.吾三戰三北 I fought thrice
and thrice I fled.

敗北 to be defeated; routed.

追北 to pursue a routed enemy.

僞北 to pretend to be defeated
and flee.佯北勿從 do not pursue an
enemy who simulates flight.攻于後以北 (the front
ranks) attacked those behind
them, till they fled.

北里 a brothel.

Read *p'ei*⁴. To separate.

Same as 8780.

邶⁴

8773

R. 隊

C. *pui*², *p'ui*²

See 背

N. *bei*Y. *p'ei*K. *p'ae*J. *hai*, *be*Sinking
Lower.背⁴

8774

R. 隊

C. *pui*², *p'ui*²H. *poi*², *p'oi*²F. *p'woi*², *p'woi*²W. *pai*, *bai*,
*pai*N. *pei*, *bei*, *pei*P. *pei*, *pei*M. *pei*, *pei*Y. *piei*, *piei*Sz. *pei*, *pei*K. *pe*, *p'ae*J. *hai*, *he*A. *boui*Sinking Upper
and Lower

Vulgar

Even Upper.

Name under the Chou
dynasty of an ancient feudal
State north of 衛輝府
Wei-hui Fu, Honan.The back; the rear; be-
hind; the pile or reverse
of a coin (see 7633, 7886).
To turn the back on, as
opposed to 向 4283; to
ignore; to repudiate. To
repeat.脊梁 *niang*² 背 the back.我畧轉得一轉背 I had
just turned my back for a mo-
ment, when.....背着 or 背人 or 背後 or
背地裏 behind the back of;
clandestinely; in secret.

背面 the rear; the back.

背心 a waistcoat.

背着手 putting his hands
behind his back.

手背 the back of the hand.

無背無側 no one at his back
or side,—to advise him.背口言 talk behind a person's
back.背陰兒 a place that gets no
sun.

背風 sheltered from the wind.

向背 to face and to turn the
back to, respectively.不知天意之向背也
not knowing whether Heaven
was favourable or otherwise.錢背 or 背兒 the reverse of a
coin. See 7633.背爲王名 on the reverse is
the name of the king. See 7886.

刀背 the back of a knife.

佻背 humpbacked.

背累 bent in the back; weighed
down.背⁴

8774

屈背 to bend the back; to stoop.

台背 a wrinkled back,—a sign
of longevity.

寒背 huddled up from cold.

背主 to desert a master or
patron.背教 to turn the back on one's
teaching,—to apostatise.背罵名 to disregard re-
proaches,—as for a line of con-
duct one knows to be right.

背望 to despair.

背軍 to desert from the army.

背叛 or 背反 to rebel.

背本 to turn one's back on one's
parents.離鄉背井 to leave one's
home and well,—i.e. to travel.老背晦了 an old fool,—a
contemptuous term applied by
children to parents.

背信 to commit a breach of faith.

背却前言 to repudiate one's
previous words.

違背 to disobey.

背命 to disobey orders.

背約 to break a Treaty.

背義之徒 you traitor!

背書 or 背讀 or 背念 to
repeat by heart,—because the
pupil always stands with his back
to the master.

背學 to learn by heart.

背不出 or 背不下來
unable to repeat it by heart.

背詩 to recite poetry.

你真背了 you are really
unlucky,—as in gambling.背盂 the single "drop" hanging
from the Court necklace on the
back.

背厚 stout.

背燈 to offer the (Manchu)
evening sacrifice to ancestors.一殿專背熙作 one hall
was entirely hung with the
paintings of (Kuo) Hsi.背染法 a style of drawing in
which the outline of an object
is not shown by a bounding line,
but by leaving its space blank
and drawing the surrounding
parts dark.

輩

8772

背⁴

8774

背謬 incompatible with; irreconcilable.

相背 back to back; at variance with; contradictory.

背倚 to lean against.

背水陣 or 背城一戰 to fight to the death.

背理 to act in defiance of reason.

背過去了 fainted; lost consciousness.

Read *pei*¹. To carry on the back.

背負 to carry on the back; to be ungrateful.

背不動 can't carry it on the back.

背着箭筒 carrying a quiver on his back.

背人 to carry a person on the back.

背匠 a man who touts for brothels; a pimp.

背子 a load carried on the back.

山背子 a mountain porter.

偕⁴

8775

R. 隊

See 佩

Sinking Lower.

To stand with the back to any one; to dislike; to disobey.

民不偕上 the people do not disobey their rulers.

顯偕聖訓 clearly violating the Imperial instructions.

縐⁴

8776

R. 隊

See 背

Sinking Upper.

Fine silk of many colours. Paper or cloth pasted together; pasteboard.

縐

8777

Same as 8776. 隔縐 pieces of cloth glued together, used as soles.

蓖¹

8778

R. 支

See 草

Even Upper.

The castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*, L.), known as 蓖蔴. Also read *pi*⁴.

蓖蔴子 castor-oil seeds.

悲¹

8779

R. 支

C. *pei*H. *pui*F. *pi*W. *pai, bai*N. *pei*M. *pei*Y. *pei*Sz. *pei*K. *pi*J. *hi*A. *fi*

Even Upper.

To grieve; to be sad, as opposed to 喜 4073 or 歡 5051; to sympathise. See 哭 6263.

悲哀 or 悲傷 or 悲悼 or 悲切 or 悲淒 or 悲愁 or 悲慘 to be mournful; to be sad.

我心傷悲 my heart is grieved.

離合悲歡 the sorrows and joys of partings and meetings.

悲秋 to grieve over autumn,—i.e. over the loss of the summer. Used of life.

悲啼 to sob with grief.

悲嘆 to sigh sadly.

悲辛 grief; sadness.

悲惻 saddened.

悲慟 to pity.

慈悲 sympathy and sorrow; an epithet of 觀音 Kuan Yin.

悲夫 or 悲哉 alas! is it not sad?

不亦悲乎 is not it (the above) a cause for sorrow?

闔門皆悲喜 the whole family wept for joy.

輩⁴

8780

R. 隊

H. *pui*

See 背

K. *pe*

Sinking Upper.

A generation; a period of twelve years. A class; a sort; a kind. Used to denote the plural number.

一輩子 all through life.

老輩 ancestors.

長輩 or 大輩 elders; seniors.

先輩 or 前輩 seniors,—used by scholars or others of those who date from an earlier examination or other earlier period.

晚輩 or 晚生下輩 juniors.

卑輩 or 小輩 we juniors.

尊輩 you seniors.

輩數 scale or degree of generation.

輩數不合 the generations not in their proper places,—as when a marriage is contracted between persons of different generations in the same family.

輩⁴

8780

同輩 of the same generation.

後輩 after generations; posterity.

視爲一輩 regarded them all alike.

我輩 or 吾輩 (see 12,500) we; our class.

營利之輩 such as traders.

游食無藉之輩 of the loafer and vagabond class.

皆黃筌輩畫 are all pictures by Huang Ch'üan or some of his school.

類輩可分 their classes and generations can be distinguished.

當今無輩 without his peer in the present day.

英雄三百輩 three hundred brave fellows.

男女數百輩 several hundreds of men and women.

杯¹

8781

R. 灰

C. *pei*H. *pei*F. *pei*W. *pai, bai*N. *pei*P. *pei*M. *pei*Sz. *pei*K. *pe*J. *hai*A. *bou*

Even Upper.

A cup to drink from.

一隻杯 a cup.

酒杯 a wine-cup.

一杯酒 a cup of wine.

請照拳一杯 let us take a cup hand to hand,—i.e. pledge one another.

敬酒三杯 pledged him with three cups.

玻璃杯 a glass; a tumbler.

傳杯交盞 sending round the cup and exchanging the bowl,—circulating the wine.

貪杯 to be greedy of the cup,—to be over fond of wine.

強以巨杯 forced them to drink out of big cups.

杯茗候叙 with cups (for wine) and tea I await your conversation,—a phrase in invitations.

換杯 to change cups,—a friendly act when drinking with any one. Especially, where two persons are trying to arrange a marriage between their children, without the usual go-between.

杯盤 a tray for carrying cups.

杯中蛇影 the snake's outline in the cup. See 6566.

杯¹

8781

萬時不如杯在手 there
is no time like that when the
cup is in the hand.

杯水車薪 a cup of water (to
put out a burning) cartload of
wood,—useless.

盃

8782

Same as 8781.

柸

8783

Same as 8781.

罍

8784

See 9031.

佩

8785

See 8832.

珮

8786

See 8833.

倍⁴

8787

Double; to double. To
rebel against; to revolt
from; to disagree with (see
3217); to act with impro-
priety.

R. 賄隊

C. *p'ui*H. *p'ui*²

See 背

K. *pe*, *p'ae*J. *hai*, *bai*

Sinking

Lower.

夏商官倍 under the Hsia
and the Shang dynasties, the
number of officials was doubled.

十倍 tenfold.

百倍曩時 a hundredfold
more (friendly) than formerly.

倍佳于他日也 more
beautiful than ever.

加倍 or 加一倍 or 倍添
or 倍增 to double; doubled.

倍加整肅 put it in extra
good order.

倍增惆悵 an extra load of
cares and anxiety.

倍跬謂之步 two *k'ui* (see
6503) make one pace.

車輿倍之 carts and chairs
double as much,—as foot-passen-
gers pay, e.g. on a ferry-boat.

倍利 double profit.

倍道 double stages (on a jour-
ney); forced marches.

倍稱之息 cent per cent.

倍⁴

8787

賺了一倍多的利息
he made over a hundred per
cent profit.

如賈三倍 as a merchant
making three hundred per cent,
—which the superior man would
not stoop to do.

不如櫛菓十倍 not a
tenth as good as an apple.

倍益 to add to.

思之益倍 to think about it
more than ever.

師死而遂倍之 when
your master died you forthwith
turned away from him.

欲倍其約 wished to repu-
diate the treaty.

倍叛 to rebel.

上恤孤而民不信 when
the ruler treats compassionately
the young and helpless, the
people do the same.

爲下不信 as a subordinate,
he is not rebellious.

遠 *yüan*⁴ 鄙倍 to avoid low-
ness and impropriety.

五倍子 see 8793, 8807.

焙⁴

8788

To dry over a fire, as
tea in its preparation. To
hatch artificially.

焙茶 to fire tea.

焙籠 a pot for firing tea.

焙乾 (*kan*¹) to dry by fire.

焙糊了 burnt; scorched.

焙卵 to hatch eggs by artificial
warmth.

焙鴨苗 to hatch ducklings.

See 9017.

僻

8789

臂⁴

8790

The fore-arm (see 2474);
the arm. See 6055.

肘各有三臂 to each upper
arm he had three forearms.

臂肘 the arm.

加臂於身 put his arm round
her.

把臂而談 to seize by the
arm and talk to a person.

臂⁴

8790

K. *pi*J. *hi*A. *ti*, *be*

Sinking

Upper.

援肅宗臂下堂而去
she took the Emperor Su Tsung
by the arm and left the hall.

攘臂 to bare the arm.

長臂 long arms; a fabulous
“long-armed” nation.

一個通臂猿猴 an ape
with an arm all in one piece,
i.e. without a joint at the elbow.
Used of a versatile, resourceful,
or cunning man.

幫一臂之力 to lend a
hand.

臂助 a helping hand.

半臂 a tippet; a kind of waist-
coat.

割羊臂臠 to cut off a shoul-
der of mutton.

See 8963.

避

8791

悖⁴

8792

R. 隊月

C. *pu*²H. *p'ut*⁵, *p'oi*²

See 背

K. *p'ae*, *p'äl*J. *hai*, *be*

Sinking

Lower.

To rebel against; per-
verse; contrary to what is
right.

悖逆 rebellious; refractory.

悖禮 contrary to etiquette.

悖理 contrary to principle or
what is right.

貨悖而入亦悖而出
gains which come to one in a
wrong manner will also leave
one in a wrong manner.

悖入悖出 an elliptical form
of the above.

悖謬 seditious falsehood.

貝⁴

8793

R. 泰

H. *pei*P. *pei*², *pei*

See 背

K. *p'ae*J. *hai*A. *bai*, *boui*

Sinking

Upper.

The shell of the pearl-
oyster; a cowry. Money;
valuables. The Buddhist
Scriptures. Radical 154.
[To be distinguished from
貝 3018.]

以貝代錢 they use shells
for money.

古貨貝而寶龜,至周

而有泉 in ancient times
shells were used for money, that
of the tortoise being highly pri-
zed. Under the Chou dynasty,
coins began to be used.

貝玉 or 寶貝 gems; valua-
bles.

貝⁴
8793

貝資 wealth; property.

貝^{pei} 勒 *beiléh*,—the Manchu title usually bestowed on the sons of the Imperial princes of China.貝^{pei} 子 *beitsze*,—usually the sons of a *beiléh*. [The Emperor confers any titles he likes on his sons and relatives. Mongols have also these titles.]貝多羅 the *peito* or palmyra palm, the leaves of which are used for writing upon. Sanskrit: *pattra*. See 8794.

貝多羅經 or 貝葉 the Buddhist Scriptures.

貝多紙上經文動 on the palm-leaf paper the words of the Canon move.

五貝子 nutgalls,—the produce of *Rhus semi-alata*, Murray.

貝母 popular name of the 蔞 7801. See 8798.

貝錦 embroidery worked to look like shells,—from one of the Odes associated with sorrow.

憂來吟貝錦 in your grief you sing the shell-embroidery Ode.

根⁴
8794R. 泰
See 背貝
Sinking Upper.根⁴
8795R. 泰
See 貝
Sinking Upper.猥⁴
8796R. 泰
C. } *pui*²
H. }
F. *pwoi*²
W. *pai, bai*²

An animal with short fore-legs and long hind ones. It is supposed to ride on the back of the wolf, which has long fore-legs and short hind ones,

猥⁴
8796N. *pei*
See 背
K. *p'ae*
A. *bai, loui*
Sinking Upper.珣⁴
8797R. 泰
See 貝
Sinking Upper.蕒⁴
8798R. 隊
See 背
Sinking Upper.鼃⁴
8799R. 寘
C. *pai*²
H. *p'p*
F. *pei*², *pei*²
W. *p'p*, *bie*⁵
N. *bi*²
P. *pei, pi*
Y. *pei*
K. *pi*
J. *bi, mi*
A. *bi*
Sinking Upper Irregular.旆⁴
8800R. 泰
F. *pwoi*², *p'woi*²
See 沛
Sinking Upper.

so that each profits by the advantages of the other.

猥猥 destroyed; broken down; in ruins; ill at ease; helpless. Also, a ringleader.

猥猥爲奸 banded together as traitors.

猥猥折札之命 an evilly-designed crumple-paper command,—said of the informal order issued by 獻帝 Hsien Ti of the Han dynasty to summon 張溫 Chang Wên and 皇甫嵩 Huang-fu Sung.

Tortoiseshell ornaments.

A liliaceous plant, identified with 蔞 7801.

川蕒母 *Fritillaria Roylei*, Hook. f.浙 (or 象) 蕒母 *Fritillaria Thunbergii*, Miq.

Strong; able to bear great weights, as the tortoise.

巨鼃負 a great turtle supporting the weight,—e.g. of a stone tablet.

喚作鼃風 (this wind) is called the mighty wind.

A pennon; a streamer. Also read *p'ei*⁴.

白旆央央 their white streamers fluttered brightly.

旆旆 waving,—as flags or trees in the wind.

旌旆飛揚 the flags are flying.

建而不旆 to erect (a flag-staff) but not to fly the flag.

旆⁴
8800旆⁴
8801旆⁴
8802備⁴
8803備⁴
8804R. 寘
C. *pei*
H. *p'i*
F. *pei*
W. *bi*
N. *bei*
P. *pei*
M. *pei*
Y. *piei*
Sz. *pei*
K. *pi*
J. *hi*
A. *bi*
Sinking Lower.

行旆 the flag of an official who is on a journey.

返旆 to turn homewards; to return.

Same as 8795.

Same as 8800.

Same as 8804.

To make ready; to prepare; to provide against; to put in order; completeness; perfection. All; both. See 防 3452, 5776.

預備 or 備下 or 齊備 or 準備 to make ready; to prepare.

預備急需 to get ready beforehand what is most wanted.

把飯早些預備下 get dinner ready a little earlier.

謹備菲酌 I have respectfully prepared a poor entertainment for you,—used conventionally.

不備 see 9456.

出其不備 before he is prepared; while he is unprepared.

備查 or 備閱 to keep for reference,—as archives.

此不備載 they are not recorded here.

備辦 to get ready for transacting or doing anything.

備覈 prepared for investigation,—as a case.

備呈 prepared for submission,—as documents to a higher authority.

備試 to prepare for examination,—a few extra papers, in case some among those set aside for acceptance by the Grand Examiner are rejected upon further revision.

備考 to submit for examination or reference,—as documents in a case.

備⁴
8804

備全 to make complete; to provide for the whole of.

備由 or 備情 to prepare a statement of details.

備馬 to get ready a horse,—by saddling it.

備亂 to provide against rebellion.

備兵 or 備戰 to prepare for war.

兵備 charged with military functions.

備瀝 to recount.

備酒 to prepare wine.

備細 completely; in full detail.

詔復其備 the Emp. ordered a reversion to the full amount, —which had previously been allowed.

備用 for use.

備文 (or 函) to prepare a despatch (or letter).

備帖 to prepare a (written) card.

備札 to draw up instructions.

備案 to keep on record.

備移 to write a despatch to.

備足 to prepare in full.

備送 to prepare for sending.

備質 to be prepared to give evidence.

備聆 to make oneself acquainted with,—the contents of a letter.

備繳 to be prepared to hand over.

備價 to find the amount.

足備器使 can be employed with special duty of.

備虞 preparedness.

無求備於一人 not to look for perfection in any one man.

萬物皆備於我矣 all things are already complete in us,—in man.

君子不求全責備 the superior man does not expect one man to be able to do everything,—he employs each according to his capacity.

有備無患 where there is provision (against future contingencies), there is no calamity.

備⁴
8804

備悉纖微 to make oneself minutely acquainted with.

備官 to act as, or fulfil the duties of, an official.

備歷安危 to have experienced both prosperity and misfortune.

備嘗辛苦 to have experienced bitterness in life.

若各有其備 if each is to have its own independent platform,—be independent of each other.

備弁 captain-lieutenants and sergeant-corporals.

該備 refers to 守備 second captains; see 10,012.

See 9355.

葡
8805

培²
8806

R. 灰有
See 陪
Even Lower.

To bank up with earth; to strengthen; to encourage. Used with 8811. See 12,793.

培土 or 培壅 or 栽培 to bank up with earth. [The last is also to be a patron to; to assist.]

培植起來 to bank and straighten up,—as a tree that has fallen; also, as a man in bad circumstances.

培植學生 to encourage students by providing means.

培磚 to bank up with bricks.

培塿無松柏 there are no firs or pines on small mounds,—only at big graves.

培養 or 培補 to strengthen; to fortify,—as by nourishing food.

培胎娘娘 the goddess who promotes conception.

楮¹
8807

R. 灰尤
C. *puì*, *sp'ui*,
N. *bei*
P. *pei*
M. *pei*

Planks.

五楮子 Chinese galls,—the nutgalls of the tariff, formed on the *Rhus semi-alata*, Murray.

天楮 a group of 3 stars in Draco.

Read *p'on*^{2.3}. To strike.

楮¹
8807

K. *pu*
J. *hō, bu, hai*
A. *fēu*
Even
Irregular.

翅²
8808

R. 灰
See 裴
Even Lower.

賠²
8809

R. 灰
H. *p'oi*
See 陪
Even Lower.

Read *pang*³. A club; a flail. Used for 8655.

桃楮 a staff of peach-wood.

刀不如楮 a sword is not as good as a club,—in close combat.

The wing feathers spread out.

翅翅 to spread open the wings.

To make good; to indemnify; to stand a loss.

賠還 or 賠償 or 賠繳 to repay; to make up a loss to any one.

賠反定錢 to repay the bargain-money.

有失無賠 no repayment of losses.

認賠 to agree to repay.

賠補 or 賠墊 to make up a deficiency; to compensate.

賠累 involved by pecuniary losses.

賠累至十餘萬 have incurred liabilities amounting to over 77s. 100,000.

賠錢貨 goods on which one loses money,—daughters.

不是賣的賠錢 it was not over sales that I lost money.

賠本 to lose on the capital or prime cost of anything.

我賠不起 I cannot afford to pay,—as damages.

賠罪 or 賠錯 or 賠不 *pu*² 是 (see 9940) to offer an apology.

替人賠個不 *pu*² 是 to apologise on behalf of another.

賠禮 to perform some ceremony by which an aggrieved person is pacified,—to apologise.

賠找 to find a sum of money in satisfaction of.

賠欸 a sum of money paid as indemnity.

賠送 to give a dowry to a daughter.

醅¹

8810

R. 灰

See 胚

A. *foui*

Even Upper.

陪²

8811

R. 灰

C. *p'ui*

H. *p'ui*

F. *pui*

W. *bai*

N. *bei*

P. }

M. *p'ei*

Y. }

Sz. }

K. *bo*

J. *hai, be*

A. *boui*

Even Lower.

Unstrained spirits. Also explained as 醉飽.

家貧只舊醅 poor and only (able to afford) old unstrained wine.

To bear one company. To double; to match. Used with 8806. See 687.

陪客 or 陪賓 to bear a visitor company.

陪送 to accompany a guest when leaving.

陪伴 to bear company to.

陪侍 to attend on; to wait upon.

陪祭 the person assisting at an act of worship.

陪審 to act as assessor in a case.

陪坐 to sit with,—as with a guest.

失陪 or 少陪 I shall have to lose the pleasure of your society,—said to a visitor whom one is forced to leave, owing to a previous engagement, etc.

欠陪 to have failed to bear company to,—as to a visitor who called when one was out.

陪京 or 陪都 the second capital,—formerly Nanking, now Moukden.

加倍 to add to; to multiply.

陪房 or 陪嫁丫鬟 a maid who accompanies a bride to her new home.

陪貳 an assistant; a deputy.

秉德陪仁 to hold on to duty and so strengthen one's charity. See 5627.

陪襯 additional illustration; to bring in an allusion to something collateral, as when mentioning willow-trees in a poem on pine-trees; to set off; to act as a foil.

明與你陪情 I'll do the same for you another day.

陪笑 to greet with a smile.

陪臣 ministers of a tributary State,—used in direct address, "I, the Envoy from (a tributary State)."

蓓³

8812

R. 賄

C. *p'ui, pui?*

F. *p'ui, p'ui?*

See 背

K. *pe*

Rising Irregular.

帔⁴

8813

R. 支寅

See 披被

A. *bi*

Even and Sinking Upper and Lower.

披

8814

坏

8815

胚

8816

髻^{1,2}

8817

R. 支

See 邳

Even Upper and Lower.

丕¹

8818

R. 支

C. *p'ei*

H. *p'i*

F. *p'i, p'i*

W. *p'i*

N. *p'ei*

P. }

M. *p'i, p'i*

Y. }

Sz. }

K. *pi*

J. *hi*

A. *fi*

Even Upper.

The bud of a flower.

瑞香蓓蕾百花愁 when the scented Daphne is blossoming, all other flowers are shamed.

A long robe for women, without sleeves, and fastened down the middle; see 8744.

鳳冠霞帔 the phoenix crown and crimson robes,—of a bride.

See 9034.

Same as 9071.

Same as 9072.

Dishevelled hair.

Great; greatly. See 7086.

丕績 a vast achievement.

三苗丕敘 the San-miao (affairs) were greatly arranged.

丕丕 vast.

丕子 the great son,—of Heaven, sc. the Emperor.

丕時 a time of great prosperity.

寅紹丕基 to have inherited the great heritage,—to have become Emperor.

呸¹

8819

R. 支

C. *p'ei*

See 坏

Even Upper.

坏

8820

怪¹

8821

R. 支

P. *p'ei*

See 丕

Even Upper.

狻¹

8822

R. 支

P. *p'ei*

Y. *p'i*

See 丕

Even Upper.

痞¹

8823

R. 灰

See 杯

Even Upper.

秬¹

8824

R. 支紙

See 丕

Even and Rising Upper.

胚

8825

豨

8826

To make a noise in the throat; to snort. Used in the sense of "Pshaw!" "Bah!" etc.

呸呸 to spit at.

呸你真是個冒失鬼 tut, you booby!—(who ever heard etc., etc.?)

See 9071.

Timid; frightened.

怪化 a sub-District in Hunan.

The cub of a fox.

Read *p'ei*². A kind of leopard.

Dyspepsia. Also read *pei*¹.

An old name for dark millet, anciently used for making spirits to be used in the ancestral worship of princes.

See 9072.

Same as 8822.

邳¹

8827

R. 支

C. }
N. }
P. }
M. }
K. }
J. }
A. }
Even Upper.

A Department in Kiangsu, which once formed part of the ancient State of 魯 Lu.

潛匿遊下邳 he absconded and roamed about Hsia-p'ei,— of 張良 Chang Liang.

駮¹

8828

R. 支

See 丕

Even Upper.

A horse with yellow and white hairs mixed.

俳²

8829

R. 灰

C. }
H. }
F. }
W. }
N. }
P. }
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. }
J. }
A. }
Even Lower.

To walk. Also read p'ai².

徘徊 flying to and fro, as swallows; walking backwards and forwards; irresolute.

徘徊花 a variety of rose (*Rosa rugosa*, Thbg.).

徘徊鎮 a market-town in Shansi.

排³

8830

R. 隊賄

See 倍痒
Sinking and Rising Lower and Upper.

A string of five hundred pearls.

編排子 to string pearls.

裴²

8831

R. 灰

C. }
F. }
W. }
N. }
P. }
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. }
J. }
A. }
Even Lower.

Dressed in long and beautiful robes. An old name for the District of 合肥 in Anhui. A surname, for which 裴 3462 is often wrongly written.

佩⁴

8832

R. 隊

C. }
H. }
F. }
W. }
N. }
P. }
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. }
J. }
A. }
Sinking Lower.

To wear at the waist. To remember. To respect.

佩帶 to wear at the girdle; attached round the waist; to wear, as an order.

佩劍 or 佩刀 to gird on a sword. The second is also a dagger.

佩身 to wear on the person.

佩經 a charm; a scapulary.

佩玉 or 玉佩 an ornament like a *châtelaine*.

去喪無所不佩 when (Confucius) put off mourning, he wore all the appendages of the girdle.

佩龜 to wear a tortoise pendant, —instead of the 魚佩; see 13,510.

佩慰 to gratefully appreciate.

感佩深恩 I shall gratefully remember your great kindness.

曷勝欽佩 I cannot say how I respect you for it.

佩服 to respect.

其餘不佩服 as to the rest, I do not respect,—your opinion, i.e. I must continue to hold my own.

珮⁴

8833

R. 隊

See 佩

Sinking Lower.

Gems or ornaments worn at the girdle.

環珮鏘鏘 the girdle ornaments tinkled,—as she walked.

沛⁴

8834

R. 泰

C. }
H. }
F. }
W. }
N. }
P. }
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. }
J. }
A. }
Sinking Upper.

Flowing, as water; copious. Sudden; vehement. To fall face downwards. A marshy jungle. Name of a river in Liaotung and of another in Kiangsu.

沛然下雨 (the clouds) send down torrents of rain.

沛然自大 braggadocio; bluster; self-conceit.

沛艾 pleasing,—as a smiling face.

顛沛之揭 when (a tree) falls so as to raise (its roots),—i.e. utterly.

顛沛必於是 when he falls (i.e. in seasons of danger), he cleaves to it,—viz. to virtue.

沛⁴

8834

顛沛流離 to emigrate because of poverty; to wander friendless among strangers.

沛澤 fertilising; enriching.

沛縣 name of a District in Kiangsu.

沛上英雄 the hero of P'ei,—the Emperor 高祖 Kao Tsu of the Han dynasty, so called from his birthplace, as above.

霈⁴

8835

R. 泰

See 沛

Sinking Upper.

Rain falling.

滂霈 pelting rain. See 8687.

配⁴

8836

R. 隊

C. }
H. }
F. }
W. }
N. }
P. }
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. }
J. }
A. }
Sinking Upper.

To mate; to pair; to unite; to match. To be loaded with; to be assessed at. To suffer punishment; to expiate.

配天地 the equal of Heaven and Earth.

配偶 to mate with; to make a pair, as a married couple.

配婚姻 or 成婚配 to make a match; to marry.

配給 to betroth; to give in marriage.

合配 to join together; well matched.

配合着 together with; supplemented by.

配鉛 to mix lead,—with something.

相 *hsiang*⁴ 配 to match; to equal. See 4249.

不配 ill-assorted; not to be a match; he doesn't deserve it.

他不配活着的 he is not fit to live.

配不上 it does not match.

配得過 to be a suitable match.

許配 to consent to a marriage.

配對 to couple; to mate; to copulate, as animals.

配個好對 to make a good match.

搭配 coition,—of animals.

配⁴
8836

配搭兒 addition; supplement; unimportant.

配色 to match colours.

反不配 it doesn't match,—of colours.

四配 the four associates,—of Confucius in the Confucian temple, **顏回** Yen Hui, **曾子** Tsêng Tzŭ, **子思** Tzŭ Ssŭ, and **孟子** Mencius.

配享 to be admitted to membership in the Confucian temple.

配享千秋 may you enjoy your honours (as above) for a thousand years!

克配上帝 to be the fellow of God, i.e. to be on earth what God is in heaven, a wise ruler. Also, exalted to association with God, as a deceased Emperor who shares in the sacrifices offered by the reigning Emperor.

配藥彈 cartridges.

配丸藥 to make up pills.

配製 to mix drugs; to make up a prescription.

按君臣佐使配用 made up in accordance with the "prince and minister" system,—of medicines. See 3269.

配用 fittings; gear.

配操 to perform various military exercises at a review.

配頭 an accompaniment to a dish.

配兌 to transfer to.

配運 to carry a cargo of.

配鹽 to load or carry salt.

配流 or **配軍** banishment.

問配 to sentence to banishment.

配所 place of exile (**流**).

轡⁴
8837

R. 眞

C. *pei*
H. *pi*
F. *pie*
W. *pi, bi, pie*
N. }
P. } *pei*
M. }
K. *pi*

Reins; a bridle. See 4092.

轡頭 a bridle.

一轡頭跑了多遠 how far did you go at one gallop?

執轡 to hold the reins.

左並轡 holding both the reins in his left hand.

無以並轡 there was no one

轡⁴
8837

J. *hi*
A. *bi*
Sinking
Upper.

to drive level with him,—he had no peer.

委轡 to let fall the reins.

按轡徐行 to draw rein and go slowly.

六轡 six reins,—in the hand at once, sc. a clever man.

同舟連轡 same boat and connected reins,—fellow-travelers.

P'EN.

奔¹
8838

R. 元

C. *pên*
H. *pun, pen*
F. *pwong*
W. *pang, bang*
N. *pêng*
P. }
M. } *pên*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *pun*
J. *hon*
A. *boun*
Even Upper.

To rush away; to stampede; to be in a hurry; urgent.

奔走 or **奔馳** or **奔逃** to hurry off; to travel quickly.

奔散 to scatter hurriedly in all directions.

奔來奔去 running to and fro,—busy.

奔忙 hurried; bustling.

奔命 to run for one's life. See 8840.

奔逸 or **奔北** to fly,—as routed soldiers. See 8771.

奔天涯 to scour the earth.

奔波 rushing waves,—to hurry; to bustle; disquieted; uneasy.

奔波勞苦 the bustle and toil,—of life.

奔告 to hurry off and give notice or inform against.

未幾奔回 in a short time he came running back.

奔投 to repair to.

奔石頭扎脚面 to run against a stone to wound one's foot,—to cut off one's nose to spite one's face, or go out of one's way to injure oneself. Sometimes used in the sense of "Qui s'excuse, s'accuse."

奔喪 to hurry home to bury a deceased relative.

奔頭 something to strive for; an object in view; an aim.

奔騰 to scatter,—as beasts and birds.

淫奔 lewdness,—applied to women.

拒奔 to play the "Joseph."

奔¹
8838

奔女 a fallen woman.

奔奔 to fly in couples.

Read *pên*⁴. To go in search of.

To mix up; to throw into confusion.

奔⁴
8839

R. 願
Sinking Upper.

奔⁴
8840

R. 元

See 奔
Even Upper.

To run quickly. Used with 8838.

逃命 to run for one's life.

投逃 to go to meet or seek one in order to get aid; to resort to; to take refuge with, as the Chinese do with their relatives when short of money.

銚¹
8841

R. 元

See 奔
Even Upper.

An adze.

銚子 an adze.

銚了去 cut it away with an adze.

銚鑿斧鋸 adze, chisel, axe, and saw,—carpenter's tools.

驕¹
8842

R. 元

See 奔
Even Upper.

To gallop away.

賁¹
8843

R. 文元

眞

C. *fên, pên, pei*
H. *fun, pun, pi*
F. *hung, pwong, pei*
W. *zwang, pang, pi*
N. *vêng, pêng, pi*
P. *fên, pên, pi*
M. }
Y. } *fên, pên, pei*
Sz. }
K. *pun, pi*
J. *fun, hon, hi*
A. *boun, bi*
Even and
Sinking Lower
and Upper.

Energetic; strenuous.

虎賁百人 a hundred life-guardsmen,—one of the nine marks of Imperial favour, granted in ancient times to deserving nobles; see 4157.

賁育之倫 men such as (孟 Mêng) Pên and (夏 Hsia) Yü,—of great prowess.

Read *fên*¹. Large.

賁鼓 large drums.

用宏茲賁 so as to enlarge our great inheritance.

Read *pi*⁴. Ornamentation. to adorn; to honour. Bright;

賁臨 your stately arrival; the visit you honour me by.

賁¹

8843

以進士學位賁之 conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor.

賁然 brightly.

賁若草木 gay as plants and trees.

賁

8844

犇

8845

本³

8846

R. 阮
C. } pun
H. }
F. pwong
W. pang
N. pêng
P. }
M. } pên
Sz. }
Y. pêng
K. pon
J. hon
A. ban, boun
Rising Upper.

The root, as opposed to 末 7999; the origin; point of departure; hence, native as opposed to foreign; personal; one's own; used for "I," "we," etc. Capital or principal of money. Numerative of books, documents, paintings (see 7165, 3519, 13,138), plants, etc.

本末 root and branches; beginning and end; head and tail (see 9596); fundamentals and accidentals.

本本水源 the root of wood and source of water,—a phrase often seen in the family ancestral hall, and used in reference to one's ancestors.

返本還原 to come to oneself again,—as after a faint.

君子務本 the superior man devotes himself to the fundamental.

皆以修身爲本 all regard (moral) self-culture as the root of everything.

其本亂而末治者,否

矣 for the root to be in disorder while its offshoots are well ordered, is impossible.

以前約爲本根 to take the former treaty as basis,—of a new one.

本始 the origin; the beginning.

本來 original; originally.

本來面目 the original features; the natural expression.

雖非本來面目,足爲當世監觀 although not

本³

8846

the real features (of the persons represented), yet sufficiently so for the amusement of the present generation,—a theatrical notice.

本應 or 本當 or 本該 or 本合 or 本須 it is properly my duty to.....

本等 a duty.

本要 I was going to (do something); I should have (done something); my original intention was to....

本可 may certainly.....

本是 was originally.....; always was.....

本旨 aim; motive; object.

本年 the present year.

本月 the current moon.

本節 the current term or quarter.

本日 this very day.

本自 naturally.

本屬 belongs to the category of.....

本屬可惡 is really detestable.

本屬商民 the merchants and people under one's own jurisdiction.

本國 one's native country.

他本媳婦兒 his own wife.

本朝 the present dynasty.

本地 original place; native; local.

本地人 a native of the place.

本地貨 local produce.

以爲反本地 in order to recover lost ground,—as money lost in gambling, etc.

本身 I; myself.

本行 *hang*² or 本號 my hong; our firm.

本業 one's business or profession.

他這工夫極難常見

畫本 meanwhile, the other man will have great difficulty in continually seeing lovely trunks (of trees),—i.e. will never "get a look in."

背本 or 負本 or 忘本 to be ungrateful to parents.

本³

8846

報本 to be grateful to parents; to show gratitude to the original (founders of Buddhism),—by keeping their birthdays.

本任 one's proper official post.

本分 (*fén*⁴) see 3506.

本姓 one's original name,—e.g. before it was changed by adoption.

本心 or 本意 one's original intention.

本人 the person in question; oneself; in person.

本領事 I, the Consul.

本商 we, the merchants.

本京人 a Pekingese,—used by a native.

本事 or 本領 ability; natural gifts; skill; strength.

問其本事 enquired about the origin of the matter.

誠乃素懷有本 armed at all points; ready for any emergency.

張本 to develop the principle.

本色 see 9602.

本錢 or 本銀 capital; principal.

本息對清 capital and interest settled up,—as in squaring accounts.

本利 or 本息 principal and interest.

本利之盈虧 increase and decrease in profit.

虧本 or 賠本 to lose one's capital; to lose money by a transaction.

不穀本 not so much as the original cost.

撈本 to get one's stake or money back.

折本 or 侵本 or 蝕本 to encroach upon one's capital.

不甚折本 not to break in upon any capital.

一本五色 flowers of all colours on a single plant.

一本書 a book.

難一本作深 one edition reads *shén* for *nan*.

本³

8846

舊本于作干 in the old edition *kan* appears for *yü*.

監本 a revised edition.

讀本 an edition for everyday use.

藏本 an edition to be kept rather than used; *édition de luxe*.

手本 a document in the form of a petition, sent in by subordinates when visiting superior officers to announce to the latter who the former are.

做本 or 字本 a copy-book.

抄本 a book of extracts copied from favourite writers, etc.

本章 the fair copy of a Memorial.

上本 to send up a Memorial to the Emperor.

印本 a printed volume of any kind.

本洋 the "pillar" or Spanish Carolus dollar.

每石成本洋一圓 costing one dollar per picul to prepare.

忤

8847

Same as 8848.

笨⁴

8848

Stupid; doltish; slow; sluggish; clumsy.

笨人 or 笨才 or 愚笨 a stupid; a dolt.

粗笨 clumsy; rough.

笨工 an unskilled workman.

笨顯的 a clumsy-jowled man; a boggler.

笨漢子 a simple fellow; a clown.

發笨 to get stiff or clumsy.

這匹馬腿笨 this horse is lazy.

畚³

8849

A basket for sweeping dirt into; a dust-pan; a hod for mortar; a bin for holding grain.

畚斗 a dust-basket.

荷畚 to carry a basket; a hod.

畚³

8849

畚撮 baskets and barrows.

畚耨之勞 the toil of bin and beetle (to husk grain with),—the toil of a farmer.

P. }
M. }
Y. } *pên*
Sz. }
K. *pun*
J. *hon*
A. *boun*
Rising Upper.

盆²

8850

R. 元
C. }
H. } *p'un*
F. *pwong*
W. *bö*
N. *bêng*
P. }
M. } *p'ên*
Y. *p'êng*
Sz. *p'ên*
K. *pun*
J. *bon*
A. *boun*
Even Lower.

P'EN.

A basin; a bowl; a tub; a pot.

臉盆 or 面盆 a face-basin; a wash-hand basin.

澡盆 or 浴盆 a bath-tub.

盆堂 a bath-house where the bathers have separate tubs in the same room. See 5239, 6341.

臨盆 near the tub,—parturition; Chinese women being delivered into a tub over which they are supported by attendants on each side.

熱了盆了 thoroughly engrossed in it.

骰子盆 a bowl into which dice are thrown.

一盆花 a pot of flowers.

喪盆子 a bowl which is shattered by the chief mourner before the coffin is carried out.

鼓盆而歌 drumming on a bowl (*i.e.* beating time) and singing,—as Chuang Tzŭ did when his wife died, not from disrespect but in support of his theory that death is but a return home.

盆盎 a tub; a bowl.

盆兒匠 a potter.

雨傾盆的往下倒 (*tao*⁴) the rain came down in torrents.

盆頭 the percentage levied by gambling-house keepers.

覆盆之下 beneath an overturned bowl; under the dome of heaven.

日月雖明不照覆盆之下 bright as the sun and moon are, they cannot cast their rays beneath an inverted bowl.

覆盆子 *Rubus coreanus*, Miq. See 8852.溢²

8851

R. 元

See 盆

Even Lower.

蓋²

8852

R. 元文

See 盆 芬
Even Lower.噴¹

8853

R. 元願

C. *p'ên*
H. *fun*, *p'un*
F. *hang*, *p'ang*
W. *hang*, *p'ang*
N. *p'êng*
P. }
M. } *p'ên*
Y. *p'êng*
Sz. *p'ên*
K. *pun*
J. *hon*
A. *fun*
Even and Sinking Upper.

Water flowing rapidly. Name of a small affluent of the Yang-tsze near Kiukiang.

溢溢 to overflow.

溢城 an old name for Kiukiang.

A kind of wild raspberry (*Rubus coreanus*, Miq.), known as 覆蓋子, found in Hupeh. Also read *fên*² and used for 3525.

To spirt out of the mouth; to blow out; to puff out. See 嚏 11,026.

噴水 to spirt water out of the mouth,—to lay the dust, etc.

噴符水 to spirt out charm-water,—as magicians do, for exorcism or other purposes.

噴布 to spirt water over cloth,—as tailors do to damp it.

噴糞 to spirt out ordure,—to abuse people with foul language.

噴氣 to blow out the breath; to fume.

令人噴飯 enough to make a man spirt out his food,—with laughing.

含血噴人, 先汚其口 he who spirts blood on others must first foul his own mouth.

信口噴 to blurt out.

疾言噴噴 to talk fast.

噴壺 a watering-pot with a rose.

噴雲吐霧 to smoke opium.

噴雲虎兒 a lizard reputed to exhale vapour.

噴錢獸 a paper animal with a man inside to throw paper money out of its mouth, carried at funerals.

Read *p'ên*⁴.

噴香 or 香噴噴 fragrant.

花叢噴鼻香 the clustering flowers send forth a sweet smell.

噴筒 a rocket,—used formerly in fighting.

欬

8854

体³

8855

R. 吻

See 笨

Rising Lower.

味

8856

幘¹

8857

R. 梗

See 餅

A. *shing*

Rising Upper.

𢱿¹

8858

R. 庚

See 忤

Even Irregular.

緝¹

8859

R. 庚

See 崩

A. *shing*

Even Upper.

迸⁴

8860

R. 敬

C. *ping*H. *pin*F. *peing*W. *ping*N. *pung*P. *ping*M. *pung*Y. *pung, ping*K. *piöng*J. *hō, hiō*A. *shing*

Sinking Upper

Irregular.

Same as 8853.

Rude; rustic; stupid.
Used for 11,025.

Same as 8853.

P'ENG.

An awning; a shelter.

幘幘之下 under your protection.

To pull a bow to the full.
See 8862.

𢱿騙 to cheat.

𢱿子手 a swindler.

To join; to connect; to baste, as before sewing.
Used for 8858.

將緝萬嗣 may you have numerous descendants!

To scatter; to split; to crack. To jump; to saunter. To bubble up. Very; extremely.

迸散 or 逃迸 to flee in all directions.

石榴迸開 the pomegranate has split open.

蒲芽迸 the rushes sprout forth.

迸出來 to jump out.

迸賞 to take a pleasure-trip.

迸跳 to jump about.

火星亂迸 sparks flying in all directions.

走得塵土亂迸 covered with dust from running.

迸⁴

8860

棚⁴

8861

R. 蒸徑

F. v. *paing*

See 朋

Even and Sinking Lower.

𢱿¹

8862

R. 蒸庚

See 𢱿𢱿

K. *ping, p'eng*

Even Upper.

𢱿¹

8863

R. 蒸

See 崩

Even Upper.

𢱿¹

8864

R. 蒸

See 崩

Even Upper.

𢱿¹

8864

崩¹

8865

R. 蒸

C. *p'eng*H. *pen*F. *pung, peing*W. *hang, pang*N. *p'eng, v.*P. *ping*M. *pên*Y. *pung*Sz. *p'eng*K. *pung, p'ing*J. *hō*A. *bäng*

Even Upper.

潺湲淚久迸 my welling tears have long been flowing.
迸乾 very dry.

To cover with earth.

𢱿土埋葬 to fill up a grave with earth.

Read *p'eng*. A target.

A stiff or stretched bow; solid; substantial. See 8858.

𢱿弓 to stretch a bow to the full; stout archers.

𢱿弓兒 a bamboo bow or spring, by the recoil of which a door is made to shut.

𢱿中彪外 strong within and elegant without,—of a perfect man.

𢱿緊 to stretch out tight.

𢱿子毛 a defaulter; a swindler.

Menorrhagia. See 8865.

產血𢱿 flooding,—at childbirth.

Same as 8866.

To collapse, especially as a landslide; to become a ruin; see 3767. Used of an Emperor's death. Used for 8863.

山崩 the mountain collapsed. Used of the ruin of a State.

崩墜 to collapse; to fall into ruins.

崩圯 the collapse of a wall or bank.

崩敗 to be ruined.

崩裂 to break open,—as a wound.

天下之患在於土崩, 不在於瓦解 the misfortunes of the empire consist rather in the disintegration of the masses than in the factions of the classes.

崩¹

8865

崩駕 the death of an Emperor.
後來文帝駕崩 afterwards, Wên Tî died.

驚崩聖駕 frightened the Emperor to death.

崩折 to snap; to break.

崩騰 furious,—as a hurricane.

崩症 or 崩漏 menstrual disease; menorrhagia. See 8863.

崩帶 leucorrhœa.

血崩 flooding,—at childbirth.

不崩 not going to ruin; not diseased, of animals.

若崩厥角稽首 they bowed their heads like the horns of animals falling off,—sc. in awe.

𦘒¹

8866

R. 庚

N. *p'eng, v.**pañg, bañg*

See 崩

Even Upper.

𦘒¹

8867

蚌

8867

𦘒⁴

8868

R. Vulgar.

See 迸

Even Lower.

𦘒³

8869

𦘒³

8870

R. 董

C. *fung*H. *fung*F. *p'ung*W. *fung*N. *fung*P. *p'eng*M. *fung*Y. *fung*Sz. *fung*K. *pong*J. *hō*A. *boung*

Rising Upper.

崩駕 the death of an Emperor.
後來文帝駕崩 afterwards, Wên Tî died.

驚崩聖駕 frightened the Emperor to death.

崩折 to snap; to break.

崩騰 furious,—as a hurricane.

崩症 or 崩漏 menstrual disease; menorrhagia. See 8863.

崩帶 leucorrhœa.

血崩 flooding,—at childbirth.

不崩 not going to ruin; not diseased, of animals.

若崩厥角稽首 they bowed their heads like the horns of animals falling off,—sc. in awe.

To wrap up in a cloth.

𦘒孩兒 to bind a baby in swaddling-clothes.

作老娘三十年, 今日

却倒像𦘒孩兒 I have been a married woman for thirty years, and yet to-day I am a mere baby in swaddling-clothes!

𦘒鼓 stretched tight; taut.

See 8647.

To jump; to hop; to rebound. Used for 8860.

𦘒起過頭 bounded over his head.

𦘒鼓子 a tambourine.

𦘒𦘒 stamping with rage.

See 3576.

A gem for the mouth of a scabbard.

𦘒有瑛 the gems at his scabbard's mouth all gleaming.

達𦘒 Controller of the Stud in Tibet.

戴𦘒 Commandant of Archers.

甲𦘒 Centurion = 把總.

萃⁴

8871

R. 董

C. *fung*F. *p'ung*W. *fung*N. *p'ung*P. *p'eng*, *p'êng*Y. *fung*K. *pong*J. *hō*A. *sboung*

Rising Upper.

枋¹

8872

R. 庚

C. *fang*H. *sp'ang*F. *peing*W. *foa*K. *p'eng*J. *hō*, *hiō*A. *fōng*

Even

Irregular.

仵¹

8873

R. 庚

C. *sp'ing*F. *peing*W. *bang*, *sbang*N. *p'eng*K. *p'ing*J. *hō*, *hiō*A. *sbang*

Even

Irregular.

攄¹

8874

R. 庚

C. *p'ing*F. *peing*W. *bang*, *sbang*N. *p'eng*K. *p'ing*J. *hō*, *hiō*A. *sbang*

Even Upper

Irregular.

浜¹

8875

R. 庚

P. *p'eng*, *ping*Y. *fang*, *ping*

See 兵

Even Upper.

Full of leaves; luxuriant growth.

萃萃萋萋 growing luxuriantly.

The space inside the door of the ancestral temple. Also read *fang*¹.

To cause to go or be; to send.

乃仵我有夏 (God) has caused me to obtain the empire. 方擬端仵請教 I was just proposing to send a messenger to enquire about you.

To grasp; to follow. Used with 8873.

攄擊 to go for; to attack a person's character.

攄彈 to pull to pieces; to decry.

A ditch; a creek; an artificial creek, dry at low water, used for docking boats.

洋涇浜 a creek at Shanghai, dividing the French and English settlements.

廬⁴

8876

R. 佳

See 碰

Sinking Lower.

𩶛

8877

The shell of a long narrow bivalve, used as a scoop.

Same as 8876.

P'ENG.

朋²

8878

R. 蒸

C. *p'eng*H. *p'en*F. *peing*W. *hung*N. *beng*, *bañg*P. *p'eng*M. *p'ung*Y. *p'ung*Sz. *p'ung*K. *ping*J. *hō*, *bō*A. *bāng*

Even Lower.

A friend of the same bent as oneself 同德爲朋; to associate; applied to bivalves (see 4157). To match; to pair. See 友 13,429. [Now commonly written as below.]

良朋 a good friend.

賓朋滿座 friends fill his house.

朋夥 friends and associates.

朋充 to associate with in obtaining a post for a friend. Also used of two near relatives who are petty official employes in the same neighbourhood, and therefore supposed to be in collusion.

朋黨 an association of friends; a clique; a cabal.

朋比爲奸 to associate for treasonable purposes.

朋友 a friend.

朋友們 a term applied to clerks in *yaméns*.

眞朋友淡淡如水 true friends are tasteless as water.

假朋友蜜裏調油 false friends mix oil with the honey, —of their tongues.

狐朋狗友 bad friends; on bad terms.

酒肉朋友 friends while there is wine and meat to be had.

三朋四友, 碗酒筷肉 a cup of wine and a snack with every friend,—of a "jolly good fellow."

衣冠不正, 朋友之過 if your cap is not straight, your friend is to blame. Applied figuratively to morals.

朋²

8878

朋友高搭牆 friends should have a high wall between them, —too much familiarity breeds contempt.

杆兒上的朋友 friends of the staff,—beggars.

好朋情 very friendly.

朋酒斯饗 the two goblets of wine are enjoyed.

群居而朋飛 they live together and fly together.

百朋 a hundred sets of cowries, —a large sum of money.

無朋 without a peer. Also, not to fit, as shoes, *i.e.* not to 對 with the feet.

分二朋 to divide into two sides,—as for football, etc.

朋頭 the captain of a side.

To associate with; to help. See 8878.

A covering, generally of matting; an awning; a shed. Used with 8901.

天棚 a mat awning, put over court-yards in summer to keep out the sun.

涼棚 an awning; a porch.

戲棚 a temporary theatre.

過街棚 mat coverings overhead in streets.

更棚 a watchman's shed.

茶棚 a booth where tea is sold, —as at fairs, etc.

三面看棚櫛比 the sheds (= stands) all round for watching (the football) were like the teeth of a comb,—so thick.

棚匠 mat-shed builders.

捲棚 to roll up a mat shed.

拆棚 to pull down a mat shed.

洋棚 the passenger-stations of the Yang-tsze steamer companies.

虛土棚蓋 to cover over (pits) with a layer of earth.

棚²

8879

R. 蒸

See 朋

Even Lower.

棚²

8880

R. 庚青

C. *p'ang*H. *p'ang*F. *bang*W. *bae*N. *beng*, *bañg*P. *p'eng*M. *p'ung*Y. *p'ung*Sz. *p'ung*K. *ping*, *ping*J. *hō*, *biō*A. *bāng*

Even Lower.

溯¹

8881

R. 蒸
See 棚 澎
Even Lower.

癩

8882

硼²

8883

R. 蒸
H. p'ing, p'en
F. p'ing, v.
p'ong
See 朋
Even Lower.

鬍²

8884

R. 蒸
See 朋
Even Lower.

鵬²

8885

R. 蒸
See 朋
Even Lower.

The noise of dashing water.

See 8863.

Borax, known as 硼砂 (which is also used for "impure soda"), brought from Tibet.

Hair hanging down the back. See 9618.

A fabulous bird of enormous size; the Rukh.

化而爲鳥, 其名爲鵬 (this huge fish) changes into a bird, called the Rukh. See 6525.

鵬之背, 不知其幾千里也 the back of the Rukh is I know not how many thousand li broad.

大鵬展翅 the great Rukh has spread its wings,—of a rising man.

鵬程萬里 like the Rukh's journey of 10,000 li,—he has risen high in office.

溯¹

8886

R. 蒸
See 棚
Even Upper.

彭²

8887

R. 庚陽
C. {
H. p'ang
F. {
W. bae

To be strong and handsome.

彭亨 proud; contemptuous.

彭城 an old name for 徐州府 Hsü-chou Fu in Kiangsu.

彭²

8887

N. b'eng
P. p'eng
M. p'en
Y. p'ung
Sz. p'eng
K. p'eng
J. hō, biō
A. baing
Even Lower.

彭縣 name of a District in Ssüch'uan.

彭祖 or 老彭 P'eng Tsu,—the Methuselah of China.

彭祖得之, 上及有虞, 下及五伯 P'eng Tsu obtained it (道), and lived from the time of Shun until the time of the Five Princes,—from 2255 to the 7th century B.C.

呂望之彭刀兮 Lü Wang's breaking his sword (? 8890).

Read p'ang¹. To be numerous.

行人彭彭 the travellers are numerous.

以車彭彭 all splendid carriage-horses.

四牡彭彭 my four horses never halt.

The noise of dashing water.

澎湖 the Pescadores,—between Formosa and Amoy.

A squat jar, with low neck, for holding spirits, etc.

Same as 8912. See 8887.

Fat; swollen. See 10,864.

膨脝 or 膨脹 puffed out; swollen; dropsical.

膨悶 the feeling of distention which often accompanies dyspepsia.

A land-crab.

蟳蜄子 crab's eggs.

無爪蟳蜄 a clawless crab, —a useless fellow.

怍¹

8893

R. 庚
C. p'ing
H. p'in
F. ping
W. {
N. } bing
P. p'eng
M. {
Y. } p'ing
Sz. {
K. p'yōng
J. hei, biō
A. bing, faing
Even Lower.

Impulsive; earnest.

急怍 or 冲怍 eager; hasty.

心怍怍而欲動 eager to do something, to bring about a change.

忠怍 loyal and earnest.

砰¹

8894

R. 庚
F. p'eing, v.
p'ang
P. p'ing
K. p'eng
J. hō, hiō
A. s'bing
Even Upper.

The crash of falling rocks.

砰然如雷 with a crash like thunder.

砰隱 abundant; numerous.

拌

8895

Same as 8903.

烽²

8896

R. 東
See 篷
Even Lower.

To whirl, as the wind does.

烽起塵土 whirling the dust in clouds.

鼗²

8897

R. 東冬
江
See 篷 鋒
Even Lower and Upper.

The noise of drums.

髻²

8898

R. 東
See 篷
Even Lower.

Dishevelled; unkempt.

髻鬆 dishevelled,—as hair.

髻頭垢面 unkempt hair and a dirty face.

髻

8899

Same as 8901.

塏

8900

Same as 8896.

蓬²

8901

R. 東

C.

H.

F.

W.

N.

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K.

J.

A.

Even Lower.

p'ung

bung

p'eng

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

Mats woven from bamboo and other leaves; a covering; an awning; a sail. Used with 8880.

篷寮 mat sheds.

篷茅 a thatched hut,—my humble house.

帳篷 tents for soldiers; a mat shed.

車篷子 the awning of a cart.

搭篷 to put up an awning.

篷船 a sailing-vessel.

篷帆 sail-cloth; sails.

篷繩 rigging.

篷桅 a mast.

扯起滿篷 to set full sail.

半篷 close-reefed.

轉篷 to go about.

篷脚索 the sheet of a sail.

帶住篷脚 hauled in the sheet.

篷過脚 to gibe a sail.

駛勾篷 to sail close to the wind.

篷裨 the housings of sails.

飄篷 a sail fluttering,—as when too close to the wind.

飄篷泛梗 a fluttering sail and a wobbling tiller,—used of persons who wander over the country at random.

蓮篷 the seed-case or ripe receptacle of the lotus, when the leaves have fallen. See 8902.

一篷傘 an open umbrella.

蓬²

8902

R. 東

C.

H.

F.

W.

N.

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K.

J.

A.

Even Lower.

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

p'ung

One of the *Composite*, identified by the Japanese with *Erigeron Kamschatcicum*, D.C.; its woolly seeds fly about like hair. Tangled; overgrown; luxuriant; see 8715.

蓬蒿 *Rubus Lambertianus*, Ser. See 6840.

蓬蒿 *Chrysanthemum coronarium*, L.

鹹蓬 *Salsola maritima*, Dumort.

蓬²

8902

蓬牖 or 蓬窗 a weed-grown window.

蓬華 or 蓬戶 or 蓬門 a poor scholar's house.

蓬荪而甘藜藿而不怨 willing for coarse vegetables in a hut without repining,—love in a cottage.

蓬鬆 dishevelled. See 8898.

蓬首 or 蓬着頭 with untidy disordered hair,—from the line in the *Odes* 首如飛蓬.

蓬萊山 one of the 三神山 Three Isles of the Blest (μακάρων νῆσοι),—said to lie in the Eastern sea, off the coast of China; fairy-land.

蓬萊 or 蓬島 or 蓬瀛 names for Peking.

蓬萊縣 name of a District in Shantung.

如蓮實在蓬 like lotus-seeds in their cups. See 7115, 8901.

蓬星 a baleful star.

桑弧蓬矢 a mulberry-wood bow and a p'eng arrow,—anciently hung up at the door on the birth of a male child.

上有飢雁號,下有枯蓬走 above the hungry geese cry, below the dried seeds of the p'eng run along.

To hold up in both hands. To offer respectfully; see 10,547. To scoop up. Also read f'eng³.

捧托 to hold up with both hands.

捧碗 to hold a bowl with both hands.

捧住 to hold firmly.

捧着力 hold it firmly.

雲捧日 the clouds support (encircle) the sun.

手捧子 wooden handcuffs.

一捧東西 a double handful.

捧水飲 to drink out of the hands.

捧茶 to present a cup of tea.

捧出 to bring forth carrying in both hands.

捧²

8903

捧誦 or 捧讀 to hold up and read; to read reverently; to attentively peruse.

捧臭脚 to take a stinking foot in hand,—to do a man's dirty work.

See 8871.

萃

8904

薛³

8905

R. 董

See 騰

Rising Upper.

芄²

8906

R. 東

See 蓬

Even Lower.

烹¹

8907

R. 庚

C. p'ang

H. p'en

F. p'eng

W. p'ae

N. p'eng, p'añg

P. p'eng

M. p'en

Y. p'ung

Sz. p'eng

K. p'eng

J. hō, hiō

A. faing

Even Upper.

To boil; to cook.

烹茶 or 烹茗 to prepare tea.

烹湯 to make soup.

烹宰 to boil and kill,—the work of a cook.

烹飪之事 the business of a cook.

烹燴 to boil and fry.

治大國若烹小鮮 govern a great State as you would cook a small fish,—don't overdo it. Cf. *pas trop gouverner*.

烹調 to boil and mix,—as when preparing medicines.

烹煉 to decoct.

自烹其身 he burnt himself.

兔死狗烹 when the hare is caught, to boil the dog,—for food; sc. ingratitude.

Illicit intercourse with maid-servants.

姘頭 a lover,—in the sense of the French *amant*.

姘¹

8908

R. 庚

See 伴

A. s'bing

Even Upper

Irregular.

𦨇¹

8909

R. 庚

See 烹彭

Even Upper
and Lower.莽²

8910

R. 青

F. *peing²*,
peing

See 瓶

Even Lower.

碰

8911

碰⁴

8912

R. Vulgar.

C. *p'ung²*,
*pang²*H. *p'ung*,
*p'ung*F. *p'ang²*W. *bae²*N. *p'ung*,
*bang²*P. *p'eng²*

M. }

V. *p'ung*

Sz. }

A. *baing*,
baing²

Sinking

Lower.

The noise of boards
striking together.A species of *Iris*; see
9958.Read *p'ing¹*. To cause;
to make; to have to do
with. See 5382.民有肅心, 莽云不逮
some have a mind to enter
(public life), but they are made
to think it is of no use to do so.
莫子莽蜂 I will have nothing
to do with a wasp.

Same as 8912.

To run against; to bump;
to collide with.

碰撞 to run up against.

碰壞 or 碰破 to damage by
running into.

相碰 to collide.

碰礁 to strike on a rock.

碰沒 or 碰沈 to sink a vessel
by collision.碰釘子 to run up against a
nail,—as when a too officious
person gets a severe rebuke.碰回去 to go back disap-
pointed.碰見 to run up against,—as an
acquaintance.碰着 (*chao²*) take care we don't
hit!—a street cry.碰着 (*cho¹*) whenever it happens
that.....沒有碰着 (*chao²*) I have
never come across one.碰機會 to hit upon an oppor-
tunity.碰運氣 to hit upon the luck;
to have the luck (good or bad,
as the case may be) to.碰頭 to *kotow* (see 6114); to
meet.碰⁴

8912

碰頭聚飲 to meet together
and drink,—as friends.碰巧了 occasionally; it *may*
happen that; very likely.碰到了點兒上 if there
were the slightest mistake on
my part (colloquial).我寧肯傾了家, 也要
和他碰一碰 if it costs
me all I have, I'll have it out
with him.

偏

8913

偏⁴

8914

R. 職

P. *pi²*M. *pi¹*

See 逼

Entering
Upper.福⁴

8915

R. 屋職

C. *fuk*, *pik*F. *houk*, *p'aiik*W. *fu*P. *pi²*K. *pok*, *piök*J. *fuku*, *hioku*,
*hiki*A. *bik*Entering
Upper.溜⁴

8916

R. 職

See 逼

K. *piök*, *bik*Entering
Upper.焗⁴

8917

R. 職

C. *pik*H. *pit*

See 逼

K. *p'ik*, v. *piök*A. *fuk*Entering
Upper.

PI.

Same as 8918.

Te be oppressed.

心悞意而紛紜 the heart
distressed and disturbed.

悞悞 sincere; truthful.

A piece of wood, called
福衡, fastened across the
horns of oxen to prevent
them from goring. Also
read *fu⁴*.

A public bath-house.

不共溜浴 they do not go to
the baths together.

溜然 sternly; gravely.

To dry by the fire.

逼¹

8918

R. 職

C. *pik*H. *pet*F. *peik*W. *pi*, *bie*,
*pih*N. *pih*P. *pi*M. *pi*Y. *pik*Sz. *pi*K. *piök*, v. *p'ip*J. *hiki*, *hioku*A. *bik*Entering
Upper.To crowd; to press; to
urge; to compel; to op-
press. Close by; near.人逼擠擁 people pressing
round on all sides.逼迫 or 逼勒 or 逼令 to
compel; to force.逼令改嫁 to force (a widow)
to marry again.逼民爲盜 to force people to
become robbers,—as by oppres-
sive government.被他逼不過, 只得應
允 not being able to resist his
importunities, I was obliged to
comply.逼命 or 逼死 to force to
commit suicide.逼于無奈 forced into a
position in which there is no
alternative.其藝逼己 his (rival's) skill
pressed hardly on his own,—
making him envious.

逼取 to extort.

逼壓 to keep down; to intimi-
date.

威逼 to intimidate; to terrorise.

逼溜 to divert or force the
current.

逼供 to extort evidence.

逼着叫 forced one to.....

逼姦 rape.

逼人 to overawe.

此太逼人 this is bringing it
home too closely to a person.此殆逼其真相也 this
brings out its objective present-
ment,—a concrete suggestion of
some abstract condition.

邪逼 leggings.

逼近 very close; to press on
towards.逼視遠觀 looking at it close
or from a distance,—as a painting.

逼鄰 neighbouring.

逼窄 narrow; restricted.

鼻²

8919

R. 眞

C. *pei²*, *pêt²*The nose (originally 自).
Radical 209. See 12,365.鼻子眼 or 鼻孔 or 鼻竇
the nostrils.

鼻²

8919

H. p'ei²
F. p'ei²
W. bi², bie²
N. bih², bēh²
P. ɛpi²
M. { p'ei²
Sz. {
Y. pik
K. pi
J. bi
A. ti²

Irregular
Lower.

鼻孔虧得向下 happily
the nostrils point downwards,—
otherwise they would catch the
rain!

鼻梁 the bridge of the nose.

鼻界 the cartilage between the
nostrils.

鼻準² or 鼻端 the tip of the
nose.

拏他作個鼻子頭兒
make him a nose-tip,—follow
him as an example.

鼻涕 mucus from the nose;
snivel.

三行² hang² 鼻涕 (vulg. 子),

兩行² hang² 淚 three streams
of snivel and two of tears,—of
violent weeping.

鼻泣 to weep with the nose; to
snivel.

鼻塞 nose stuffed,—as with a
cold.

擤鼻子 to blow the nose.

勾鼻 or 鸚鵡鼻 or 鷹鼻
a hook nose.

隆鼻 a high or aquiline nose.

鼻直口方 straight nose and
square mouth,—as a type of
masculine beauty.

鼻膩 a shiny nose,—considered
a beauty in a woman.

懸鼻 a tip-tilted nose.

鼻烟 snuff.

鼻衄 to bleed at the nose.

鼻痔 nose piles,—polypi.

聞之可爲酸鼻 the smell
of him makes one's nose sour,—
said by Emperor 光武 Kuang
Wu of 劉向 Liu Shang.

鼻息漸粗 their breathing
gradually became heavier.

仰我鼻息 he is entirely
dependent on me.

鼻角 rhinoceros,—a foreign term.

打開鼻子說亮話 to
speak openly; to play "cards
down."

三鼻子眼多出氣 three
nostrils blow out too much air,
—of a meddlesome, interfering
person.

橫鼻子豎眼 to turn up the
nose and stare at contemptuously.

鼻²

8919

葶

8920

罷

8921

必⁴

8922

R. 質

C. p'yt
H. pit
F. peik
W. pi, bi,
N. pih
P. pi², ɛpi
M. pi
Y. pik
Sz. pi
K. p'il
J. hitsz, hichi
A. tēt

Entering
Upper.

牛鼻子道人 a nickname

applied to 諸葛亮 Chu-ko
Liang, because of his flat nose.

聽人穿鼻 [his Majesty] lets
himself be led by the nose.

Said by 張彥 of the 梁 Liang
dynasty. See 2739.

鼻祖 the founder of the family.

自古鼻 from earliest antiquity.

See 9424.

See 9031.

To be certain; to be
necessary; must.

必定 or 必然 or 必得 or

必要 or 必須 it is certain
that; it is necessary that.

必要如此 it must be so.

必有此事 the thing must
have happened; it must have
been so.

不必 need not; not necessarily.

未必 or 不可必 it is not
certain; not necessarily. [The
first also means "it is not likely."]

雖不能必其有無
although it is impossible to say
for certain whether it exists or
not.

何必 why must.....? what is
the necessity?

勢必敗落 the circumstances
make defeat certain.

必然之勢 a case of necessity.

未見其必然也 they do
not make it clear that it is so,—
as they say.

毋必 no arbitrary predetermi-
nations,—said of Confucius.

必也, 使無訟乎 what is
essential, is to cause the people
to have no litigations.

必由之路 the route one
cannot help following.

泌

8923

必⁴

8924

R. 質屑

C. pei², bei²,
pēt², pēt²

See 秘必

別

J. hitsz, bechi

A. tēt, biet²

Entering
Irregular.

必⁴

8925

R. 質

C. pei², pēt²F. pik²

See 弼

K. p'il

J. hitsz

A. tēt

Entering
Irregular.

秘

8926

R. 質屑

See 秘

A. ɛti, biet

Entering
Irregular.

必⁴

8927

R. 寘

C. pei²

H. pi

F. pei

W.

N.

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K. pi

J. hi

A. bi

Sinking
Upper.

泌

8928

R. 寘質

See 必

Sinking

Upper.

To talk; to chatter. Used
for 8933.

必³ 嚙⁴ chi⁴ = 多言 talk-
ative.

To be rude.

威儀忒忒 their deportment
(when drunk) becomes light and
frivolous.

To strike playfully.

Read pi³ or p'i³. To
pierce.

Read pieh^{1*}. To brush
away.

To guard against; care;
caution. To be distressed.
Laborious. To gush out.

必後患 to be on one's guard
against future calamity.

懲前必後 to blame oneself
for the past and be on one's
guard for the future.

無必于恤 do not be distress-
ed with sorrow.

必必 strenuously cautious.
[Correct 4224.]

必彼泉水 how the water
bubbles up from that spring!

To gush forth, as water.
Name of a river in Honan.

泌之洋洋, 可以樂饑
by the wimpling stream from
my fountain, in my joy (I can
forget) hunger.

泌水樂饑 a phrase based
upon the above, referring to
the superiority of private over
public life.

秘⁴⁵

8929

R. 質

See 必

A. têt,
Entering
Upper.秘⁴

8930

R. 質 點

See 必

Sinking Upper.

秘

8931

秘⁴

8932

R. 質

See 必

Sinking
Upper.

A gem or ornament on a scabbard.

To look straight; to gaze at.

Correct form of 8932.

Secret; mysterious; abstruse.

秘密 or 隱秘 hidden; secret.

無關秘密者 not involving any (e.g. State) secrets.

秘傳 to secretly hand down,—as a valuable prescription.

秘授神方 to secretly communicate a marvellous prescription.

秘製 prepared from a secret recipe.

難以自秘 I cannot keep it for myself alone,—of knowledge.

以事不正秘之 because it was an objectionable matter, they kept it secret.

秘書 or 秘文 writings of a secret or mysterious character.

秘其書 kept the book secret.

千古道秘 an old Taoist formula or cabbalistic term,—e.g.

玄門, see 4792.

妙秘 very abstruse.

秘法 a secret method.

秘計 underhand devices.

秘閣 or 中秘 the Han-lin College. Originally, a museum, in which the Emperor Wu Ti of the Han dynasty kept his manuscripts and pictures. Later on, a term applied to the Imperial Library.

苾⁴⁵

8933

R. 質

C. pei², pyt²,F. pei², peik²,W. pi², bi²,N. bih²,K. pi²,

J. hitsz

A. têt², biet²Entering
Irregular.秘⁴

8934

R. 霽 屑

See 薛 屑

Sinking and
Entering
Lower.秘⁴

8935

R. 質

See 必

A. bi², bêt²,Sinking
Upper.秘⁴

8936

R. 質

See 必

Sinking
Upper.秘⁴

8937

R. 質

See 必

Sinking
Upper.秘⁴

8938

R. 質 屑

C. pei²

See 必

Sinking
Upper.秘⁴

8939

R. 質

C. pei²

See 必

J. hitsz, hetsz

A. bi², bêt²,Entering
Irregular.

Fragrant.

苾芬 sweet-smelling.

苾芬孝祀 fragrant has been your filial sacrifice.

苾薺 a kind of sedge with an edible root.

苾芻 a bhikshu. See 比⁴ 8942.To kick, as a ball. Also read pieh².

Name of a place in the ancient State of 鄭 Chêng.

Secret; hidden.

深閼 secret; mysterious.

閼匿 to lie hid; to abscond.

閼慎無洩 be very careful not to let the matter leak out.

A frame for keeping a bow at its right tension.

The sweet savour of sacrificial food.

駢⁴⁵

8939

R. 質 寘

C. pei²F. pei², pik²

See 秘 弼

A. bi², bêt²,Sinking and
Entering
Upper
and Lower.秘⁴

8940

R. 質

See 秘 必

A. bi², bêt²,Entering
Upper.匕³

8941

R. 紙

C. pei²H. pi²F. pi²W. pi², pie²,

See 比

Rising Upper.

比³

8942

R. 紙 寘

支

C. pei

H. pi

F. pi, pei

W. pi, bi

N. pi, bi

P. pi

M. pi

Y. pi

Sz. pi

K. pi

J. hi, bi

A. ti

Rising Upper

Sinking

Lower.

A sleek, strong horse.

A kind of bleak (*Squalio-barbus curriculus*).

石魮魚 a species of bleak with pink eyes.

A spoon; a ladle. Radical 21. [To be distinguished from 匕 1055.] See 10,988.

有棬棘匕 long and curved were the spoons of thorn-wood.

匕首 a spoon; a dagger.

挾匕首欲以棘他 concealing a dagger with which he meant to stab him.

又所常持扇,內藏利

匕首二 also the fan he commonly used, containing two sharp daggers. [Of the eunuch Liu Chin.]

To compare. A group of five families. To effect a union. Radical 81.

比類 or 比例 or 比擬 or 比並 or 比作 to compare; to treat analogously.

比較 to arrange in order; to classify.

比較起來 when you begin to compare them,.....

比一比 compare the two.

比不上 (or 不得 or 不來 or 不起 or 不去 or 不過) not to be compared with.

比不得一塊兒 they are not to be compared.

比³
8942

寧比此乎 how can it be compared with this?

比於 compared with. See *pi*⁴ below.

比予于毒 you compare me with poison.

比方 or 比如 for instance; a comparison.

比曹則不足, 方基則有餘 inferior to Ts'ao but superior to Chi.

比對 to pair; to match.

比目 see 8080, and 1625.

比試 to compete with.

比賽 to compete,—as at an exhibition.

比手說 to talk on the fingers.

比喻 a metaphor.

比語 a simile; parallel phrases.

比評 to criticise.

比齊 to equalise.

比照 or 比依 according to; analogous to; (legal) to treat in an analogous way.

比着身子作 to make to measure,—as clothes.

他比我强 he is better at it than I am.

比他大一歲 a year older than he is.

比個米粒兒還小 smaller even than a grain of rice.

一陣比一陣大 each gust severer than the last.

世間少比 few are equal to him.

王府中未有其比 in the prince's palace there is nothing like it,—of a jade ornament.

可比 may be compared with.

無比 incomparable; peerless.

比典 metaphor and allusion.

比差 or 比緝 or 比捕 to call to account constables at the expiration of a period within which they have been ordered to produce thieves or stolen property. Failing success, the constables are bamboosed, and a further period is allowed.

三日一比 a bamboosing every three days,—as above.

比³
8942

八比 an essay, = 八股, 6227.

比體 of equal rank; man and wife.

五家爲比 five families make a *pi*³.

比閭相接 hamlets of 5 and 25 families becoming joined together,—by increase of population.

與他比門而居 was a neighbour of his. See 7182.

克順克比 rendering a cordial submission, effecting a cordial union.

比利時國 or 比國 Belgium.

比干 a relative of the tyrant

紂辛 Chou Hsin (12th cent. B.C.) by whom he was disembowelled for outspokenness.

Read *pi*⁴. To follow; to meet; to arrive; when. To assemble. Each; every. To sympathise.

義之與比 what is right, he will follow.

不比 not to be a partisan. See 2450.

不比不飛 not to fly except in pairs,—said of the *chien*¹, see 1637.

吾兄弟比以安 let us brethren meet together in peace.

比匪 to associate with criminals.

比來 in recent years.

比及 and by the time; when.

比及三年 in three years' time.

比及到房中 when they got into the room.

比及天時 when morning came. See 4313.

比及回家先問 and whenever he came home, he first asked.....

比長 (*chang*³) when he grew up.....比長 *ch'ang*² 不倦 never wearied; ever indefatigable.

比到 continuously to.....

一日只走得三四十里, 比到得姚州 in one

比³
8942day they only went 30 or 40 *li*, when they arrived at Yao-chou. 行比至 travelling until you reach.....行 *hsing*⁴ 比一鄉 to influence a district,—for good, as a worthy magistrate.

比其反也 when he had returned.

比經札行 and then I instructed.....

比于文王 when it came to Wên Wang,.....

比即報知 promptly reported it.

比時 by that time; then.

比時具物 to prepare things in season.

大比之年 the year of the great triennial examination for the 2nd degree.

比年 or 比歲 successive years.

歲比不登 the crops had failed year after year. See 10,858.

願比死者一洒之 I wish on behalf of my dead (ancestors), to wipe away,—the shame.

比今之諸侯 to collect the nobles of the present day.

洽比其鄰 they assemble their neighbours.

比物 matched in strength,—as horses.

比丘 a *bhikshu*, or wandering Buddhist mendicant, generally credited with the power of performing miracles. From *bhiksha* to beg.比丘尼 a *bhikshuni*, or female Buddhist mendicant.

比戶慶賀 congratulations at every house,—as at New Year time. See 3582.

比屋皆然 every house was similarly provided.

比比然也 each one is the same.

回不比焉 why do ye not sympathise with me?

無有比德 no selfish considerations.

Read *pi*³.

皐比 a tiger-skin,—worn in olden times by tutors.

妣³

8943

R. 紙
C. *pei*
H. }
F. } *pi*
W. }
N. }
P. *pi*, *pi*
M. } *pi*
K. }
J. *hi*
A. *ti*
Rising Upper.

A deceased mother.

顯妣 or 先妣 my deceased mother.

祖妣 deceased grandfather and grandmother.

考妣 deceased father and mother.

庇⁴

8944

R. 賓
C. *pei*²
H. } *pi*
F. }
W. } *pi*²
N. }
P. *pi*, *pi*²
M. *pi*, *pi*²
Y. } *pi*²
Sz. }
K. *pi*
J. *hi*
A. *ti*²
Sinking Upper
Irregular.

To shelter; to protect; to screen.

護庇 or 保庇 to protect.

庇民 to protect the people.

庇祐 divine protection and aid.

永庇 for ever to protect.

庇短 to screen a fault.

藉庇康寧 may I live happily under your protection!

秕³

8945

R. 紙
C. *pei*
H. *pi*
F. *pi*, *pi*
W. *bi*
N. *pi*
P. *pi*, *pi*
M. *pi*
K. *pi*
J. *hi*
A. *ti*, *ti*
Rising
Irregular.

Grain that has not come to maturity.

秕糠 chaff; husks; refuse. Used in the sense of troublesome and worthless. See 2948.

用秕稗 to use unripe grain or tares,—instead of good grain.

秕政 a worthless government.

朝多秕政 an administration (or dynasty) of many abortive measures.

筢⁴

8946

R. 齊
C. *pei*²
H. *pi*, *pi*, v.
F. *pin*
W. } *bi*²
N. }
P. *pi*, *pi*
M. } *pei*²
Y. }
Sz. *pi*, *pi*²
K. *pi*
J. *hi*
A. *ti*²
Even
Irregular.

A tooth-comb; to comb. A net for catching crabs.

筢刀子 a comb.

筢髮 to comb the hair.

筢子 a bamboo steamer or tray on which cakes are placed over a kettle.

鐵筢子 a gridiron.

糝

8947

鈿

8948

堊⁴

8949

R. 賓
also for 陞

A. *ti*
Sinking
Lower.

檣⁴

8950

R. 薺

See 陞

Rising Lower.

蛭⁴

8951

R. 薺

See 陞

Rising Lower.

陞⁴

8952

R. 薺

H. *pi*

See 敝

J. *hei*, *bei*

A. *be*

Rising Lower
Irregular.

Same as 8945.

Same as 8954.

To compare; to match; to equal.

A palisade; a stockade.

桂桓 *chevaux de frise*.

周桎 an old name for a prison.

A name for various kinds of shell-fish; a mussel.

The steps of the Throne.

升陞 to ascend steps.

陞下 beneath the steps,—a phrase applied by officials to the Emperor. First applied to the attendant officials, and then

因卑以達尊之意

也 transferred from the lower to the higher.

丹陞 the Throne; a name for Peking.

立于陞側 standing by the side of the Throne.

陞見 to have an audience of the Emperor,—of provincial officials from 3rd grade upwards; see 13,265.

陞辭 to retire from an audience.

陞殿 the audience chamber.

楓陞 the palace. See 3555.

人君如堂,羣臣如陞 the prince is the daïs, his ministers are the steps to it.

陞陞 abundant; numerous.

篴

8953

鐃²

8954

R. 齊

C. *pai*

F. *pie*, v. *pie*

K. *pi*

J. *hei*

A. *ti*, *be*

Even

Irregular.

辟

8955

壁⁴

8956

R. 錫

C. *pek*

H. *piak*

F. *peik*, *peik*, *piak*

W. *pi*, *pie*

N. *pih*

P. *pi*, *pi*

M. *pi*

Y. *pi*

Sz. *pi*

K. *piök*

J. *heki*, *hiaku*

A. *bik*

Entering

Upper.

Same as 8946.

A ploughshare; the barb of an arrow; a hairpin; a lever; a lancet.

鐵鐃 a crowbar.

金鐃刮眼膜 to remove a cataract with a lancet.

See 9016.

A wall; fortifications (see 1622); a screen; a cliff. One of the zodiacal constellations; see *Tables, Vb.*

壁子 or 牆壁 a wall.

隔壁 or 間壁 a partition wall; next-door neighbours.

影壁 shadow wall,—the isolated wall built in front of the entrance to a house or temple, and supposed to prevent the ingress of evil spirits who can only advance on straight lines.

壁燈 lanterns hung on the above.

照壁 panels or screens behind the daïs in an official hall.

壁畫是梁年 wall-painting dates from the Liang dynasty,—said by Lo Pin-wang.

壁中經 (or 古文) copies of the classics, in a character different from the current style, said to have been found in the wall of the house of Confucius, in the time of Prince 恭 Kung of 魯 Lu, a son of Han Ching Ti.

面壁 face to the wall,—referring

to 達摩 Bôdhidharma who sat with his face to a wall at 洛陽

Lo-yang for nine years, engaged in examining his own heart.

Also, to a man named 帛和 Po Ho who sat with his face to a wall for two years, when he saw certain words appearing dimly upon it. He remained another year and succeeded in deciphering a formula for the elixir of life.

壁⁴²

8956

壁上觀 a spectator.

家徒四壁 a family with nothing but four walls.

壁立 to stand bolt upright. Also, bare walls, *sc.* poverty.

壁立千仞 the cliff rises to a thousand cubits.

壁壘 wall and rampart; a military breast-work.

壁壘一新 ridge behind ridge.

固壁不戰 stuck to their entrenchments and would not come forth to fight.

空壁而逐 left their entrenchments and pursued.

削壁 a sheer cliff.

投絕壁 jumped over a precipice.

壁州 an old name for 通江縣 T'ung-chiang Hsien in Ssü-ch'uan.

壁喜 a name for a kind of spider.

壁宮 or 壁虎 the Japanese gecko.

白壁壳 a "papico" or Ningpo fishing-boat. See 9046.

嬖⁴²

8957

A favourite; to be partial to.

便嬖不足使與 not enough of attendants and favourites.

嬖人或愛嬖 a favourite.

嬖童 or 嬖倖 a catamite; a pathic.

嬖妾 a favourite concubine.

璧⁴²

8958

A disc of jade with a round hole in it, formerly used as a badge of rank. See 圭 6434, 拱 6575.

穀璧 the jewel of a 子 viscount.

蒲璧 the jewel of a 男 baron.

白璧不可為 the valuable gem should not be handled,—do not make a display of talent.

See 庸 13,462.

連城之璧 a jewel of several cities,—in value. Alluding to

璧⁴²

8958

the famous jewel owned by the 趙 Chao State (see 9443), for which the 秦 Ch'in State pretended to offer several cities; and which, by the bravery of 藺相如 Lin Hsiang-ju, was rescued from the treacherous rival.

原璧歸趙 the original jewel returned to Chao,—alluding to the above story, and used of anything restored to its rightful owner.

返璧 to return the jewel. See above.

反璧 to return marriage presents; to break off a marriage.

璧謝 jewels declined,—declined with thanks. A phrase used for declining presents *en bloc*, in which case no gratuity is given to the servants.日月聯 (or 合) 璧 the sun and moon connected jewels,—*i.e.* rising simultaneously (or in conjunction), a phenomenon which is supposed to occur when virtue prevails throughout the empire.罽⁴²

8959

A net for catching fish.

R. 陌

See 壁

Entering Upper.

薜⁴²

8960

An umbelliferous plant, now known as 當歸 *Ligusticum acutilobum*, S. & Z. See 9397.

薜藤 wild hemp.

薜荔 *Ficus pumila*, L. See 6985.

R. 霽

N. bei²P. pi²M. pi²

Y. pik

K. p'e

J. hei

A. bi

Sinking Lower.

襞⁴²

8961

Folds; pleats.

裙襞 or 襞積 gathers or pleats in a skirt.

襞衣中有刀斧手 among the petticoats (*i.e.* women) were armed men.

R. 陌

See 僻

A. bik

Entering Upper.

躄⁴²

8962

R. 陌

See 辟

Entering Upper.

避⁴²

8963

R. 寘

See 僻

J. bi

A. ti

Sinking Lower.

Lame. Also read p'i⁴.

跛躄 lame.

To avoid; to flee from; to shun; to evade. See 4471, 5173.

避諱之字 characters to be avoided. See 5217.

避罪 to avoid punishment,—for a crime; to abscond.

避難 (*nan*⁴) to avoid trouble,—as of a revolution, by leaving the country.

躲避 or 逃避 to get out of the way of.

避面 to avoid meeting a person.

避重就輕 to shirk the hard work and take the light.

存避就之見 to display a tendency to evade (the troublesome) and adopt (the agreeable).

避匿 to abscond.

避去 to flee.

避入 to seek refuge in.

避稅 to evade payment of duty.

避世 to avoid the world,—by going into retirement, as a hermit.

避過一次險 he escaped a danger.

避債 to avoid one's creditors.

避粘子 a tout; a decoy,—in gambling, etc.

避氣 to keep out the cold,—by a drink of wine.

避暑 to avoid the heat,—by going to the hills, etc.

避 *pei*⁴ 風 to avoid wind or draughts.

避瘟 to avoid an epidemic.

避邪 to avoid (or keep off) uncanny influences.

蒲劍是避邪之物 a rush sword is for keeping off evil influences. See 434.

避凶 to avoid what is ill-omened.

避讓 to yield or give room to.

R. 霽
C. pei², p'i²
H. p'it
F. p'ei²
W. N. pi²
P. M. p'i²
Y. p'ik
Sz. p'i²
K. p'e
J. hei, hi
A. be

Sinking Irregular.

R. 陌

C. pik

H. pit, piak

F. peik, p'eik

W. pi, pie, bi², bie

N. pih

P. pi²

M. pi

Y. pik

Sz. pi

K. piök

J. heki, hiaku

A. bik

Entering Upper.

避⁴

8963

避而不犯 to avoid infringing on or interfering with.

避事 to avoid trouble; to shirk work.

避是非 to avoid criticism.

鏹⁴

8964

R. 陌

See 僻

A. tik, bik

Entering Upper.

鄙³

8965

R. 紙

C. ^cpiH. ^cpiF. ^cpiW. ^cpi, ^cpi²N. ^cpiP. ^cpi, ^cpi²M. ^cpi, ^cpi²Y. ^cpi, ^cpi²Sz. ^cpi, ^cpi²K. ^cpiJ. ^cpiA. ^cpi

Rising Upper.

The handle of a plough. To sharpen.

A border; a border town; a town of five hundred houses, five of which anciently made a 縣 District. Rustic. Low; mean; vile.

邊鄙之邑 a town on the frontiers.

邊鄙不擾 not to harass the frontier.

鄙夫 a rustic; a clown.

鄙野 rustic; countrified.

鄙俚之詞 vulgar talk.

鄙吝 mean; stingy. Also, low instincts.

無鄙小費 be not stingy in small expenses.

鄙陋 or 鄙劣 mean; base.

鄙瑣 paltry; mean-spirited.

鄙誠 my sincere,—desire.

鄙意 my humble opinion.

肉食者鄙未能遠謀 the eaters of meat (*i.e.* those who live luxuriously) are low in the intellectual scale, and can never form far-reaching plans.

鄙夷 or 鄙薄 to despise.

不鄙 not to disdain, *sc.* to accept.

貪鄙 to be greedy for money.

鄙俗 bashful; shy.

彼³

8966

R. 紙

C. ^cpiH. ^cpiF. ^cpiW. ^cpiN. ^cpi

That, as opposed to 此 12,387; generally used contemptuously of persons. Objective, as opposed to 我 12,680.

彼此 that and this; there and

彼³

8966

P. ^cpiM. ^cpi, ^cpeiY. ^cpiSz. ^cpiK. ^cpiJ. ^cpiA. ^cpi

Rising Upper.

here; then and now; you and I; both parties, etc. See 4024.

彼此, 彼此 the same to you, —a conventional reply to a compliment.

不分彼此 to have things in common.

從前驗報如彼, 今日

審詳如此 the former report of the inquest was in one sense, and now you report of the trial in another sense.

彼時 at that time. See 9921.

彼處 that place.

去彼就此 to reject that and follow this.

彼可此否 that can, this not, —allowing it in one case but not in another. Also used in the sense of "mutually exclusive."

在彼中河 there in the middle of the river.

彼有旨酒 they have their fine wines.

彼人 that man.

彼自 he himself.

何不往彼 why do you not go to him?

彼其 ^{chi} 之子 those creatures; those fellows.彼族 that horde; that crowd; that *Sippschaft*.

彼何人哉 what manner of man is that?

彼哉 that fellow indeed!

凡物各有彼我 all things are both objective and subjective.

出入起居在彼不在我 my exits, entrances, risings, and sittings, being under the control of another instead of myself.

有所逆於彼者而偏順於此 some things are hurtful in one direction while beneficial in another,—one man's meat is another man's poison.

彼之有無在此不在彼 whether things exist objectively or not, depends on us and not on them.

彼爲彼我爲我 every man for himself.

披³

8967

R. 紙

See 彼

Rising Upper.

諛⁴

8968

R. 支寘

C. ^cpiF. ^cpi, ^cpei²W. ^cpi, ^cpi²P. ^cpi, ^cpi², ^cpi³M. ^cpiK. ^cpiJ. ^cpiA. ^cpi

Even and

Sinking

Irregular.

賁⁴

8969

R. 寘

C. ^cpi, ^cpei²F. ^cpi²J. ^cpiA. ^cpi

Sinking

Irregular.

敝⁴

8970

R. 霽

C. ^cpi, ^cpai²H. ^cpi²F. ^cpi²W. ^cpiN. ^cpiP. ^cpiM. ^cpi, ^cpeiY. ^cpiSz. ^cpiK. ^cpiJ. ^cpiA. ^cpi

Sinking

Irregular.

弊⁴

8971

Cunninghamia sinensis, R. Br.; same as 杉 9687.

One-sided; half of the truth. To flatter.

諛辭, 知其所蔽 when words are one-sided, I know that the (mind of the speaker) is clouded.

距諛行 to oppose one-sided actions.

諛辯 to toady; to flatter.

To transfer.

賁貽 to hand over to another.

Worn out. Poor; unworthy; vile, as opposed to 貴 6461. Used for 8973. [To be distinguished from 敝 442.]

敝衣 ragged clothes.

敝漏 worn out and leaky.

敝蹤 worn-out shoes.

形體不敝, 精神不散 the bodily frame not worn out, nor the animal spirits exhausted.

敝署 my humble official residence.

敝國 my country.

敝前任 my predecessor in office.

敝官 my humble self.

敝東 my master.

敝俗 our local customs.

敝友 my friend.

Same as 8973.

幣⁴

8972

R. 霽
H. *pi², p'et⁵*

See 敝

Sinking
Lower.Silk; presents; wealth;
coins; money.幣帛 articles of silk manufac-
ture; presents of silk.

納幣 to arrange a marriage.

幣鏹 an ancient coin, shaped
like a spade.發莊山之金鑄幣 to
give out gold from Chuang-shan
and have it cast into coins,—as
Ch'eng T'ang did, B.C. 1746.

金幣 a gold standard.

幣制 currency.

收回舊幣 to call in old
issues of money.用楮爲幣 to use paper as
money,—first practised at the
beginning of the 11th cent. A.D.楮幣 paper-money burnt at
graves.弊⁴

8973

R. 霽

H. *pi²*

See 敝

Sinking
Lower.Malpractices; corruption;
fraud. See 3366.弊病 or 弊端 or 弊竇 or
弊混 abuses; corrupt practices.

情弊 an abuse; an irregularity.

作弊 or 舞弊 to practise fraud;
to indulge in corrupt practices.無弊不生 all kinds of corrupt
practices prevailing.流弊太多 the too great
spread of corrupt practices.通同作弊 to be in collusion
over corrupt practices.新廳甫設弊卽隨之
the new Court of Justice is no
sooner established than abuses
creep in.弊弄 to impose on one's good
faith.揭弊 to pick out faults; to
expose abuses.

宿弊 an old-standing abuse.

弊弊然以天下爲事
to condescend to the petty details
of the empire,—as a sage, who
is far above such trifles.

疲弊 reduced to extremities.

弊⁴

8974

R. 霽

C. *pai*H. *pi²*F. *pei*W. N. *bi*P. *pi*M. *pei*Y. *p'ici*K. *p'ie*J. *hei, bei*A. *te*

Sinking Lower

Irregular.

蔽⁴

8975

R. 霽

F. *pei²*W. *pi, bi²*

See 閉

A. *te²*

Sinking

Upper.

To fall down dead. Used
with 8976. [To be distin-
guished from 弊 8971.]Undergrowth. To con-
ceal; to shade; to darken.
See 3498.

蔽芾 shady.

蒙蔽 to conceal from; to hood-
wink; to mislead.雲蔽月 the clouds conceal the
moon.足以蔽辜 sufficient to cover
(i.e. condone) the guilt.一言以蔽之 (the design of
all the *Odes*) may be summed
up in a word.

蔽障 to keep in obscurity.

以身爲障蔽 with my body
to form a defence.蔽賢 to hide the virtuous,—i.e.
to keep them in obscurity.利慾昏蔽 avarice and lust
beclouded his mind.其蔽也愚 this beclouding of
the mind (leads to) a foolish
simplicity.斃⁴

8976

R. 霽

H. *pi²*

See 敝

Sinking

Lower.

To die a bad or a violent
death; to kill.因傷斃命 he died of his
wounds.

淹斃 to be drowned.

倒斃 to fall down and die.

立斃杖下 he died under the
bamboo.自斃 to ruin oneself by evil
conduct. See 3366.

毒斃 to kill by poison.

鎗斃三人 he shot and killed
three men.

否

8977

筆

8978

筆³⁰

8979

R. 質

C. *p'et*H. *pit*F. *peik*W. *pi, bie*N. *pih*P. *pi*M. *pi*Y. *pik*Sz. *pi*K. *p'il*J. *hitsz, pitsz*A. *but*Entering
Upper.

See 3596.

Same as 8979.

The name, in the 秦
Ch'in State, of the bamboo
or wooden pen, used to
write on tablets, until the
invention (latter half of 3rd
cent. B.C.) of the camel's-
hair brush, to which the term
was transferred; writing; to
write; to draw. Numerative
of sums of money. [Stands
pictorially for 必 8922 must.]
See 196, 1846, 3269, 7186,
10,148, 10,783, 11,288,
13,644.一管筆 or 一隻筆 or 一
枝筆 a pen.筆管 or 筆竿 the bamboo tube
which holds the bunch of camel's-
hair.筆尾 or 筆端 or 筆鋒 or
筆尖 the tip of a pen.筆帽 or 筆套 the metal
sheath to preserve the brush.筆架 or 筆格 a frame to rest
pens on when not in use.

筆筒 a case for pens.

土筆 a crayon,—used for the
first sketch of a painting.水筆 brushes with coloured
hairs, requiring an extra amount
of water.乾筆 brushes with white hairs,
requiring less water.鉛筆 a lead pencil. [Use 修
to sharpen.]筆跡 or 筆法 or 筆意
handwriting; style of writing;
see 10,011.筆氣壯勁 a bold hand-
writing. Also, a vigorous style.手筆好 his handwriting is
good. Also, his style is good.大手筆 a fine writer; a master
of style.大筆 a large brush for writing;
large characters; a vigorous style.

筆^{3c}
8979

的筆 or 自筆 an autograph.

筆力 vigour or boldness of handwriting, — firm strokes as opposed to shaky ones.

筆力硬 a firm or bold handwriting.

筆畫 strokes,—in writing.

筆札 pen and paper. See 127.

筆硯 pen and inkstone,—pen and ink.

筆據 written proof; “in black and white.”

筆不停綴 *currente calamo*.

工筆 detailed drawing, as opposed to 寫意 4404. Also, a laboured handwriting, as opposed to the next entry.

易筆 a free style.

筆意不凡 his conceptions were not banal,—of a painter.

筆法簡易 his style was simple,—in painting.

筆法軟俗 his style was wanting in firmness and commonplace.

寺僧欲閱其筆 the priests at the temple wanted to see a specimen of his painting,—before engaging him.

從省筆寫 written in an abbreviated form; elliptical.

簡筆 or 俗筆 to write characters in an abbreviated form.

闕筆 to omit a stroke of a character.

敬筆 to leave out strokes from, or alter, taboo characters.

一筆寫百字 to write 100 characters without taking off the pen.

主筆 leader-writer or editor of a newspaper.

下筆 or 落筆 to put down the pen,—on the paper, *sc.* to begin to write.

下筆立就 beginning to write, it was forthwith completed,—applied to poems, etc., written off without hesitation or delay.

一筆賬 an item; an affair; a piece of business.

記上一筆 make a note of it.

筆^{3c}
8979

一筆勾倒 to dispose of by a stroke of the pen,—as in controversy.

一筆勾銷 to cancel by a stroke of the pen.

一筆錢 an item of money,—as in accounts.

筆耕 to plough with the pen,—to earn money by literature or by teaching.

筆資 fees for writing, copying, etc.; style of handwriting.

潤筆之資 fees, as above.

天生的筆資好 his style of writing is naturally good.

紙筆相向 paper and pen opposed,—as of two persons engaged in a literary combat.

筆誤 a slip of the pen.

筆底下 what one writes.

筆底生花 flowers springing up under the pen,—of an elegant writer.

筆飛墨舞 his pen flies and his ink dances,—of quick writing.

筆走龍蛇 his pen runs into dragons and snakes,—of elegant handwriting.

越筆點簇 to put in touches first on one side, then on the other side of a picture.

開筆 to begin composition,—as a schoolboy.

頓筆 to stop,—as a line of argument in an essay.

折筆 to pass into another line of argument.

投筆 to throw down the pen (and pick up the sword),—to exchange civil for military life.

投筆而書 to begin to write.

令人擱筆 enough to make a man lay down his pen,—never hoping to be able to equal such style.

筆端不可方物 it is impossible to foresee to what flights his pen will carry him.

費筆墨 to waste pen and ink.

浪費筆墨 to dilate upon.

一隻鐵筆分休咎 the iron pen (of fate, as wielded by fortune-tellers) determines good or evil luck.

筆^{3c}
8979

鐵筆批准 to authorise with an iron pen,—unchangeably.

千金難買亡人筆 money cannot buy a dead man's handwriting.

口是風,筆是踪 mouth is wind, writing is traces,—litera scripta manet, etc.

說話爲空,落筆爲實 talk is vain, writing is something to go by.

善書的不擇筆 the good writer does not choose his pen,—any one will do.

文官把筆安天下 the civil official pacifies the empire with his pen.

點筆 to dip the brush; to begin work as an artist.

文官點一筆,武官爬不及 one stroke of the civilian's pen, and the military official cannot move.

手拈一管筆,到處不求人 he who can wield a pen, is independent wherever he goes.

文筆塔 stone columns or small pagodas in the form of a Chinese pen, erected to improve the *feng-shui* of a neighbourhood. Known to foreigners as “Confucian Pencils.”

筆之于書 write it in a book.

親筆書之 wrote it with his own hand.

某某筆 so-and-so *pinxit*.

清峯筆 [Torii] Kiyomine *pinxit*,—form of signature to a painting by a famous Japanese artist.

降筆 planchette.

刀筆 see 10,783.

番筆 a species of wagtail.

筆帖式 *bithéshi* or *bitgési*,—Manchu clerks in the public offices at Peking. From the Manchu *bit-hé* a book.

筆政 the literary or formal title of the above.

筆管草 *Scorzonera albicaulis*, Bge.

木筆 *Magnolia conspicua*, Salisb.

滓⁴

8980

R. 質

C. v. *pei*²
H. v. *pi*²
F. *peik*, v. *pei*²
N. *pih*
P. *pi*²
M. *pi*²
Y. *pih*, *pi*²
J. *hihsz*
A. *but*

Entering
Irregular.

昇⁴

8981

R. 寘

C. *pei*², v. *pei*²
H. *pi*, *pi*²
F. *pei*², *pei*²
W. N. *bi*
P. *pi*²
M. *pei*²
Y. *pi*², *pei*²
K. *pi*
J. *hi*
A. *ti*²

Sinking
Irregular.

涇⁴

8982

R. 霽寘

See 昇

K. *pi*J. *hi*, *hei*A. *ti*²

Sinking
Upper.

筭⁴

8983

R. 支齊

霽

See 𦵏

A. *be*

Even Upper.

婢⁴

8984

痹⁴

8985

R. 寘

C. *pei*H. *pi*F. *pei*W. *pi*

To strain off liquid.

把米湯滓乾 strain the rice dry.

滓藥 to strain decoctions of drugs.

To give to. [Distinguish from 昇 13,616.]

烝昇 to present to.

人雖昇百金不與 if offered a hundred taels for it, I would not take them.

秉昇炎火 to seize and put (insects which damage crops) in the blazing fire.

昇以大稱 (*ch'êng*⁴) gave her a large steel-yard.

Name of a branch of the river 淮 Huai.

涇涇 the appearance of a boat moving, of abundance of rushes, of flags waving, etc.

A ring on which to stand an iron cooking-pan, to keep it steady.

See 8761.

Rheumatism; numbness. [Commonly written as below, a character which means "a female quail."]

脚痺 the foot "asleep."

痺⁴

8985

N. *bi*²P. *pi*Y. *pei*K. *pi*J. *hi*A. *ti*

Sinking Upper.

睥⁴

8986

R. 霽

C. *pi*⁴H. *pi*F. *pi*W. *bi*N. *pi*P. M. *pi*²Y. *pi*Sz. *pi*K. *pi*J. *hei*A. *hse*

Sinking
Irregular.

萆⁴

8987

髀³

8988

R. 寘紙

See 被彼

Sinking and

Rising Lower

and Upper.

髀³

8989

R. 紙

C. *pei*W. *bi*, *bi*N. *pei*Y. *pi*K. *pi*J. *hi*A. *be*², *ti*

Rising
Irregular.

閉⁴

8990

R. 霽屑

C. *pai*H. *pi*F. *pie*²W. *pi*N. *pi*P. *pi*M. *pi*Sz. *pi*Y. *piei*

口痺 a difficulty in swallowing.

痿 (or 痲) 痺不仁 numb; dead to all sensation of touch.

To glance around; to spy.

睥睨到我 he looks askance at me,—with contempt.

睥睨 look-outs,—battlements (see 1289). A name for ceremonial umbrellas.

See 8766.

A slope; a bank. See 245 *chi*¹.Read *pi*⁴. A wild animal.

The thigh; the buttocks. See 1132, 12,760.

王撫髀曰 the king slapped his thigh and said.....

髀肉復生 he is laying on flesh again.

健髀丸 a medicine for giving strength.

To close a door; to shut; to close, as a bankrupt firm; to stop up; to obstruct. A frame for keeping a bow straight. The "female" portion of a Chinese lock. See 1599.

閉門 or 閉戶 to shut a door; with closed doors.

閉⁴

8990

K. *pie*J. *hi*A. *be*

Sinking
Upper.

閉門思過 to shut one's door and reflect on one's misdeeds.

閉門造車, 出門合轍 you may stay at home and make a cart, but when you go out you must adapt yourself to such ruts as there are,—do anything you like in private, but in public stick to the rules of society.

閉門不納的魯男子 the man of Lu who kept the door shut and would not let in (the women),—one who is proof against temptations of women.

閉戶讀書 to shut one's door and study.

閉房 a quiet or private room.

閉目 or 閉眼 to close the eyes; to die in peace,—from the belief that the eyes of a dead person who has suffered a wrong will not close.

閉目合睛 to be nodding and winking.

所以死了不能閉眼 so that at death he could not close his eyes.

閉口音 closed-mouth sounds, —as the 入聲.

閉口無言 to be silent. Also, to silence; to shut one up.

閉氣 to impede the breath.

閉歇 or 倒閉 (see 10,793) to become bankrupt.

該行閉後 after the said firm had stopped payment.

閉塞 to stop up.

閉關不通 to close the passes and allow no communication.

幽閉數年 he has been several years in retirement.

掩閉 to hide; to screen.

啓閉 opening and closing, —used of spring and autumn.

禁閉 to prohibit.

閉靈 a phrase put at the entrance to a house to show that a death has occurred and that visitors are not received.

瞞閉 to deceive; to hoodwink.

閉月羞花之貌 beauty which causes the moon to hide and the flowers to blush.

閉藏 stored up; concealed.

閉⁴

8990

閉蟄 animals which lie torpid during the winter.

經閉不通 stoppage of menstruation.

閉死 to kill by smothering.

攔⁴

8991

R. 霽

See 閉

Sinking Upper.

悞⁴

8992

R. 職

C. *fuk*, *pik*,F. *pik*,W. *pi*, *bi*,N. *bih*,P. *p'i*,M. *p'i*Y. *fuk*K. *piök*, v.*p'iak*J. *hioku*, *biki*A. *fuk*,

Entering

Irregular.

賁

8993

See 8843.

畢⁴

8994

R. 質

P. *pi*

See 筆

A. *têt*

Entering

Upper.

To finish; ended. All together. A hand-net. A name for the bamboo tablets used for writing on before the invention of paper. One of the zodiacal constellations (see *Tables*, *Vb*); the Hyades. Used for 8996. [Described as 一個口字四個十字 see 12, 128.]

完畢 over; ended.

畢命 to end one's life.

畢身為 until death I will be....

公事畢 when official work is over.

事未畢 the matter is not yet finished.

收畢 all received.

畢竟 after all; finally. See 4621.

畢⁴

8994

畢竟何如 what is to be the end of it after all?

畢來 they all come.

畢集 all together.

畢之羅之 (the birds) are taken with hand-nets and spread-nets.

畢之宿主天下大安 the constellation *Pi* determines great peace to the empire.

天畢 or 畢星 the Hyades. See 855.

月離于畢 the moon is in the Hyades,—there will be rain.

畢鉢羅 the peepul or Bôdhi tree (*Ficus religiosa*, Willd.). Sanskrit: *pippala*.畢澄茄 Chinese cubebs,—fruits of *Litsea cubeba*, Pers.澤⁴

8995

R. 質

See 筆

A. *têt*

Entering

Upper.

嗶⁴

8996

R. 質

F. *peik*, v. *p'eik*

See 筆

A. *têt*

Entering

Upper.

樺⁴

8997

R. 質

See 筆

A. *têt*

Entering

Upper.

澤⁴

8998

R. 質

See 必

A. *têt*

Entering

Upper.

Bubbling water. Used with 9013.

燁⁴

8999

R. 質

C. *pêt*

See 必

A. *têt*

Entering

Upper.

簞⁴

9000

R. 質

See 筆

A. *têt*

Entering

Upper.

緹⁴

9001

R. 質

See 必

A. *têt*

Entering

Upper.

萆⁴

9002

R. 質

See 筆

A. *têt*

Entering

Upper.

蹕⁴

9003

R. 質

See 筆

A. *têt*

Entering

Upper.

Fiery; blazing; scorching.

A bamboo fence. Used with 9002.

簞門閨竇 hovels with wicker doors to holes in the walls.

簞門簞戶 a mat cottage and a bamboo gate,—a humble abode.

簞策 a whistle blown to frighten the enemy's horses. See 9013.

簞路 a faggot or fuel cart. [Legge, 左傳 p. 318, makes it a wooden cart.]

Fringe. A knee-pad.

Beans.

萆苳 (or 撥 or 勃梨) the fruit of *Piper longum*, L.

萆苳沒 the root of the above, used as a medicine.

萆澄茄 cubebs. See 8994.

萆莧 *Rumex japonicus*, Meisn.

To keep people off the route of the Emperor. Also written 蹕.

警蹕 to keep people from the route of an Emperor returning to the palace.

蹕臨 the approach of the Emperor.

填街蹕 to keep the streets clear for the Emperor to pass.

駐蹕 an Imperial halt or stage.

鞞^{4c}

9004

R. 質
See 筆A. têt
Entering
Upper.**饌**^{4c}

9005

R. 質
See 必A. têt
Entering
Upper.**員**

9006

弼^{4c}

9007

R. 質
C. p'et,
H. p'et,
F. pik,
W. pie,
N. bih,
P. pi²M. p'i,
Y. pik
Sz. pi
K. p'il
J. hitsz, bichi
A. bêt²
Entering
Lower.**紂**^{4c}

9008

R. 眞
See 備伏Sinking and
Entering
Lower.**碧**^{4c}

9009

R. 陌
F. p'eik
P. pi²See 壁
Entering
Upper.

A knee-pad used when making prostrations. An apron.

A wheaten cake with meat or stuffing inside, called 饌饌 because two individuals, named 畢 Pi and 羅 Lo, were particularly fond of this delicacy.

See 8799.

To help; to assist, as in government. Also written 弼.

爾尙弼予一人 do you aid me, the one man, — the Emperor.

明于五刑以弼五教 intelligent in the use of the five punishments, so as to assist (in the inculcation of) the five duties.

良弼 an able minister.

輔弼 an assistant; a support.

弼傅 a tutor in the Imperial family.

To harness a horse.

Read fu². A board in front of a chariot for the driver to lean on.

Jade, green and blue.

碧玉 greenish or bluish jade.

碧樹 a tree of jade, said to grow on the K'un-lun mountains.

碧綠 the green of jade.

黃碧犀 the topaz.

碧海 the green sea.

碧雲 the dark clouds.

碧^{4c}

9009

碧霄 or 碧落 the blue sky.

碧霞 a blue and red sky.

碧霞元君 name of a Taoist goddess, whose temples are widely known as 娘娘廟.

碧色 a greenish blue or bluish green.

碧眼紫髮 blue-green eyes and red hair, — a contemptuous description of foreigners.

碧血滿地 dark blood covered the ground.

碧紗廚 a mosquito-house.

碧清 or 碧波分清 very clear; lucid; intelligible.

碧璫 (or 霞) 玕 (or 玕) a kind of cornelian, used for snuff-bottles.

𢇛^{4c}

9010

R. 眞

C. pei
F. pie²
Y. piei
K. pi
J. hi, bi
A. biSinking
Lower.

To be hated.

內𢇛于中國 indignation is rife against you in the Middle Kingdom.

𢇛¹

9011

R. 支

C. v. hai-pai
H. v. chi-pet,
F. v. chi-p'ac
W. pi, v. bōN.
P.
M. } pi
Y.
Sz.
J. hi
A. ti

Even Upper.

The vagina.

癯^{3c}

9012

R. 屑

N. pieh, pi
P. } pie
M. }
Y. pieh, pik
Sz. pie
J. hetz, bechi
A. bietEntering
Upper.Shrivelled up; limp; empty. To die. Also read pieh^{3c}.

一層癯皮 nothing but a shrivelled skin.

乾癯 dried up; shrivelled.

癯嘴子 a person whose cheeks have fallen in from loss of teeth.

戾癯 crooked.

簫^{4c}

9013

R. 質

C. pyl.
H. pet, v. spu
F. peik
W. pi, bi,
N. pik
P. pie
M. } pieh
Y. }
Sz. }
K. p'il
J. hitsz, hichi
A. têtEntering
Upper.A horn blown by the 羌 Ch'iang tribe to frighten the horses of the Chinese; hence, the whistling of the wind. The bubbling up of water; see 3490. Also read pieh³.

簫簫 the Tartar pipe. It is made of bamboo and a reed, has 9 finger-holes, and gives out a mournful sound.

簫發 the wind blows cold.

Read pi². A whistle.

吹簫兒 to blow a whistle.

糒^{4c}

9014

R. 眞卦

See 眞

K. pi, pe
J. hi, hai, be
A. sbiSinking Upper
and Lower.

Cakes; food for a journey.

作糒以待賓客 to make cakes containing dates for the refreshment of guests.

韁^{4c}

9015

R. 眞

See 備

Sinking
Lower.

To harness a horse.

P'I.

辟^{4c}

9016

R. 陌眞

C. p'ik, pik, pei
H. p'il, piak,
p'iak
F. p'eik, pik,
p'iah, pie
W. p'i, pi, bi
N. p'ih, bi, bih
P. p'p, pei², p'i
M. pi, p'i, pei
Y. pik, p'ik,
piei
Sz. p'i, pi, pei
K. pyök, p'i
J. heki, haku,
bi, beki
A. bik, tik, tiEntering
Upper
and Lower
Sinking
Lower.

To punish; to put to death. To beat the breast; see 9096. To be perverse; partial; specious.

致辟 to put to death.

大辟 capital punishment.

留者以大辟論 those who kept such (books) were condemned to death.

官辟 castration.

在辟 liable to punishment.

辟以止辟乃辟 you punish that punishment may put an end to punishment, — i.e. deter from crime.

便辟 toadies; sycophants. See 9187 p'ien².

民之多辟 the people have many perversities.

辟⁴⁶

9016

四辟 the four points of the compass.

辟名 merely nominal.

Read *p'i⁴*. To compare.

辟如天地無不持載

(Confucius) may be compared with heaven and earth, in their supporting and containing all things.

Read *p'i⁴* or *pi⁴*. A sovereign; the Emperor; a prince. To appoint, as officials. Rules; laws.

惟辟作福 it belongs only to the sovereign to confer favours.

辟不辟 to be the sovereign in name and not in reality,—*i.e.* not to exercise rightly the functions of sovereignty.

來辟 to appear before the sovereign.

十見徵辟 was ten times summoned to Court.

式是百辟 be a pattern to all the princes.

后辟 an Empress.

皇辟 an Emperor; a deceased husband.

先辟 my deceased husband.

辟廡 an Imperial pavilion for archery; the hall in Peking where the Han-lin examinations are held.

辟邪 a fabulous creature with two horns, formerly placed on pillars at the graves of feudal princes, now at the graves of officials of the 3rd grade. Also, a kind of deer. See *pi⁴*.

辟支 or 辟支迦 a Pratyeka (Buddha),—who appears in the interval between the disappearance of one and the coming of the next true Buddha.

辟爲 appointed him to be....

辟置 to put in charge of an office.

辟命交至 many offers of posts came for him.

前車而辟 to precede the (Imperial) chariot and clear the way.

刑辟 penalties; punishments.

辟⁴⁶

9016

東辟 two stars which preside over literature.

Read *pi⁴*. To avoid. See 8963.

賢者辟世 the virtuous avoid the world.

辟易 to flee in all directions.

馬辟易 the horse swerved.

食焉不辟其難 (*nan⁴*) I have eaten his bread and I will not shirk his dangers.

辟邪 to ward off evil spirits; a talisman.

辟邪翁 the *Evodia rutecarpa*, Bth., from its use on the 9th of the 9th moon.

辟穀 to give up eating the five cereals, with a view to immortality. Also, to refuse food,—and starve.

Secluded; rustic; low; mean; one-sided.

荒僻之地 a wild out-of-the-way spot.

僻巷 a by-street; a lane.

幽僻 or 僻靜 secluded; lonely; out-of-the-way.

僻壤 or 僻鄉村 a lonely country place.

僻陋 rustic; clownish.

僻見 a prejudiced or one-sided view.

其僻也皆如此 such a crank was he in all such matters.

偏僻 or 邪僻 depraved; mean; heterodox.

乖僻 or 放僻 dissolute.

To split open.

劈開 to split open, as with a hatchet. With the hand, generally *pi³*.

劈碎 to split to pieces.

劈破 to split in two; to speak plainly.

劈燬 to cut open, as sycee or dollars.

劈手 to thrust out the hand.

劈臉 or 劈頭 from in front of; full in the face, as a blow.

劈¹³

9018

劈空 to invent, as a rumour; fabrications.

劈水 the scull at the bow of rapid-boats, etc.

劈歷 a clap of thunder. See 9027.

Read *p'i³*.

劈柴 split wood for burning; firewood.

辟⁴⁶

9019

R. 陌

See 隻撫

Entering Upper.

擗²⁰

9020

R. 陌

C. *p'ek^o*, *mak^o*,*p'ik*H. *mak*, *piak*,*pi*, *p'it*F. *p'ek*, *p'aik*,*pah*, *pik*W. *p'i*N. *p'ah*P. *pai*, *p'i*,*p'ē*M. *p'i*, *p'ē*, *p'i*Y. *p'ik*Sz. *p'ē*, *p'i*K. *piök*J. *heki*, *haku*,*biaku*A. *tik*, *fak*

Entering

Upper.

澣⁴⁶

9021

R. 錫陌

See 僻

Entering

Upper.

甃⁴⁶

9022

R. 錫

C. *p'ik*,H. *piak*,F. *pik*,W. *bi*, *pi*,N. *bih*,P. *p'i*M. *p'i*Y. *p'ik*Sz. *p'i*K. *piök*J. *heki*, *hiaku*A. *bik*

Entering

Irregular.

Slanting; awry. Also read *chih⁴⁶*.To beat the breast. To split open. Also read *p'i¹*, and used with 9018.

擗踊哭泣 to beat the breast, to stamp, to wail, and to shed tears,—as at the death of a parent.

摘擗爲禮 to be punctilious over ceremonies.

To wash clean; to brighten up.

世世以澣澣紵爲事 they had been silk-washers for generations.

Glazed tiles.

習勤運甃 to keep one's energies in practice by moving tiles,—as 陶侃 T'ao K'an (A.D. 259-334) did, by carrying out a hundred tiles in the morning and carrying them back at night.

中唐有甃 the middle path of the temple is covered with tiles.

癖^{3*}

9023

R. 陌

P. *p'i*

See 僻

Entering
Upper.

A vicious appetite; a craving; a weakness.

痕癖 dyspepsia.

人皆有一癖 every one has his weakness.

食癖 a craving for food.

錢癖 avarice.

書癖 bibliomania.

賣花的知他癖性 the flower-seller knew his weakness.

嗜癖太過 too much given to; a perfect mania for.

癖病 a weakness. Also, indigestion; constipation.

左傳癖 a passion for the *Tso Chuan*.緝^{3*}

9024

R. 陌

See 擘

Entering
Upper.譬⁴

9025

R. 寘

C. *p'ei*
H. *p'it*
F. *p'i, p'i*
W. *p'i, p'i*
N. *p'i*
P. *p'i*
M. *p'ei*
Y. *p'iei*
Sz. *p'i, p'ei*
K. *p'i*
J. *hi*
A. *t'i*Sinking
Upper.

To compare; to use as a simile or illustration. See 5146.

能近取譬 to be able to judge of others by ourselves.

取譬不遠 my illustrations are not taken from things remote.

譬如 or 譬若 is like; may be compared with; for instance.

譬諸小人 is like the mean man.

譬之宮牆 let me use the comparison of a house and its wall.

譬比 like; for instance.

譬喻 a simile; for instance.

此誠譬喻切當之 this is a most apposite simile.

罕譬而諭 to explain by a single illustration.

闢^{4*}

9026

R. 陌

C. *p'ik*
W. *bi*
N. *bik*

To open; to burst forth; to develop. To expose. To retire.

一闢一闢 a shutting and an opening,—a beginning and an end.

闢^{4*}

9026

P. *p'i, p'i*

See 僻

J. *heki, biaku*
A. *tik*Entering
Upper.

開闢以來 since the creation of the world.

用字新闢 using a word in a novel sense.

地不加闢 the land is not developed.

透闢 to see through or expose, —as a fallacy.

闢佛 to expose or condemn Buddhism.

闢處海濱 took refuge on the sea-shore.

The crash of thunder.

霹雷 a clap of thunder.

打的霹雷很利害 the claps of thunder were very severe.

霹靂 rumbling,—as of thunder or carts.

霹靂車 ballistæ.

霹^{4*}

9027

R. 陌 錫

P. *p'i, p'i*

See 僻

A. *sik, tik*
Entering
Upper.鷺^{4*}

9028

R. 闕

See 辟

Entering
Upper.

A kind of waterfowl, known as 鷺鷥; the brown grebe.

匹^{3*}

9029

R. 質

C. *p'it*
H. *p'it*
F. *p'iek*
W. *p'i, p'ie*
N. *p'ih*
P. *p'i, p'i*
M. *p'i*
Y. *p'ik*
Sz. *p'i*
K. *p'il*
J. *hitsz, pitsz*
A. *t'it*Entering
Upper.

A mate; a fellow; one of a pair. A common or ordinary man; ignorant. Numerative of horses, and also of pieces of cloth; see 3139.

今安匹 where can we now find his peer?

惡¹可匹哉 how can I be confounded with them?

相匹 a pair,—as husband and wife.

匹配 or 匹偶 a married couple.

匹配之際 at the time of marriage.

不匹偶 they do not mate,—said of peacocks and peahens.

匹夫 a man; a husband. Also used contemptuously.

匹婦 a married woman.

聖人有所不知, 匹夫誤有所達 there are some things which a sage does not

匹³

9029

know and some which an ignorant fellow does.

末匹 a mallard. See 9030.

一匹馬 a horse.

馬匹 horses.

高麗布二匹 two pieces of Korean cloth.

鳴^{3*}

9030

R. 質

See 匹

Entering
Upper.熊²

9031

R. 支

C. *p'ei*
H. *p'i*
F. *p'i*

See 皮

A. *bi*
Even Lower.皮¹

9032

R. 支

C. *p'ei*
H. *p'i*
F. *p'i, v. p'ui*
W. *bi*
N. *bi*
P. *bi*
M. *p'i*
Y. *p'i*
Sz. *p'i*
K. *p'i*
J. *hi, bi*
A. *bi*

Even Lower.

The skin of the body; a hide; leather; fur; bark; peel; a wrapper; a covering. Radical 107.

皮膚 the skin.

皮肉 skin and flesh; the flesh.

皮毛 skin and hair; the hair on the body; the body, as opposed to the soul.

面皮 or 臉皮 the skin of the face. See 7140, 7886.

不顧面皮 regardless of self-respect.

皮臉 or 皮着臉 shameless.

太皮臉 too thick-skinned. See 4024.

死皮賴臉 totally wanting in self-respect; without shame.

吾子皮相 *hsiang* 之士 you, sir, are a gentleman who judges of persons by their appearance,—e.g. and thinks that lowly people will do low acts.

脫去皮囊 to shuffle off the skin bag,—the mortal coil. See 8149.

皮症 skin diseases.

皮色 the quality of a skin or fur.

好皮色 a good complexion.

皮²
9032

重皮 name of a medicine.
皮貨 skins; furs.
皮器 articles made of leather.
皮板 the leather side of a fur.
皮匠 a worker in leather.
刮皮匠 one who scrapes the skin of others,—a bore.
醃皮店 a tanner's shop.
皮夾 a leathern portfolio.
皮箱 a leather trunk.
皮紙 parchment.
皮裙 a skin-lined petticoat.
皮帶 harness.
皮靴子 fur boots. Also, foreign leather boots.
皮簫兒 an unlined skin coat.
皮巴掌 a hard flat piece of leather for beating lying witnesses on the mouth.
書皮 the cover of a book.
水皮兒上 on the surface of the water.
地起皮 cracks in dry mud.
奶皮 cream.
皮糖 sugar in long strips, so called from its toughness; a kind of jujube.
皮蛋 eggs preserved in lime, served without the shell and cut up into slices.
皮瓜 large leather balls used as weapons.
皮條 leather thongs.
扯皮條 to play the part of a pimp.
皮毯 skin rugs.
皮襖 a fur coat.
剝皮 to take off the skin, peel, etc.; to flay.
皮包 packing; *emballage*. Also, the foreskin.
皮包骨 very thin; emaciated.
除皮 to deduct the packing; tare.
皮油 tallow from the tallow-tree.
皮膠 glue.
邊皮之地 a frontier or out-of-the-way place.

皮²
9032

皮室 an old name for the divisions of a military encampment.
射不主皮 in archery, it is not (going through) the leather which is the principal thing,—but accuracy of aim.
仰天皮 or 掬天皮 lichen; moss.
青皮 roughs; rowdies.
皮喇 strong; substantial.
誚皮話 repartee.

剝¹
9033

R. 支
H. v. *p'ai*
See 披
Even Upper.

To peel; to scrape; to trim; to split.

剝橙 to peel an orange.
剝削 to shave off; to pare.
剝指甲 to pare the fingernails.
曝剝 split; cracked,—as from exposure to heat.

披¹
9034

R. 支
C. *p'ei*
H. *p'i*
F. *p'ie*
W. }
N. } *p'i*
P. }
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *p'i*
J. *hi*
A. *fi*
Even Upper.

To open; to spread out; to unroll. To throw over, as when putting on a cloak. Also read *p'ei*¹.

披書 to open a book.
披覽 or 披閱 to open and read; to note the contents of.
披展 to unroll,—as a scroll.
披髮 dishevelled hair.
披其邑 he divided his District.
披簑 to throw on a rain-cloak.
披簑衣 to marry a prostitute and live on her earnings.
披甲 to put on armour.
披衲 to put on the priest's robe.
披褂 or 披執 in full uniform.
披星戴月 the stars for a cloak and the moon for a hat,—in the open air; *à la belle étoile*.
椅披 a chair-back; an antimacassar.
披風 a woman's cloak or cape.
披衣 to throw on clothes.
披身而下 he put on (the clothes) and went down,—the mine.
披瀝 to be perfectly open; to speak without reserve.

披²
9034

披肝瀝胆 I open my liver and empty my gall-bladder,—I speak absolutely without reserve.
軍皆披靡³ the whole army was routed.
披肩 a kind of cape worn at Court.
披拂 to turn over, as the leaves of a book; to brush; to bend, as the wind bends trees.
披廈 or 披屋 an outhouse.

皸¹
9035

R. 支
See 披
Even Upper.

To crack; to split.

疲²
9036

R. 支
H. *p'i*, *sp'i*
F. *sp'i*
See 皮
Even Lower.

Tired; exhausted. See 2916, 7331.

疲弊 weakness.
疲倦 or 疲乏 or 疲困 or 疲輭 fatigued; wearied.
疲神 exhausted energies.
樂此不疲 a congenial occupation causes no fatigue.
疲于供護 got tired of looking after him,—of a sick person.
疲馬 a jaded horse.
疲民 people exhausted,—by oppression, etc.
疲怯 spiritless; cowardly.
疲緩 dilatory; inert.
疲瘠 poor and barren,—as land.
拉疲 or 拖疲 dilatory.

被²
9037

R. 支
See 披
Even Upper.

The rent on land paid by dividing the crop with the landlord.

被¹
9038

R. 支
See 披
Even Upper.

To spread out; to expand. Same as 9034.

鉞¹

9039

R. 支
See 披
A. *ɕbi*
Even Upper.

A stiletto.

夾之以鉞 stood on both
sides of him, sword in hand.

鉞針 a large needle.

骹⁴

9040

R. 寘
See 被
A. *bi*
Sinking
Lower.

Distorted; twisted.

其文飢骹 his style is very
involved.

旒¹

9041

R. 支
See 披
Even Upper.

To flutter.

旌旗旒靡 banners in dis-
order,—of routed troops.

庀³

9042

R. 紙
N. } *ɕ'ei*
P. }
M. }
K. *pi*
J. *hi*
A. *ti*
Rising Upper.

To regulate; to prepare;
to offer.

夜庀其家事 by night they
regulate their household affairs.

官庀其司 officials fulfil their
duties.

庀賦 to furnish subsidies.

比

9043

See 8942.

妣³

9044

R. 紙支
C. *ɕ'ei*
H. *ɕ'i*
F. *ɕ'i*
N. *ɕ'i*
P. *ɕ'i*
See 妣
A. *ɕ'i*
Rising and
Even Upper.

To be separated.

有女妣離 there is a woman
forced to leave her husband.

Read *ɕ'i*². Plain-looking.

妣惟 ugly.

妣

9045

See 8943.

屁⁴

9046

R. 寘
C. } *ɕ'i*
H. }
F. *ɕ'ei*, v. *ɕ'oui*
W. }
N. }
P. } *ɕ'i*
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *pi*
J. *hi*
A. *ɕ'i*
Sinking
Upper.

To break wind.

放屁 to break wind; to talk rot.

放屁胡說 what stuff and
nonsense!

狗屁 trash; rot.

別放你娘的屁 don't give
yourself airs!

女婿哭丈母, 驢子放

屁 a son-in-law mourning for
his wife's mother is like a donkey
breaking wind,—his grief is short
and fitful.

屁股 or 屁股蛋 the but-
tocks.

屁股眼 the anus.

屁股沉 or 屁股黏 "sticky
bottom;" see 8370.

他的屁股沉坐下就

不走 he is glued to his seat
and never moves.

打屁股 to flog on the breech.

白屁股 a papico. See 8956.

鴨屁股 a cargo-junk with a
broad stern.

See 8944.

庇

9047

批¹

9048

R. 齊
C. *ɕ'ai*
H. *ɕ'i*, *ɕ'ai*
F. *ɕ'ie*
W. }
N. }
P. } *ɕ'i*
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *pi*
J. *hei*
A. *fe*
Even Upper.

To make an order of
court; to reply to an
inferior; to endorse; to
arrange for the purchase
of; to lease. To criticise;
to comment on. To slap.
Pointed.

批諭 an Imperial rescript.

批明 to give clear instructions,
as upon a report sent in by a
subordinate; to comment on;
to agree as to a lease.

批覆 or 批示 or 批回 or

批繳 to reply officially to a
subordinate or to any petitioner.

批斷 to endorse a judgment
upon the record.批判罪惡 to sentence for
crimes,—as a judge.

批准 to endorse acceptance or
admission (of a plaint or petition);
to confirm the judgment of a
lower court. Also used for to
sanction in general.

批¹

9048

不俟批准 without waiting
for official sanction.

批駁 to reverse the judgment
of a lower court; to note dis-
approval or the impropriety of
a course of action.

批發 to return a petition etc.
endorsed.

批行 to sanction.

批飭 to give orders in reply;
to sanction.

硃批 an Imperial minute or
endorsement in red ink; any
note or comment (e.g. in books)
in red ink.

批書 to add comments to a
book.

眉批 the comments printed
above the head-line of a Chinese
page.

旁批 notes or comments written
parallel with the text.頂批 notes or comments at the
head of a page.

批貨 or 批定 to buy goods
to arrive,—by paying bargain-
money.

批了六十包洋布
settled for sixty bales of shirtings.

批單 a bargain-chop or agree-
ment to buy or sell at a certain
date.

批約 a lease; an agreement.

批限 to lease for a period.

批與 to lease to.

批地 to lease land.

批客 a lessee.

批帖 a deed; a lease.

批出 to lease out.

批辦 to grant a trading privilege
to. Also = 批定 above.

批銷 to write off; to endorse
(e.g. an account) as correct.

批卻導窾 to push into
crevices and make one's way
into the hollow places,—to find
the flaws and weak spots of an
argument.

批評 or 批註 to criticise; to
comment on. The first is also
to compare notes.

批正 or 批削 to correct; to
revise.

批講 to explain.

批¹

9048

批文章 to correct or comment on an essay.**批面** to slap the face.**手批其頰** slapped him on the cheek.**批嘴巴子** to give slaps on the mouth.**批手奪** to snatch.**我批中** *chung*⁴ **你** I pass you, —as to a friend who has submitted an essay for an opinion.**批斥** to rebuke; to reprove.**竹批雙耳峻** their ears sticking up like sharp-pointed bamboos.Read *p'ieh*⁴. To rub. See 7185.**枇**²

9049

R. 支

C. *p'ei*H. *p'i*F. *pi*W. *bi*N. *bi*P. *pi*M. *pi*Y. *pi*Sz. *pi*K. *pi*J. *hi, bi*A. *bi*

Even Lower.

The loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*, Ldl.). See 7398.**枇杷梗** loquat stems,—a kind of sweetmeat.**野(或山)枇杷** *Rhododendron Fortunei*, Ldl.

Adjacent; having the same boundary. To aid.

毗連 adjacent,—as fields.**無爲夸毗** do not be either boastful or flattering.**犀毗** the fastening of a leather girdle. See 9909.**毗奈耶** or **毗尼** the Vinaya. See 7548.**毗舍闍** a class of Buddhist demons, like vampires. Sanskrit: *pisātcha*.**毗舍邦** the land of vampire demons,—a name for Formosa under the Sung dynasty.**毗盧佛** *Vâirôtchana* Buddha.**毗盧帽** a hat with a picture of *Vâirôtchana* on the brim. Hence *p'i-lu* has come to mean a hat.**毗佛略** *Vaipulya*,—one of the 12 divisions of the Buddhist Scriptures. See 1.**毗**²

9050

毗沙門 the Plutus of the Hindus, adopted by Buddhists on account of his popularity, and worshipped as the God of Wealth. Sanskrit: *Vâisramana*.**毗陵** an old name for **常州** 府 Ch'ang-chou Fu in Kiangsu.**毗伽可汗** the little "Shah" or Khan. See 8021.**毘**

9051

砒¹

9052

R. 齊

C. *p'ai*, v. *fei*H. *p'ai*

See 批

Even Upper.

紕¹

9053

R. 支 紙

賓

H. *pi, sp'i*K. *pi*J. *hi*A. *sti*

Even, Rising and Sinking.

苳²

9054

R. 支

See 批

Even Lower.

蚩²

9055

R. 支

See 批

A. *sti*

Even Lower.

𧈧²

9056

R. 支

See 批

A. *sti*

Even Lower.

麤²

9057

R. 支

See 批

A. *ti*

Even Lower.

狴³

9058

R. 薺

C. *pai*²F. *pei*²W. *bi*²N. *bei*²P. *pi*²Y. *pi*²K. *p'ie*J. *hei*A. *be*²

Rising Lower Irregular.

誑¹

9059

R. 齊

See 披

A. *ti*

Even Upper.

𦍋

9060

𦍋²

9061

R. 支

See 枇

A. *sti*

Even Lower.

Broken wheat boiled and dried, known as 麤黎.

A fierce animal, known as 狴犴. Its head is seen depicted at the entrance to prisons.

失志懷憂如坐狴牢 depressed and sad, as though in prison.

Wrong; mistaken.

Same as 9056.

A lute, known as 琵琶 *p'i p'a*, with a pear-shaped body of curved section covered with a flat sound-board, having four or six silk strings. It is said (1) to have been invented in the 3rd cent. B.C., after the disappearance of the ancient music, and is first mentioned in connexion with the name of Yüan Hsien; also (2) to have been introduced from Central Asia in B.C. 51 by Wu-sun Kung Chu. See Biog. Dict.**琵琶別抱** holding her guitar on the other arm,—of a widow who marries again.**猴抱琵琶** like a monkey playing the guitar,—he 亂彈 thrums at random, sc. 亂談 talks at random.

琵琶²
9061

腿彈琵琶 his legs play the guitar,—he shivers with cold, alluding to the fact that all guitar notes are played in *tremolo*.

彈不響的琵琶 like a guitar which won't sound,—it has no "bridge" (沒有品了), which also means he is not a person of decent behaviour.

琵琶骨 the shoulder-blade,—from its shape.

琵琶撥 a plectrum.

琵琶精 a female demon, like a great scorpion; popular name for a louse.

琵琶魴 a species of ray (*Rhina ancylostoma*).

琵琶嘴鴨 the shoveller duck (*Spatula clypeata*).

毘²
9062

Same as 9050.

嬋⁴
9063

R. 支寅
齊霽

C. *pei², pei², p'ei²*
H. *p'ei²*
F. *p'ei², pei²*
W. *pi², bi², bi²*
N. *bi²*
Y. *pi²*
K. *pi*
J. *hei, hi*
A. *be²*

Even and
Sinking
Irregular.

To pair; to match.

嬋美 a pair; the equal of.

Read *pi¹*.

嬰嬋 small; delicate.

Read *p'i²*. A woman's name.

攏²
9064

Same as 9048.

礪²
9065

Same as 9052.

臍²
9066

R. 支齊

C. *p'ei², v. p'ou²*
fu

See 枇

A. *sti*

Even Lower.

The stomach of an animal. Used for 9078.

臍析 tripe.

臍胗 entrails of birds.

臍臍 the navel.

虬²
9067

R. 齊

See 虬

Even Lower.

貔²
9068

R. 支

H. *p'i*

See 枇

A. *sti*

Even Lower.

A cattle-tick, called 牛虬.

The white fox. Also, described as a tiger or leopard. A flag with a white leopard on it. See 4655.

獻其貔皮 presenting his white fox-skins.

貔子窩 leopard's lair,—a place in Liao-tung, near the Russian frontier.

貔貅 one of the six kinds of beasts trained by the Yellow Emperor to fight; hence, soldiers. See 4655.

坯²
9069

Same as 9071.

胚²
9070

Same as 9072.

坯¹
9071

R. 灰尤

C. *fau*
H. *sp'ui*
F. *p'ui*
W. *sbœ*
P. *p'ei*

See 坯

胚

K. *pe*

J. *hai, he*

A. *sfœu*

Even Upper and Lower.

Unburnt bricks.

坯塊 or 泥坯 or 磚坯 unburnt bricks, tiles, etc.

坯場 a bricklayer's yard.

坯模子 a mould for making bricks.

脫坯 to remove a brick from the mould.

烟坯子 rough stones for making mouth-pieces to pipes.

取石坯 to get a rough block of stone,—as for a statue.

一坯黃土蓋英雄 a clod of yellow earth covers the hero.

丫頭坯兒 you unburnt brick of a slave-girl!—you hussy!

胚¹
9072

R. 灰

C. *p'ui*

H. *p'i*

F. *p'ui*

W. *p'ai*

N. *p'ei*

P. *p'i, p'ei*

M. *p'ei, p'i*

Y. *p'ei, p'i*

Sz. *p'ei, p'i*

K. *pe*

J. *hai, he*

A. *foui, sfi*

Even Upper.

否²
9073

痞³
9074

R. 紙

C. *p'ei*

H. *p'i*

F. *p'i*

W. *bi*

N. *bi*

P. *p'i*

M. *p'i*

Y. *bi*

Sz. *bi*

K. *pi*

J. *hi*

A. *bi*

Rising Upper

Irregular.

剗²
9075

埤²
9076

R. 支

H. *pi*

F. *pi, spi, pei²*

See 埤

A. *sti*

Even

Irregular.

埤²
9076

R. 支

H. *pi*

F. *pi, spi, pei²*

See 埤

A. *sti*

Even

Irregular.

埤²
9076

R. 支

H. *pi*

F. *pi, spi, pei²*

See 埤

A. *sti*

Even

Irregular.

埤²
9076

R. 支

H. *pi*

F. *pi, spi, pei²*

See 埤

A. *sti*

Even

Irregular.

埤²
9076

R. 支

H. *pi*

F. *pi, spi, pei²*

See 埤

A. *sti*

Even

Irregular.

埤²
9076

R. 支

H. *pi*

F. *pi, spi, pei²*

See 埤

A. *sti*

Even

Irregular.

埤²
9076

R. 支

H. *pi*

F. *pi, spi, pei²*

See 埤

A. *sti*

Even

Irregular.

埤²
9076

R. 支

H. *pi*

F. *pi, spi, pei²*

See 埤

A. *sti*

Even

Irregular.

埤²
9076

R. 支

H. *pi*

F. *pi, spi, pei²*

See 埤

A. *sti*

Even

Irregular.

埤²
9076

R. 支

H. *pi*

F. *pi, spi, pei²*

See 埤

A. *sti*

Even

Irregular.

埤²
9076

R. 支

H. *pi*

F. *pi, spi, pei²*

See 埤

A. *sti*

Even

Irregular.

埤²
9076

R. 支

H. *pi*

F. *pi, spi, pei²*

See 埤

A. *sti*

Even

Irregular.

埤²
9076

R. 支

H. *pi*

F. *pi, spi, pei²*

See 埤

A. *sti*

Even

Irregular.

埤²
9076

R. 支

H. *pi*

F. *pi, spi, pei²*

See 埤

A. *sti*

Even

Irregular.

埤²
9076

R. 支

H. *pi*

F. *pi, spi, pei²*

See 埤

A. *sti*

Even

Irregular.

埤²
9076

R. 支

H. *pi*

F. *pi, spi, pei²*

See 埤

A. *sti*

Even

Irregular.

埤²
9076

R. 支

H. *pi*

F. *pi, spi, pei²*

See 埤

A. *sti*

Even

Irregular.

埤²
9076

R. 支

H. *pi*

F. *pi, spi, pei²*

See 埤

A. *sti*

Even

Irregular.

埤²
9076

R. 支

H. *pi*

F. *pi, spi, pei²*

See 埤

A. *sti*

Even

Irregular.

埤²
9076

R. 支

H. *pi*

F. *pi, spi, pei²*

See 埤

A. *sti*

Even

Irregular.

埤²
9076

R. 支

H. *pi*

脾²

9078

R. 支
H. *pi, p'i*
See 枇
A. *sti*
Even Lower.

The spleen; the stomach.

脾胃 the stomach; appetite.

清脾理胃 to clear out and put in order the stomach,—by medicine.

脾寒 a chill; ague.

脾泄 dysentery.

蜜脾 the cells of a honeycomb.

脾氣 disposition; temper.

江山易改, 脾氣難移
rivers and mountains may be easily changed, but it is hard to alter a man's disposition.

他的脾氣不好 his temper is not a good one.

沁詩脾 to imbibe a poetical temperament.

裨

9079

See 8767.

郛

9080

Name of an ancient city in Shansi.

R. 支
See 枇
A. *ti*
Even Lower.

郛縣 name of a District in Ssüch'uan.

郛筒酒 spirits from the above District put up in large bamboo tubes.

障

9081

R. 支
C. *sp'ei*
F. *pi, p'i*
W. *bi*
N. *bi*
P. *pi*
M. *pei, p'i*
K. *pi*
J. *hi*
A. *sti*
Even Upper.

A parapet; a rampart.

城障 the wall of a fortified city.

守障 to guard the walls.

鷓

9082

R. 質
See 匹
A. *t'ei*
Entering Upper.

The eastern jackdaw (*Lycos dauricus*), known as 鷓鴣.

鞮

9083

R. 齊
F. *pi*
See 枇
J. *hei, bei*
A. *sbe*
Even Lower.

A drum beaten on horse-back.

征鞮動地 the war-drums (the signal for fighting) shook the earth.

鞮婆 a variant of *p'i p'a*; see 9061.

鄙

9084

See 8965.

圮

9085

R. 紙
C. *p'i, v. ki*
F. *ki*
W. *ci*
N. *pi*
P. *ch'i, p'i*
M. *ch'i*
Y. *ch'i*
K. *pi*
J. *hi*
A. *bi*
Rising Upper.

To injure; to subvert. [To be distinguished from 圯 5465.]

方命圮族 he is disobedient to orders and tries to injure his peers.

傾圮 broken down; collapsed,—as a building.

圮毀 ruined; destroyed.

疋

9086

R. 質 馬
See 匹 雅
A. *t'i, t'ei, nia*
Entering Upper
Rising Lower.

The foot (old sound *su¹* or *hsü¹*). Numerative of "pieces" of shirtings, cloth, etc. Radical 103.疋古作疋 *tsu* foot was anciently written as *p'i* piece. See 9029.

一疋布 a "piece" of cloth.

疋頭舖 a piece-goods store.

成疋 a whole piece.

疋數 the number of pieces.

Read *ya⁸*. Used for 雅 12,807.

大疋 and 小疋 the Greater and Lesser Odes of the Kingdom,—names of two books of the 詩經.

See 3604.

Same as 3604.

See 8992.

缶

9087

甌

9088

懷

9089

戾

9090

See 9011.

窳

9091

Same as 9046.

肌

9092

R. 質
See 彌
A. *bët*
Entering Lower.

To blow water into meat, to increase its weight.

陸

9093

R. 齊
See 蔕 批
A. *sbe*
Even Upper.

A prison. See 9058.

嶸

9094

R. 篠
See 表
Rising Upper.

A high mountain peak.

標

9095

R. 蕭
See 表
A. *fieu*
Even Upper.

A streamer; a pennon.

標

9096

R. 篠 蕭
C. *p'iu, pin*
H. *p'iau, p'iau*
F. *p'ieu*
W. *biö*
N. *bia*
P. *p'iau*
M. *p'io*
K. *hiö, biö*
A. *bieu²*
Rising and Even Lower and Upper.

To push; to throw; to wave. The appearance of beating oneself.

標出門外 turn him out of the house.

標落底下 he threw it down.

標旗 to wave a flag,—as a signal.

寤辟有標 starting from sleep, I beat my breast.

以.....標 *p'iao³* 其首 headed it (a paragraph) with.....標 *p'iao²* 梅 said of girls who are not sought in marriage. See 7705.

PIAO.

標¹

9097

R. 蕭篠

H. p'iau, p'iau

See 表

A. tieu

Even Upper.

A branch. A mark; a signal; a beacon; a flag, used as a kind of prize in races; a notice (*see* 11,634); a warrant. To display; to exhibit. To record. A body of troops; a naval division or squadron. Wrongly used for 票 9118.

本標相應 root and branches proportioned to each other.

標記 marks,—as for navigation.

標桿 a beacon-pole.

標旗 a signal flag.

標車 convoy carts,—hired to protect travellers against banditti. They either contain fighting men or are in league with the enemy.

標準 or 標樣 an example.

以爲標準 to serve as a mark, —to aim at.

插標 to put up a signal.

觀如插標賣首 I look on him as though I had stuck a label on his head and offered him for sale,—as though already my prey.

奪標 to win the prize,—in a race.

頭標 first prize,—in a race.

標幟 a mark; an indication; a sign.

標籤 a magisterial warrant.

標揚 to exhibit.

標起張字 to post up the word "Open,"—as for opening a new shop.

標名 to publish names,—as of successful candidates, worthy persons, etc.

龍榜標名 one's name published on the dragon list,—as a successful candidate.

標榜 to publish the list,—of successful candidates.

互相標榜 mutually publishing one another,—as very good or talented individuals.

標紀 to record.

提標 troops under the provincial Commander-in-chief.

標¹

9097

撫標 and 督標 troops at the disposal of the Governor and Governor-General, respectively.

鎮標 troops at the disposal of a Brigade General.

那裏投標 in which corps is he serving?—referring to the above entries.

河標 troops specially employed upon the Yellow River.

漕標 troops specially employed in the Grain-transport service.

標下 serving under the banner of,—as a soldier in one of the above military organisations.

袖標 a stiletto.

商標 a trade-mark.

標麵 the best flour.

標綴 very pretty.

標文書 to date a despatch.

標布 T-cloths.

標格 countenance; appearance.

標本 a specimen,—as of a strange animal in a museum, etc.

觀³

9098

R. 蕭篠

See 漂標

Even and Rising Upper.

To look at carefully.

See 9136.

Same as 9101.

A whirlwind. Rapidity of motion. [Both forms are authorised.]

颶風暴雨 a storm of wind and rain.

非颶車羽輪不可到也 inaccessible unless by a whirlwind cart and winged wheels,—of Hsi Wang Mu's abode. *See* 8067.

金颶忽起 a west wind suddenly sprang up.

冬颶撼壁 the wintry blast shook the walls.

颶¹

9102

Same as 9101.

See 9768.

To weed.

綿綿其麋 many were the weeders,—among the young grain.

駟介麋麋 the chariot with its team in mail looks martial.

Read p'ao². A one-horned deer.

People passing to and fro.

Abundantly.

雨雪瀼瀼 the snow has fallen abundantly.

To weed. *See* 9104.

Fat; sleek.

肥臙 or 臙滿 or 脂臙 plump; in good condition.

上臙 to get into good condition.

掉臙 to fall off; to be out of condition.

A species of *Scirpus*.

蘆草 rushes from which mats, etc., can be made.

Read p'iao².

插田蘆 *Rubus coreanus*, Miq.

蘆子 berries like those of *Rubus* and *Fragaria*.

杓¹

9103

麋¹

9104

R. 蕭篠

See 創蘆

Even Lower

and Upper.

儻¹

9105

R. 蕭

See 表

Even Upper.

瀼¹

9106

R. 蕭

H. p'iau

See 表

Even Upper.

穰¹

9107

R. 蕭

See 表

Even Upper.

臙¹

9108

R. 蕭

See 表

Even Upper.

蘆³

9109

R. 篠

See 殍

Rising Lower.

鑣¹
9110

R. 蕭
H. p'iau
See 表
Even Upper.

A horse's bit.

扣鑣 to rein in.

鑣車 see 9097.

髻¹
9111

R. 蕭尤
咸
See 表
A. tieu
Even Upper.

Hair; shaggy. Radical 190.

垂髻 flowing locks.

彪¹
9112

R. 尤
C. piu
H. piau
F. pieu
W. piöe
N. pioa
P. piu, piau
M. piau
Y. pioa
K. p'iu, p'io
J. hui, hi
A. bieu
Even Upper.

Stripes, as on an animal; streaks; veins. Ornamental. A tiger-cat.

文彪 or 彪炳 elegant; ornate.

彪子 a mischievous person.

半彪子 a harum-scarum fellow; a fool.

一彪軍 a party of soldiers; a detachment.

滂¹
9113

R. 尤
F. piou, v. piu
See 彪
J. hū, bu
Even Upper.

Water flowing.

滂池 name of a small lake in Shensi.

表³
9114

R. 篠
C. piu
H. piau
F. pieu
W. piöe
N. pioa
P. { piau
M. {
Y. pioa
Sz. piau
K. p'io
J. hiö
A. bieu
Rising Upper.

Outside, as opposed to 裏 6881; external. A term of relationship applied to all descendants of female relatives on the father's side; and on the mother's side, to all descendants from a mother's brothers or her male first cousins of the same surname. To make known; to manifest (see 7523); a document setting forth (see 10,378). A "style" or fancy name. A watch. The "dedication"

表³
9114

of a book to an Emperor.

表裏 outside and inside; coat and lining.

表裏如一 outside and inside the same,—sincere.

相爲表裏 one outside and one inside; in collusion; forming an integral part of.

表裏爲奸 in treacherous collusion.

是與龍門贊語相表

裏 (the foregoing) is simply a corroboration of the eulogy of Lung Mên. See 7479.

表壯不如裏壯 outside strength is not so good as inside strength,—externals are not so important as internals.

表面 the outer surface; the outside.

於表面觀之 looking at a question superficially,—without going deeply into the matter.

表親 relatives on the mother's side; cognates.

表兄弟 male first cousins of another surname.

姑表 cousins,—children of a brother and sister.

表姐妹 or 表姊妹 female first cousins of another surname.

表祖父 son of a paternal great-grand-aunt,—a paternal second cousin twice removed.

表伯父 and 表伯母 or

表叔父 and 表叔母

sons (and their wives) of paternal grand-aunts,—first cousins once removed.

表姪子 and 表姪女 grandsons and grand-daughters (through males) of paternal aunts.

表姪孫 great-grandsons (through males) of paternal aunts.

表出 or 表彰 to manifest; to make known.

必表而出之 he wore it (his summer coat) over an inner garment.

聊表微意 or 畧表寸

心 as a slight token of my feelings.

便表得 thus bringing out the idea of,—of interpretation by a painter.

表³
9114

無以自表 no chance of distinguishing oneself.

表明 to make clear; to state clearly.

表白 to show; to publish.

聽我表一表 let me state the case.

話表 the story goes that.... (= 話說).

不表 not to speak further of,—as in a narrative, where the author makes a digression.

這且不表 let us now leave this subject.

課程表 statement of examinations and courses,—a University Calendar.

校勘表 a table of *Errata*.

表文 or 表章 or 表本 a memorial to the Throne.

墓表 a eulogistic composition burnt at the grave of some friend or celebrity.

表奏 to memorialise the Emperor.

朝鮮國王上表告急 the King of Korea memorialised the Emperor concerning the peril he was in.

財政表 see 11,500.

表樣 an example; a pattern.

爲表率 to be a model or exemplar.

人民之表 a representative of the people,—as a statesman.

派代表 to send a representative,—of a firm.

表道樹 trees to point the way,—finger-posts.

於大道之傍一里一

銅表, 高五尺以誌

里數 at every *li* along the high road there was a copper indicator, 5 feet in height, to show the number of *li*.

表端影直 if the sign-post is upright, its shadow will be straight.

好心不用細表 a good heart needs no statement to that effect,—good wine needs no bush.

表物 or 表記 a keepsake.

華表 commemorative arches at tombs.

表³
9114

表字 or 表 a fancy name or "style." See 12,324.

舍親表字伯雅 my relative's style is Po-ya.

年幼無表 too young to have a style.

前日不曾問得貴表 the other day I omitted to ask your style.

以音爲表 to take sound as the basis of the name; onomatopoea, —e.g. a crow is called 鴉 because its cry is 亞.

以德爲表 to take some characteristic as basis of the name, —e.g. man is called 人 because he is 仁.

表禮 a present given on first seeing a child.

時辰表 a watch.

悶壳兒表 a "hunter" watch.

敞臉兒表 an open face watch.

要過表來瞧一瞧 asked her to hand him a watch to see, —the time.

鐘表匠 a watch-maker.

表異 to mark out the difference, —between a worthy or talented man and ordinary mortals.

一表人才 a remarkable man.

表表 (of persons) remarkable; (of things) excellent; rare.

表角 Cape of Good Hope, —near Swatow.

To distribute.

俵散 to disperse; scattered.

俵給 or 俵分 to distribute, as alms; to divide, as plunder.

A prostitute.

婬子養的 you son of a whore!

裱³
9117

R. 篠

See 表

Rising Upper.

票⁴
9118

R. 嘯

C. p'iu

H. p'iau

F. p'ieu

W. p'ioe

N. p'ioa

P. p'iau

M. p'iau

Sz. p'iau

Y. p'ioa

K. p'yo

J. hyō

A. fieu

Sinking

Upper.

To paste.

從布裱 to paste on linen.

裱畫舖 a shop where pictures are mounted.

裱糊匠 a paper-hanger.

P'IAO.

A slip of bamboo or paper; a warrant; a bank note; a document; a ticket; a certificate. See 12,935.

傳票 a summons,—the person required being allowed to remain at large on the security of a householder.

差票 or 信票 a warrant to arrest.

火票 a warrant to go with the speed of fire for immediate arrest; a despatch by special courier.

鎖拘票 a warrant to bring the prisoner in chains.

出票 to issue a summons or warrant.

追票 to issue a warrant to recover money.

買票 to buy a warrant,—as runners in a *yamen* sometimes do from the magistrate's secretary, when the case promises to be a particularly lucrative one.

存票 paper money or notes, as issued by a bank or cash-shop.

票存 cash reserves against notes issued.

錢票 a bank note,—payable in cash.

銀票 a bank draft (payable in silver); a cheque.

票子 (in Peking) a cash note, as distinguished from 票 a note payable in silver.

圈票子 to mark a bank-note, as a forgery.

打回退票去 to take back a bad note to the bank.

匯票 a bill of exchange. See 5190.

票號 an establishment at which bills of exchange can be bought.

認票不認人 payable to bearer.

票⁴
9118

憑票 a draft payable to bearer.

見票遲三天 three days after sight; at three days' sight.

鈔票 Government notes,—as specially issued in the reign of 咸豐 Hsien Fêng, 1851—62.

發票 an invoice.

串票 a certificate of payment of taxes.

路票 a passport.

船票 a boat-pass; a boat-license.

當票 or 票紙 a pawn-ticket.

轉票 to renew a pawn-ticket,—paying interest due.

浮票 the foil or detachable part of (e.g.) a cheque-book.

票根 or 票底子 the counter-foil of a note, ticket, or cheque.

呂宋票 or 發財票 a Manila lottery ticket.

票板 a block for printing money-orders, tickets, etc.

票摺 a share certificate and the dividend warrant corresponding.

票文 the writing on a warrant or note.

票夾 a case or purse for carrying bank notes.

票手 theatrical amateurs.

投票 see 11,446.

Light; airy; rude.

烟標而上升 smoke is light and ascends.

標狡 artful; roguish.

怠慢標棄 supercilious and rude.

To cut; to stab. Swift; active. See 12,935.

剽掠 to rob with violence.

剽竊 to plagiarise.

輕剽 or 剽疾 nimble; active.

標⁴
9119

R. 嘯

See 票

Sinking

Upper.

剽⁴
9120

R. 嘯

See 票

Sinking

Upper.

Irregular.

A. fieu, bien

Sinking and

Rising

Irregular.

俵³
9115

R. 篠

See 表

Rising Upper.

婬³
9116

R. 篠

See 表

Rising Upper.

勳⁴

9121

R. 嘯條
See 票Sinking and
Rising Upper.票¹

9122

R. 蕭
See 漂

Even Upper.

嫖²

9123

R. 蕭
H. p'iau
N. bioa
A. fieu

See 瓢

Even Lower.

票⁴

9124

R. 蕭條
嘯

See 漂

Even, Rising
and Sinking
Upper.票⁴

9125

R. 嘯
See 漂

Sinking Upper.

瓢²

9126

R. 蕭
C. p'iu
H. p'iau
F. p'ieu
W. sbiue
N. p'ioa
P. p'iau
M. p'iau
Y. p'ioaTo seize by force; to
plunder.The appearance of
chariots wildly driven.匪車票兮 it is not the
swaying of the chariot,—which
pains me.Levity; lewdness; forni-
cation. See 12,935.好 hao⁴ 嫖 given to fornication.

嫖娼 to frequent prostitutes.

嫖賭 whoring and gambling;
profligacy.

嫖舍 a brothel.

嫖客 a brothel client.

嫖婬子 to visit prostitutes.

嫖來的病 venereal disease.

Ornamented, as with
fringe or tassels.

To dry in the sun.

A gourd; a calabash; a
ladle.

地動三搖, 花子放下

瓢 if three shocks of earthquake
are felt, beggars throw away their
gourds, — because the harvest
will be very plentiful.棒瓢之命 the fate of holding
a gourd,—as beggars do, for alms.瓢²

9126

Sz. p'iau
K. p'io
J. hio
A. bieu
Even Lower.漂³

9127

R. 蕭條
嘯

See 漂

Even, Rising
and Sinking
Upper.縹³

9128

R. 蕭蕭
縹

See 票票

Rising and
Even Upper.票³

9129

R. 條
See 票票Rising Upper
and Lower.縹¹

9130

R. 蕭
See 漂

Even Upper.

縹³

9131

R. 條
See 漂

Rising Upper.

鏢^{1.2}

9132

R. 蕭
See 票票

Even Upper.

椰瓢 a ladle made of coco-nut.

瓢朝 ch'ao² 天, 碗朝 ch'ao²地 ladles facing heaven, bowls
facing earth,—topsy-turvy.

To squint; one-eyed.

Read p'iao¹.票眇 to see indistinctly. See
9128.拏眼睛票 to cast enamoured
glances at.A clear bright hue. See
4254.縹碧爲瓦 with bright green
tiles.

縹白 a clear white.

縹緲 misty; obscure, as some-
thing vanishing or dimly seen;
a form of impressionism in
painting.

縹縹 soaring,—as a phoenix.

青縹色 the blue-green neutral
tints on mountains.

The flanks of an animal.

Read p'iao¹. Swollen.

A chrysalis.

桑縹蛸 an egg-cocoon,—like
that of the mantis.

海縹蛸 cuttlefish bones.

Clear spirits.

A weapon; the point of
a sword.

鏢鎗 an iron-pointed spear.

飄¹

9133

R. 蕭
See 漂A. fieu, tien
Even Upper.To whirl, as the wind; to
be blown about; floating;
graceful. Used with 9138.其爲飄風 he came like a
whirlwind.

飄雪 whirling snow.

大樹飄一葉 one leaf
blown from a great tree,—a
mere trifle. See 6973.飄動 moved by the wind,—as
a flag.飄潑大雨 a violent down-
pour of rain.

飄落 blown down,—as leaves.

飄零 fallen, as-leaves in autumn;
ruined, as family fortunes.故飄零一身 that is why I
am a lonely wanderer.飄僻地方 an out-of-the-way
spot.

飄雲 floating clouds.

飄流 or 飄飆 floating about;
hither and thither. [The first
is also "dissipated."]飄舞 to gambol; to frolic in
the air.

飄帶 a pennant.

飄忽 fluttering.

旗脚竟飄西北 the flags
blew out towards the north-west.飄着 slurringly,—of pronuncia-
tion.

飄蕩 to rock; to roll; to swagger.

飄飄然 light; airy.

飄飄若仙 floating along like
a fairy.

輕飄 light and floating,—as gauze.

A charger; a war-horse.

票騎 cavalry.

票勇 a valiant horseman.

一票軍殺出 a troop of
horsemen suddenly rushed forth.票國 a name given under the
T'ang dynasty to the eastern
part of Burmah.Name of a god in one
of the stars of the Great
Bear.

鰓⁴

9136

R. 篠
C. *ʃp'iu*
H. *p'iau²*
F. *p'ieu²*
W. *ʃp'iöe*
P. }
M. } *p'iau²*
Sz. }
Y. *p'ioa*
K. *p'io*
J. *hiö*
A. *fiu², bieü*
Rising
Irregular.

鵙¹

9137

R. 蕭篠
See 漂
Even and
Rising Upper.

漂¹

9138

R. 蕭篠
嘯
C. *ʃp'iu*
H. *p'iau*
F. *p'ieu*
W. *ʃp'iöe*
N. *p'ioa*
P. }
M. } *p'iau*
Y. *p'ioa*
Sz. *p'iau*
K. *p'io*
J. *hiö*
A. *fiu*
Even Rising
and Sinking
Upper.

The air-bladder of fishes;
the part from which glue is
made.

鰓膠 fish-glue and glue from
hides.

魚鰓 the slime on fishes.

To fly lightly.

鵙鵙 the appearance of a bird
skimming over water.

白鵙 a kind of gull which
follows the ebb and flow of the
tide.

Read *p'iao³*. To moult.

鵙鷹 a species of falcon which
interbreeds with other birds.

To be tossed about, as
by water; to float; to drift.
Used with 9133.

風雨所漂搖 tossed about
in the wind and rain.

漂流水面 to drift about on
water.

漂流浪子 a dissipated vaga-
bond.

漂移無定 to drift about with
no fixed residence.

漂泊江湖 to travel all over
the country.

漂海 or 漂洋 to drift over
the sea; to travel.

漂失 carried away on the waves
and lost.

漂沒 now floating and now
sunk,—as things rising and falling
with waves.

漂潑 drenching,—of rain.

漂撞 to run into; to collide
with,—of ships.

Read *p'iao^{3,4}*. To bleach.

漂布 to bleach linen.

漂白 to bleach.

漂晒 to bleach in the sun.

漂¹

9138

漂去顏色 to take the colour
out.

漂得亮 bleached very white.

漂母 a washerwoman.

Read *p'iao⁴*.

漂亮 bright; fresh, as flowers,
foliage, or vegetables; smart, as
persons or clothes; glossy; sleek.

Duckweed (*Lemna minor*,
L.), known as 浮藻.

藻萍 duckweed, as above.

藻²

9139

R. 蕭
See 瓢
Even Lower.

殍³

9140

R. 篠虞
C. *ʃp'iu*
H. *ʃu, ʃeu*
F. *p'eu, p'ieu*
W. *ʃbiöe, ʃu*
N. *ʃbioa*
P. }
M. } *p'iau*
Y. *p'ioa*
Sz. *p'iau*
K. *p'io*
J. *hiö, biö, fu*
A. *bieü²*
Rising and
Even Lower
and Upper.

To die of hunger; to
perish.

野有餓殍 in the fields lay
people starved to death.

莠³

9141

皤³

9142

R. 篠
See 漂
Rising Upper.

To turn white; to change
colour; to moult.

出

9143

晡³

9144

R. 屑
See 驚
Entering
Upper.

To dry in the sun, as
fruits and vegetables.

儼¹

9145

R. 屑
See 別
Entering
Lower.

儼¹

9146

R. 屑
See 別
Entering
Upper.

愠⁴

9147

R. 屑
P. *ʃie*
See 別撇
Entering
Upper.

The appearance of clothes
waving to the wind, spoken
of as 儼儼.

Name of a former great
commercial town in Hupeh.

Irritable; hasty-tempered.

愠性 hasty; irritable; nervous.

愠腸狗態 an irritable
temper and a snappish manner.

愠忤 surly; uncompliant; dis-
obliging.

Read *p'ing¹*. Mournful.

愠悶 melancholy.

愠倒 to ruin; to upset.

愠得慌 sick at heart; op-
pressed by secret cares or trouble.

儼¹

9148

鑒¹

9149

癰¹

9150

R. 屑
P. *ʃie*
See 愠
Entering
Upper.

Same as 9147.

See 9166.

An ulcer which has begun
to suppurate. To repress;
to choke.

尿癰子 a urinal.

癰着一肚子委曲
brooding over a whole breastful
of troubles.

癰不住 unable to hold on,—
of easing nature.

癰死 to choke to death; to
suffocate.

See 9168.

Same as 9154.

蟹

9151

蟹

9152

驚⁴⁵

9153

R. 屑霽

See 鼈

Entering
Upper.鼈¹⁵⁷

9154

R. 屑

P. *pie*Y. *piei*

See 別

Entering
Upper.

A small variety of the ringed pheasant. See 4899.

驚冕 a cap with the above bird embroidered on it, as a symbol of courage.

A turtle; the mud or freshwater turtle (*Trionyx sinensis*).

大沙鼈 a sea-turtle.

鼈甲 the shell of a turtle; the carapace; the covering of a hearse.

將蝦釣鼈 to take a shrimp to catch a turtle,—a sprat to catch a salmon.

納鼈 a turtle without feet and unable to draw in its head.

馬鼈 a horse-leech.

狗鼈 a dog-tick.

土鼈 a brown insect like a cockchafer.

鼈星 the constellation of Corona Australis.

酒鼈 a flat-shaped wine-flask.

木鼈子 fruit of the *Momordica cochinchinensis*, Spreng., used medicinally.

鼈蛋 a turtle's egg,—a bastard.

別²⁰

9155

R. 屑

C. *pyt₅*, *pyt₅*H. *p'et*F. *piek₅*, *piek₅*, *peik₅*, *peh₅*W. *pie₅*, *bie₅*N. *pieh₅*, *bieh₅*P. *ɛpieh*M. *pie*Y. *pieh₅*, *pik*Sz. *pie*K. *pyöl*J. *betsz*A. *biet₅*

Entering

Irregular.

To separate; to part. To distinguish (see 2260); to be different; other; another. Do not. See 6906, 9928, 1212, 6190.

別去 to part; to separate.

別後 after parting,—from a friend.

別來 since last we parted.

汝別無恙 have you been well since we parted?

心中甚不忍別 inwardly very loth to part.

留別 to linger with at parting; loth to part from.

理宜話別 we ought to go and bid farewell.

說罷告別 when he had finished speaking, he took leave.

別²⁰

9155

作別出去 he took leave and went out.

不別而去 he went away without taking leave.

訪別 to pay a farewell call.

送別 to see a person off.

別中送別 to see a person off when one is but a sojourner oneself.

既承光顧,安敢慢別 since you have done me the honour to call, how can I let you go in this discourteous way?—without entertainment.

相見何其遲,相別何其早 why did we meet so late, (only to) part so soon?

小別 a short absence.

隔別日久 separated for a long time.

老人年七十,不作多時別 at 70 a man does not bid farewell (to the dead) for long.

三盃別酒 three cups at parting.

別離愁 the sorrow of parting.

別敬 a parting present.

別往 to go elsewhere.

分別 to separate; to discriminate; difference; separately; respectively. See 3506.

分別之後 after the parting.

分別審訊 to interrogate separately.

分別通報 to notify (the above-mentioned persons) respectively.

男女有別 men and women do not mix.

辯別 to argue; to discuss.

難別何爲教民何爲居民 difficult to distinguish Christian converts from ordinary people.

形具雖同,情性各別 alike in appearance, but unlike in disposition.

上下無別 no distinction between high and low,—in rank.

無區別 no great difference.

別²⁰

9155

別業 a retreat, as a villa at some distance from one's ordinary residence; houses or land not personally used by the owner.

別有天地 another heaven and earth,—another state of existence altogether, as in fairy-land.

別人 another man.

以此爲 *wei²* 別 this was his characteristic,—as an artist.命別爲 *wei²* 之 bade him make another.不爲 *wei⁴* 別的 it is for no other reason,—except that etc.

沒有別的東西 there are no other things.

別項 other kinds.

別樣 another fashion.

別時 another time; old times.

因憶別時鄉里之兒童今已長大 he went on to reflect that all his old village playmates had now grown up.

別外 else; in some other way.

別意 not of the same opinion.

別情 other circumstances,—which (*e.g.*) alter the case, or make it irreconcilable with a given position.別名 another name; an *alias*.識別字先生 a teacher who knows characters to be other than they are,—*i.e.* who misreads them.令人難以別識 making it hard for people to distinguish them,—*e.g.* from leaves etc.此毫釐千里之別也 this infinitesimal difference is a difference of a thousand *li*,—"Oh the little more, and how much it is!" etc.

別子 (corrupt. of 鼻子) the small tooth of wood or bone used for closing Chinese book covers.

別異 to separate unlike things; to distinguish between; to discriminate.

欲別其非常畫 he wished to mark this as no ordinary picture.

今俗別作佐 now commonly written 佐 to distinguish it,—from 左, the original form.

別²⁵
9155

別是這麼罷 it is doubtless thus.

狠別致 very eccentric.

別就那麼 I suppose it is so.

改途別就 to change one's line of life and follow another.

別就他去 don't go along with him.

別就偷閒 don't take advantage of leisure,—when your work is finished, find something else to do.

別家 or 別的 don't!

別打人 don't strike people.

別生氣 don't get angry.

別怪 don't think me rude.

別力 imitation of the English "penny."

別菴的 the Prophet (Mahomet). Persian, *Peighambar*.

訓²⁴
9156

R. 屑

See 別

Entering
Lower
and Upper.

批²⁴
9157

See 8945.

批²⁴
9158

Same as 8945.

痛²⁴
9159

See 9012.

瞞²⁴
9160

See 9013.

P'IEH.

劈¹⁵
9161

R. 屑

See 撇

Entering
Upper.

To cut.

一刀劈斷 to cut through with one blow,—to settle a matter at once.

嬖¹⁵
9162

R. 屑

See 瞥

Entering
Upper.

撇¹⁵
9163

R. 屑

F. *p'iek*, v. *piek*

P. *pie*, *c'pie*

See 瞥

Entering
Upper.

Irritable; hasty.

To skim off; to reject; to abandon. A down-stroke to the left in writing; see 9170. See 1362.

撇沫子 to skim off the froth or scum.

撇油 to skim off fat,—in cooking.

撇脫 to cast aside.

撇開 to set aside; to reject; to forget.

父母妻子怎麼撇得下 can I leave parents, wife and children?

撇清 to represent oneself as perfect; to be a Pharisee.

撇個孩子 an orphan child.

撇不過 or 撇不得面皮 could not disoblige or refuse one.

撇下去 to throw down; to abandon.

撇了 rejected.

撇在那裏 where did you leave it?

撇我在此 left me here in the lurch.

撇回馬頭 turn round the horse's head.

撇邪 to mock at; to chaff.

一撇一捺 one down-stroke to the left, another to the right.

三撇頭 three times *p'ieh* at the top,—3 times 千 = 3,000.

Read *p'ieh*³.

兩撇鬍子 a pair of moustaches,—i.e. like down-strokes in writing.

擎²⁵
9164

Same as 9163.

澈²⁵
9165

R. 霽 屑

See 批

A. *te*
Sinking Upper.

甞¹⁵
9166

A. *biet*,
Entering
Upper.

瞥¹⁵
9167

R. 屑

C. *p'yt*

H. *p'et*

F. *p'iek*

W. *p'ie*, *p'i*, *bi*

N. *sb*, *p'ie*, *p'ie*

P. *p'ie*, *p'ie*

M. *pie*, *p'ie*

Y. *p'ieh*

Sz. *p'ieh*

K. *piöl*

J. *hetsz*, *hechi*

A. *biet*

Entering
Upper.

螫²⁵
9168

R. 屑

See 螫 別

Entering
Lower.

蹇¹⁵
9169

R. 屑

C. *p'yt*

H. *p'et*

F. *p'iek*

W. *p'ie*, *p'ie*

N. *p'ih*

P. *pie*, *c'pie*

M. *p'ie*

Y. *p'iek*

Sz. *p'ie*

K. *pyöl*

J. *betsz*

A. *piet*

Entering
Upper.

Rippling; billowy.

澈冽 dancing,—as waves.

Read *p'i*⁴ and *p'iao*⁴.

To sport in water.

A wine-bottle with a large belly and long neck.

To glance at; to blink.

瞥見 or 瞥觀 or 瞥睹 or 瞥眼 to take a glance at; to catch a glimpse of.

一瞥之時 the interval of a glance,—a moment.

瞥瞥瞧 to glance around; to take a look about.

瞥瞥然如飛蠅在眸子中 blinking as though I had a fly in my eye.

A large reddish-black ant, known as 螫蟬.

珠螫 a newt; an eft.

螫蚨 a small kind of butterfly.

Lame; to limp. See 4850.

丿¹

9170

R. 屑

C. p'yt.

H. p'et

F.

W.

N.

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K.

J. hetsz

A. fiet

Entering
Upper.莖^{8c}

9171

R. 支

See 丕

Even Upper.

扁³

9172

R. 銑先

F. v. peing

K. piön

A. bien

Rising Upper.

A down-stroke to the left in writing; see 9163. Radical 4.

The luxuriance of plants in flower. Also read p'ei¹.

莖藍 or 莖蘭 kohl-rabi.

PIEN.

A tablet (see 9173); a sign-board. Flat.

上扁 to put up a tablet,—as in a temple or elsewhere.

掛扁子 to hang up a sign-board; to have started in practice, as a doctor.

扁豆 a kind of bean (*Dolichos Lablab*, L.).

扁 (or 偏) 桃 the flat peach.

扁擔 a coolie's carrying-pole,—which is flattened on one side.

扁擔戲 Punch and Judy,—so called because the properties are carried about on a pole by coolies.

結扁擔社 to form a coolie-union or guild.

扁簪 flat hairpins.

扁釦 flat buttons.

扁髻 the hair (of a woman) drawn back flat against the head on each side.

扁菓 melon-seeds.

扁蟲 tapeworm.

扁食 a meat dumpling. Same as 1314.

壓扁 to flatten; to crush flat.

有扁斯石 how thin is that slab of stone!

扁³

9172

道他功高扁鵲 talks of his skill as superior to that of Pien Ch'iao,—a famous physician.

以扁鵲爲命 to devote oneself to the study of medicine.

扁竹 *Balanocanda chinensis*, Lam.

扁擔格子 *Grewia parviflora*, Bge.

扁柏 *Thuja orientalis*, L.

扁魚 the Peking bream.

Read p'ien¹. Used for 9222.

一葉之扁舟 a skiff.

A tablet. Used with 9172.

匾幅 an inscription tablet and a hanging inscription.

匾額 or 牌匾 an honorary or votive tablet with a horizontally-written inscription.

匾聯 tablets horizontal and perpendicular.

掛一塊匾 to hang up a tablet.

送匾 to present a complimentary tablet.

Same as 9183.

偏³

9174

偏³

9175

R. 銑

See 扁

K. piön, piön

A. bien

Rising Upper.

礪³

9176

R. 銑

See 扁

Rising Upper.

篇³

9177

R. 先銑

See 扁

Even and
Rising Upper.

To parch paddy in order to get off the husk.

編¹

9178

R. 先

C. p'yn, pyn

H. p'en

F. p'eng, pieng

W. p'ie, pie

N. piñ

P. piñ

M. piñ

Y. piei

Sz. pien

K. p'yön

J. hen

A. bien

Even Upper.

To arrange in order; to compile; to enroll; to register. To plait; to weave. See 2893.

編列 or 編次 to arrange in order.

編列字號 to register,—as a cargo-boat, etc.

編號 to arrange under a mark or number; to classify; to register.

編冊 a register; a list.

編修 to edit; a 2nd class Hanlin Compiler.

簡編 to edit; to revise for publication.

編年 to arrange under years, as annals.

編述 to narrate.

編造 to compose; to write a book.

編輯 to collect; to put together.

編查 to register.

編筊 in league; conspiring together.

後坐累編 he was subsequently found guilty of conspiracy.

編入 to enroll.

編木 a raft.

編連 to piece together; to join.

編結 to tie; to bind.

編髮 to braid the hair.

編紅辮繩 to wear red braid in the queue.

編愁苦以爲膺 my load of care is hard to bear.

膂⁴

9179

R. 軫銑

See 編扁

Rising Upper.

A muscle; a tendon.

膂腓 a crooked nose.

篇³

9180

R. 先銑

See 扁

Even and
Rising Upper.

Knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*, L.), known as 篇蓄.

蝙蝠¹

9181

R. 先

C. pyn

H. v. p'it₅-sp'o

F. pieng, v.

pi-pa

W. pie

N. piēn

P. piēn

M. piēn

Y. piei

Sz. piēn

K. piōn

J. hen

A. bien

Even Upper

Irregular.

The bat, known as 蝙蝠. See 3709, 10,072.

褊³

9182

R. 銑

W. p'ie², pie²

See 扁

K. piōn, piōn

Rising Upper.

Narrow; petty; mean.

褊小 narrow; contracted.

褊淺 shallow; limited.

褊心 uneasy; anxious.

局量褊窄 narrow-minded and illiberal.

褊激 narrow-minded and irritable.

遍⁴

9183

R. 霰

C. pyn, p'yn

H. pen

F. pieng

W. pie, bie²

N. piēn

P. piēn, p'ien

M. piēn, p'ien

Y. piei, p'iei

Sz. piēn, p'ien

K. piōn

J. hen

A. bien

Sinking

Upper.

Everywhere; all round; to make a round.

遍處 or 遍地 every place; everywhere.

遍處懸掛 to hang or post up everywhere,—as a proclamation.

遍地發青 the whole country looks green.

遍運天下 to convey to all parts of the empire.

遍走 or 遍歷 or 遍行 to go everywhere; to traverse.

遍告 or 遍諭 to give notice to all.

遍街 the whole street.

遍向 to go to all the.....

遍覽 to make a tour of.

遍遊 to make a tour for pleasure.

遍國中 to visit all parts of the kingdom.

遍爲爾德 universally practise your virtue.

一遍 one time; once.

將五條述說一遍 to recapitulate the five points.

遍⁴

9183

念一遍書 to read the whole book through.

遍身 or 遍體 the whole body. The first is also a Mahomedan term for afternoon worship.

鰱¹

9184

R. 先

See 鞭

Even Upper.

The bream; the carp. See 3454 and 9172.

壁鰱燈 a bream-shaped lantern.

扁³

9185

藹³

9186

R. 銑

See 扁

Rising Upper.

Same as 9186.

A trailing bean (*Dolichos Lablab*, L.). See 9172.

便⁴

9187

R. 霰

C. p'yn, pyn

H. p'en

F. pieng, v.

pieng

W. bie

N. biēn

P. piēn, p'ien

M. piēn, p'ien

Sz. piēn, p'ien

Y. piei, p'iei

K. piōn, p'yiōn

J. ben, bin

A. tien

Sinking, and

Even Lower.

Convenient; suitable; handy; advantageous; cheap; ordinary; plain. Then; in that case (see 9511); even if.

便捷 convenient.

就便 when convenient.

不便 not convenient; not desirable.

未便 it was not convenient,—to do so.

未便即來 it is not convenient to come at once.

未便如所請 I am unable to accede to your request.

未有便 it is not ready. Also, I have no leisure.

自便 the only alternative was,—to do something else.

以便 so as to be convenient for; in order to.

兩非所便 inconvenient for both sides.

後稍便之 by and by he found it more suitable,—of a new diet.

方便 convenient; handy; suitable.

方便門 or 便門 a side-door.

便⁴

9187

與人方便, 自己方便 by falling in with the aims of others, you will secure your own.

行方便 to do charitable acts.

萬祈方便 I entreat your charity,—to take me in.

便當 (*tang*⁴) convenient; well arranged; comfortable.

你道爲何如此便當 you ask why it was that things were thus conveniently arranged.

便當 *tang*¹ 怎麼樣 then how ought it to be done?

便易 convenient and easy.

便於他人 of advantage to others.

便宜 advantageous; fitting; suitable. [Explained as 便於公宜於私也.] Also, cheap, in which sense the characters are pronounced *p'ien*² *i*².

便宜從事 to act as circumstances may require.

時多上書言便宜 at that time many officials memorialised on various needs.

便宜行事大臣 a Minister Plenipotentiary.

公便 just and suitable.

隨便 according to one's wishes; as one pleases.

便家 people in comfortable circumstances; well-to-do.

趁便 or 順便 when convenient; availing oneself of an opportunity.

便祈 at your convenience, kindly.....

即便 at your earliest convenience.

並望便中示知 kindly inform me at your convenience.

便中就說 say it at your leisure.

你打便打便好只 do as you please, but.....

遇便則爲 do it when convenient.

天賜其便 God gave the opportunity.

便面 useful for (hiding) the face,—a fan.

便[±]

9187

便衣 undress,—as opposed to uniform.

便章 ordinary dress; "no dress", in invitations.

留便飯 to keep a person to pot-luck.

便處 a place of convenience.

利便 profitable; serviceable; tidy.

便用 for use as required.

便船 a convenient ship,—one ready to start for the place to which one wishes to go.

便坐 to sit down without ceremony.

大便 to go to stool.

小便 to make water.

便閉 constipation; stoppage of the bowels.

告便 to ask to be excused in order to relieve nature.

便器 or 便壺 a chamber utensil.

請便 please go on; don't mind me; don't stand on ceremony.

如有便人 if there is any one coming this way,—(e.g.) ask him to take charge of it.

裕國便商 for the benefit of the State and the convenience of the merchant.

銀錢便換 money changed (here) as required,—a shop notice.

便附 to take the opportunity to enclose,—in a letter.

幾時便了 when will it be ready?

便即其言之 act according to these instructions.

一請便至 he comes whenever invited.

便可 or 便是 that will do; it will be all right,—used at the end of a sentence.

便是不樂 and so I am not happy.

便是如此 it is thus; it must be so.

給他一兩銀子便是 give him a tael and it will be all right.

在下張別古便是 your humble servant is Chang Pieh-ku.

便[±]

9187

買便買, 不買便罷 if you want to buy, buy: if not, there's an end of it.

你從那裏來, 便從那裏去 go back by the way you came.

有, 便拏出 if you have any, bring them forth at once.

有便有個妖精只 as a matter of fact there is a boggy, but.....

便有 and even if there were; so if there is.

看你面便寬到十日 for your sake I will extend the limit to ten days.

便限他一百日 even if he was allowed a hundred days, still....

做者便能, 學者便會 to try was to be able to, to learn was to understand,—of a very talented man.

便若 likely as.

Read *p'ien*².

便便言 (Confucius) spoke minutely on every point.

腹便便 with fair round belly,—said of 邊孝先 Pien Hsiao-hsien.

便辟 specious.

貪小便宜 to be greedy of small advantages,—over and above what one is entitled to.

何等便宜 how very cheap!

太便宜他 you have let him off too cheaply!

倒便宜了他 (the above) would no doubt be very advantageous for him,—but....

便嬖 attendants and favourites.

篴¹

9188

R. 先

See 鞭便

A. tien

Even Upper and Lower.

A bamboo sledge for carrying earth.

鞭³

9189

R. 先銑

See 扁編

便

Even and Rising Upper and Lower.

鞭¹

9190

R. 先

C. *pyn*H. *pen*, v. *pin*F. *pieng*W. *pie*N. *piēn*

P. }

M. } *pien*

Sz. }

Y. *piei*K. *p'iei*J. *hen*A. *tien*

Even Upper.

To sew. Used with 9178.

A whip. The penis of a horse.

鞭杆 a whip-handle.

馬鞭 a horse-whip. Also, a fish (*Fistularia*).

鞭撲 or 鞭撻 or 鞭背 or 鞭答 or 鞭策 to lash; to flog.

毬頭喫鞭 the captain of the football team got a taste of the whip,—for losing.

鞭稍 a whip-lash.

鳴鞭 to crack a whip.

掌鞭的 one who plies the whip,—a carter.

執鞭之事 the occupation of a groom,—a low calling, from an illustration used by Confucius. Also, to do dirty work for any one; hence *chih² pien¹* = your humble servant.

執鞭從事 to be a mere groom,—to follow a low calling.

投鞭可以斷流 to throw in their whips and dam the stream,—as 苻堅 Fu Chien boasted his soldiers could do.

雖鞭之長不及馬腹 however long a whip may be, it will not reach the horses belly,—= *οὐχ ὑπερ μόνον* do not go beyond destiny.

鞭長莫及 though the lash is long it won't reach him,—i.e. beyond the reach of the arm of the law, as remote, outlying places.

恐着先鞭 I fear he will get ahead of me.

鞭砲 fire-crackers,—which detonate like the cracking of a whip.

鞭¹

9190

鞭石 to whip stones,—and change them into bridges, as the "First Emperor" is said to have been able to do.**鞭猪** pigs driven into Peking for market. See 574.**儻**¹

9191

The body bent or twisted.

R. 先

See 鞭

A. bien

Even Upper.

邊¹

9192

A side; an edge; a margin; a bank; a border; a boundary; the frontier.

See 2569.

R. 先

F. pieng, v.

speing

See 鞭

A. bien

Even Upper.

這邊 this side; here.**那邊** that side; there.**裏邊** inside.**南邊** south side; in the south.**邊沿** along the bank; the edge; in the margin, of a document.**邊側** or **旁邊** at the side.**邊牙** the side teeth,—of horses.**邊坐** to sit at the side.**邊門** a side door; a frontier pass, especially the Korean gate.**花邊** a flowered border; the milled edge of a coin.**天邊** the horizon.**一邊一半** half each.**身邊** about the person,—of things and people.**不論身邊有錢無錢** no matter whether he had any money about him or not.**邊套** the side or leading mule in a team.**邊疆** or **邊界** or **邊地** or**邊鄙** the frontier.**邊關** or **邊塞** or **邊隘** a frontier pass.**邊城** or **邊牆** the outer Great Wall, as opposed to the **萬里****城** or **長城** wall round part of Chihli.**邊外** beyond the Great Wall; beyond the frontier.**邊**¹

9192

邊患 trouble on the frontier.**邊庭** a place on the frontier; a frontier-station.**邊缺** a frontier (official) post.**邊防** frontier defence, as opposed to **海防** maritime defence.**無以久安而忽邊防** do not, because of a long peace, become neglectful of frontier defence.**有邊** to have a clue or base to go upon. Also, to look rather like it; to seem as if it might.**一箇邊士** one penny.**籩**¹

9193

A bamboo goblet-shaped vessel, with cover, to contain fruits offered in sacrifice.

R. 先

See 鞭

A. bien

Even Upper.

砭¹

9194

A stone probe; to pierce.

針砭 acupuncture and probing.**曰天殆爲王某下一****針砭** saying that God had merely stuck a needle into this Wang,—by thus sending a disease on him for his wrong-doing.**砭灸** acupuncture and cauterisation.**砭人肌骨** piercing to the bones,—of autumn blasts.**窆**⁴

9195

To put a coffin into the grave.

窆器 funeral paraphernalia.**窆所** place of burial.

R. 豔

H. p'en?

See 砭

Sinking

Irregular.

貶³

9196

To censure; to send away; to cashier; to dismiss. To diminish.

一字之貶嚴于斧鉞

one word of his censure was sharper than an axe,—of Confucius. See 8717.

遠貶他方 banished to a far country.

R. 琰

See 砭

Rising Upper.

貶³

9196

貶退 or **貶黜** to dismiss from office.**貶官爲民** to reduce an official to the ranks of the people.**貶下** or **貶謫** to degrade.**貶濁揚清** to get rid of evil men and advance the pure.**貶損** to disparage; to libel.**貶減** to diminish.**求少貶** begged her to be a little more economical.**這貨有褒貶** these goods are some good, some bad.**形貌瘠貶** he became very emaciated.**弁**⁴

9197

A conical cap worn under the Chou dynasty; a military cap. To rub, as the hands. To place at the head, as an article in a newspaper.

R. 霰寒

C. pyn, p'un

H. p'en, p'an

F. pieng,

pwang

W. bie, bö

N. bieñ, bouñ

P. {

pien,

M. {

p'an

Sz. {

Y. piei, p'ou

K. piön, pan

J. hen, ben,

han, ban

A. bien

Sinking and

Even Lower.

皮弁 or **革弁** a military cap.**弁兵** petty officers and privates.**文員武弁** civil and military officials.**該弁** refers to sergeants and corporals.**弁而釵** a man in woman's clothes.**釵而弁** a woman in man's clothes.**視如弁髦** to regard as a cap worn by children,—which when done with is cast aside. Hence**弁髦** = to reject; to despise.**弁髦禮節如此** to disregard ceremonial in this way,....**弁置** to cast off,—as a lover.**吏皆股弁** the officials all knocked their knees,—from fear.**弁行** to move hurriedly.**弁言** cap words,—an introductory note to a book, as opposed to **跋** 9386.

Read p'an².

弁彼鸞斯 with flapping wings the crows....

鼻

9198

腓

9199

R. 先

C. *shing*F. *pieng, ping*W. *bing*N. *bieñ*Y. *piei*K. *piön*J. *hen*A. *bien*

Even Lower.

餅

9200

餅

9201

R. 先

See 腓 便

Even Lower.

卞

9202

R. 霰

See 便

Sinking

Lower.

忭

9203

R. 霰

See 便

Sinking

Lower.

拊

9204

R. 霰

See 便 拊

Sinking

Lower.

Used for 9203.

Hard skin on the hands and feet. See 1890.

See 9230.

The ribs all in one solid piece, as was the case with 文公 Duke Wên of the 晉 Chin State.

Hurried; excitable. A rule; a law.

卞急 irascible.

率循大卞 complying with the great laws.

卞莊子之勇 the bravery of Chuang Tzŭ of Pien,—a hero of old.

卞邑 an old name for 泗水縣 in Shantung.

Pleased; happy.

忭喜 extreme joy.

忭躍 to jump for joy.

曷勝欣忭 I cannot tell you how pleased I am.

忭頌良殷 you have my sincerest wishes for your happiness.

To tap; to strike. Used with 8633.

拊以爲節 to beat time,—to music.

汴

9205

R. 霰

See 便

Sinking

Lower.

辨

9206

R. 銑

See 辨

Rising Lower.

辨

9207

R. 諫 銑

H. *pan*W. *bie*

See 辨

Rising Lower

Irregular.

卞

9208

R. 銑

C. v. *pyn*H. v. *pin*F. *pieng*W. *bie*N. *bieñ*P. *pieñ*M. *pieñ*Y. *pieñ*Sz. *pieñ*

辨

9208

R. 銑

C. v. *pyn*H. v. *pin*F. *pieng*W. *bie*N. *bieñ*P. *pieñ*M. *pieñ*Y. *pieñ*Sz. *pieñ*

拊

9204

R. 霰

See 便 拊

Sinking

Lower.

A branch of the 漢 Han river in Hupeh. A river in Kiangsu.

汴梁 an old name for 開封府 K'ai-fêng Fu, the capital of Honan.

Recrimination; wrangling.

To distinguish between; to discriminate.

辨別 or 分辨 or 辨明 or 辨清 to distinguish between.

辨別高低 to distinguish good wares from bad.

辨別是非 to discriminate between right and wrong.

不辨真假 not to distinguish the true from the false.

辨色 to distinguish between tints.

辨味 to distinguish between flavours.

辨琴 to foretell from the sound of a lute.

我辨其音 I recognise his voice.

終爲識者辨之 after all, connoisseurs can tell the difference.

辨不出來 or 辨不開 unable to distinguish between.

辨認 or 辨識 to recognise; to distinguish; to pick out.

辨異 to differentiate; an alteration; difference.

To plait; to braid. See 9178.

辮子 the queue,—imposed upon China by the Manchus at the conquest.

編辮子 to plait the queue.

打辮 or 梳辮 to comb and plait the queue.

拆辮 to unplait the queue.

辯

9208

K. *piön*J. *hen, ben*A. *bien*

Rising Lower

Irregular.

辯

9209

R. 銑

W. *bie*

See 辯

Rising Lower

Irregular.

辯捷子 a false queue.

盤起辮子 to twist the queue round the head.

和尚不留辮子 Buddhist priests do not wear queues.

To explain; to argue; to dispute.

辯明 to explain.

辯訴 to explain in detail.

辯論 or 辯理 to discuss; to debate.

辯駁 to show a person where he is wrong; to contradict; to criticise; to revise.

性好 *hao* 辯駁 fond of contradicting.

凝辯 to debate obstinately.

爭辯 to dispute a point.

辯倒 to vanquish in argument.

強辯 to use forced arguments.

善於辯詞 very good at argument.

沉于辯溺于辭 sunk in sophistry, drowned in verbiage.

辯轉人心 to convert people by argument.

高談雄辯 to be loud and violent in argument.

Read *pan*.

辯嘴 to wrangle. See 8605, 11,905.

變

9210

R. 霰

See 扁

Sinking

Upper.

To change; to alter; to transform; metamorphosis; revolution (see 6001); portents, such as droughts, earthquakes, etc. (see 10,061 *chu*).

變化 to change; to transmute; to undergo a change of form or of substance, or of both, as the metamorphosis of a chrysalis, alchemistic transmutations, etc. Also, the mutations and conversions of the 易經 Canon of Changes.

變一個大罷 make yourself big,—i.e. by magic.

改變 or 變更 or 變易 to change; to alter.

變⁴

9210

變心 to change one's disposition (for the worse); to alter one's views.

變卦 to change one's mind.

至死不變 I will never change.

三變九轉 flexible; versatile.

變約 to change an appointment; to alter an agreement.

變色 to change colour.

變體 altered form,—as of a written character.

變臉 to get angry; to look indignant.

變動 excitement.

變價 or 變賣 to turn into money; to sell.

變產 to realise property.

變償 to sell in order to repay.

順變 we must accept the inevitable,—a phrase used to bereaved friends.

變性 to become a new man.

變成 or 變為 to be converted into; to become.

變局 to change the aspect of affairs.

變壞 to spoil.

變了向兒了 to have lost one's bearings.

變過向兒了 to have found one's bearings.

不知機變 not to be accommodating; to be wanting in tact. See 787.

變通 accommodating; falling in with,—as opposed to 古板, see 8588.

不妨變通舊章 there will be no harm in conforming to the old regulations.

憲政既立,法宜變通 since constitutional government has been established, the laws ought to be altered to suit.

權變 see 3190.

天變 a change in the weather.

忽然間天變起來 suddenly the weather began to change.

變天風浪較大 the weather changed and the wind and waves increased.

變⁴

9210

災變 or 變異 a calamity,—as flood, pestilence, famine, etc.

變故 an accident; an unforeseen occurrence.

變換 to change,—as money.

變戲法 sleight of hand; conjuring.

變新法 measures of reform.

變亂 or 大變 rebellion; revolution.

逼變 to drive into rebellion.

上變告 to accuse to the Throne of disloyalty.

變蛋 preserved eggs.

變幻 illusions; visionary.

Same as 9190.

变

9211

采⁴

9212

R. 諫

See 辨

Sinking Lower.

片⁴

9213

R. 霰

See 辨

A. t'ien, fien

Sinking Upper.

A slip; a slice; a strip; a leaf; a flake; a shaving; a chip; a sheet. Radical 91. [To be distinguished from 月 1275.]

片片的 in strips, slips, flakes, etc.

落花片片 the petals are falling from the flowers.

切片 to cut in slices.

片肉 to carve meat.

瓦片 pieces of tile; potsherds.

片石 slate.

片子 or 名片 or 京片 or

片紙 a visiting-card.

片函 a note written on a visiting-card.

投片 to send in one's card.

奏片 or 夾片 or 附片 a supplementary memorial to the Throne.

片⁴

9213

片奏 to send in a supplementary memorial.

片時 or 片刻 or 片晌 a short time.

片言 a few words.

片言折獄 with one word to settle litigations.

片段 clauses and sentences.

一片紙 a sheet of paper.

一片一片的 piece by piece; layer by layer.

一片青一片白 partly green and partly white.

一片浮言 a pack of gossip.

一片冰心 chaste; irreproachable.

仗着一片嘴 trusting to his gift of the gab.

片雲頭上黑 a bank of black cloud overhead.

片影毫無 there is not a trace of it.

See 9172.

偏

9214

偏¹

9215

R. 先

C. p'yn

H. p'en

F. p'eng

W. p'ie

N. p'ien

P. }

M. }

Y. p'iei

Sz. p'ien

K. p'ien

J. hen

A. t'ien

Even Upper.

Inclined to one side, as opposed to 正 687. Leaning; partial; prejudiced.

偏斜 slanting; oblique.

果然帶偏 it actually was askew.

偏倚 to lean on; to lounge.

不偏不倚 without partiality.

偏厦 a side-room.

偏枯 decayed or paralysed on one side; partial; unjust.

偏房 or 偏室 or 偏房側室 a concubine.

欲聘為偏房 wanted to get her as a concubine.

作偏門生意 to carry on an illicit business,—such as a gambling-house.

地方偏北 the place is towards the north,—e.g. of the city.

西北偏北 north-north-west.

偏度 degrees of longitude.

偏私 or 偏向 partiality; bias.

偏¹
9215

偏在一旁 inclined to one side.
偏口魚 the sole fish.
偏累 one-sided trouble,—as opposed to an equal division.
偏漏 fistula in ano.
偏墜 the dropping (*i.e.* swelling) of one testicle.
偏見 or 一偏之見 a one-sided or partial view.
偏聽則暗 to hear one side of a story is to be in the dark,—as to the truth.
偏不聽話 to make a point of not listening to advice.
偏重一邊兒 over-weighted on one side.
偏瘠省分 a poverty-stricken province.
偏曲 a side issue.
偏心 or 偏心眼兒 or 偏側生心 one-sided; partial; prejudiced.
無偏無黨 without prejudice.
偏僻 eccentric; out-of-the-way. See 9017.
偏隅 out of the way,—of places.
偏要 to be bent on having.
偏拗 self-opinionated; perverse.
偏謬 outrageous,—as revolutionary doctrines.
水火之性,有儘謂火熱水寒,是偏舉也 to define the natures of fire and water by merely saying "Fire is hot, water is cold," would be an inadequate definition.
偏解 particular,—as opposed to universal. See 通 12,294.
偏過了 I have taken it without you,—a conventionally apologetic answer to the ordinary salutation, "Have you taken food?"
有偏 differs from the above in that it is not necessarily a reply, but may be used spontaneously as an apology under similar circumstances.
偏坐 to sit on one side.
偏偏兒的 must needs.
偏偏不依你 I certainly cannot agree with you.

偏¹
9215

偏偏遇着偏偏 to be doubly unfortunate; to suffer for doing something which was unwillingly done.
偏值 or 偏生 or 偏會 or 偏遇 or 偏巧 or 偏又 or 偏只 it so happened that; as luck would have it.
偏是 is specially...; is notwithstanding.....
偏疼 or 偏愛 to be partial to.
偏喜騎馬 he preferred to ride,—as a matter of choice.
偏護 to favour; to prefer.
偏袒 with one sleeve shorter than the other; (*fig.*) bias.
偏平 very much inclined to; devoted to.
偏延 partiality and delay.
偏吉 small official buildings at the Peking city gates for the control of the areas just about the gates.
偏勞 many thanks for your trouble on my behalf.
請偏勞 would you mind doing it for me?
偏 *p'ing*² 西 westering, as the sun; past the meridian. [Divided into 小 and 大, earlier and later.]

刷⁴
9216

R. 先
See 偏
Even Upper.

梘¹
9217

R. 先
See 便邊
Even Lower and Upper.

犏¹
9218

R. 先
See 偏
Even Upper.

To cut into slices; to pare. Used for 9213.

刷下去 cut it away,—as a knot on wood.

刷了手 he has cut his hand.

Sapindus Mukorossi, Gaertn., the fruit of which, called 木槵子, is used as soap.

梘部 or 梘柁 a piece of wood placed under the corpse in a coffin.

The domestic yak, known in Tibet as 犏牛.

癱¹
9219

R. 先
See 偏
Even Upper.

篇¹
9220

R. 先
See 偏
Even Upper.

Paralysis; palsy.

A slip or tablet of bamboo, as formerly used for writing on; a leaf of a book; an essay; a book.

一篇 one leaf,—of a book.

翻篇 to turn over the leaves.

把這一篇翻開 turn over this leaf.

把這一篇掀過去 let us pass lightly over, or skim, this section.

一字害一句,一句害

一篇 one word will spoil a sentence, and one sentence a book.

一篇書看到老 to occupy oneself all one's life with one book,—of narrow experience.

說出一篇大話 to boast,—as to what one is going to do.

每見于篇 is seen in every line of the document.

篇章 sections and chapters.

長篇大論 long-winded; prosy.

長篇累頁 of great length,—as a document.

固須長篇累幅 it would take reams to set it forth.

篇什所載 it is said in the *Odes*.

三百篇 a name for the *Odes*.

To flutter; to run to and fro.

翩翩 fluttering, as birds or butterflies; moving to and fro, as a crowd; elegant.

翩翩巍巍 grand; imposing,—of buildings.

翩翩有聲 are universally in repute,—of Hsieh Chi's paintings of cranes.

翩¹
9221

R. 先
See 偏
Even Upper.

編¹

9222

R. 先銑

See 編辯

K. p'ion, piön

A. bien²Even and
Rising Upper
and Lower
Irregular.A flat-bottomed barge; a
skiff. Also read p'ien³.編³

9223

R. 先銑

See 偏扁

Even and
Rising Upper.

Artful; deceitful; plausible.

截截善編言 to be fond of
quibbles.

編拉 to brag of.

蹣¹

9224

R. 先

H. p'en

P. { p'ien

M. {

See 偏鞭

A. bien

Even Upper.

To walk lame. To con-
tort the body.蹣蹣 to swing the shoulders
and walk sideways.騙⁴

9225

R. 罷

See 偏

A. bien

Sinking
Upper.To cheat; to swindle. To
mount a horse.騙人 to cheat people. Used
figuratively of the death of a
young child.哄騙 or 誑騙 or 欺騙 to
cheat; to humbug.

受騙 to be cheated.

騙子手 a swindler.

騙局 a plan for swindling.

騙淨 or 騙完 or 騙沒 to
swindle out of everything.騙賭 to lead into gambling
ways.

騙賴 to repudiate.

騙銀事 fraudulent money
transactions.

騙馬 to vault on a horse.

騙

9226

Same as 9225.

便

9227

See 9187.

榲²

9228

R. 先

See 便

A. bien

Even Lower.

A lauraceous tree which
is probably a species of
Lindera, used for furniture.蝨²

9229

R. 先

See 便

A. bien

Even Lower.

The red sand tick, known
as 蝨蟧.輶¹

9230

R. 青先

See 瓶

Even Lower.

A carriage with screens,
used for women.輶輶 the noise of carriages and
horses.Read p'ing².

輶輶 carriages of all kinds.

見輶輶自天而下 he
saw a chariot come down from
heaven.后乘輶車 the Empress rode
in her carriage.駢²

9231

R. 先

See 駢便

Even Lower.

A pair of horses; joined
together. See 10,588. Also
read p'ien¹.駢拇 the big toe and second
joined together.駢脅 ribs joined to look like
one bone.

駢字 two-word phrases or terms.

駢體 a style in which all the
sentences run in pairs.

駢首 with two heads.

黨駢 to league together.

百福駢臻 may all blessings
come to you!

駢識 to cohabit with.

駢誅 to execute criminals in a
batch.駢戮多人 executed a whole
lot at once.鵞³

9232

R. 銑

See 篇

A. bien

Rising Upper.

A falcon.

青鵞 a kind of jay, known when
moulting as 白鵞.

PIN.

賓¹

9233

R. 眞

See 檣

Even Upper.

A visitor; a guest. To
submit. A Department in
Kuangsi. Descent from
privileged ancestors; see
5460. Used with 9243.

賓主 guest and host. See below.

賓客 or 賓朋 visitors; guests.

衣服破時賓客少 when
your clothes are torn, your guests
will be few.

在家不會迎賓客,出

外方知少主人 if you

cannot entertain guests at home,

you will find few hosts abroad.

西賓 the guest who sits in the

west,—the family tutor.

賓事人 to wait on a person

as though a guest.

序賓以賢 to arrange one's

guests according to their moral

worth.

賓位 the guest's place or seat.

帝湯是賓 was the guest of

the Emperor (Ch'êng) T'ang.

賓于西王母 was the guest

of Hsi Wang Mu.

賓天 to die,—of Emperors.

賓白 guest talk,—the dialogue, as

opposed to the songs, inplays, etc.

龍賓十二 the Genius of

Ink,—said to have appeared to

明皇 Ming Huang of the

T'ang dynasty, and to have been

deified by his Majesty under the

above title.

三載賓興 the triennial ex-

aminations for the second degree.

賓興費 a sum allowed as

travelling expenses to the B.A.

going up for the M.A. degree.

借賓定主 to effect one's

object indirectly.

大賓 a marriage go-between.

嘉賓 friends who escort and

fetch the bride.

賓¹

9233

儀賓 or 國賓 husband of Imperial prince's daughter.

支賓 one who receives visitors come to condole on a death.

賓服 to submit.

四海賓服 all within the Four Seas acknowledge his sway.

家賓 or 賓雀兒 the sparrow (*Passer montanus*).

爾賓 Cashmere (Han dyn.); Kapisa (T'ang dyn.).

儼⁴

9234

R. 震 眞

See 櫛

Sinking Upper.

To set in order; to arrange; to entertain.

儼其宗器 to set out the ancestral vessels.

儼接 to receive guests according to etiquette.

儼相 a master of the ceremonies employed at weddings, religious functions, etc.

See 9265.

嬪

9235

擯⁴

9236

R. 震

C. pên

H. pin

F. peing

W. } ping

N. }

P. } pin

M. } pin

Y. ping

Sz. pin, pin

K. pin

J. hin

A. tén

Sinking Upper.

To expel; to reject. See 6207.

擯逐出境 to drive out of the country.

擯棄 or 擯斥 to reject.

擯不齒 to strike off,—the clan register.

使擯 to employ in the reception of a visitor,—as of a prince from another State.

殯⁴

9237

R. 震

F. peing

See 櫛

Sinking Upper.

To put a corpse in the coffin; to bury.

殯殮 to prepare a corpse for burial.

殯葬 to bury.

月前殯其父 last month he buried his father.

出殯 to carry a corpse to the grave.

送殯 to accompany a funeral.

祓殯 to sprinkle the coffin,—as was anciently done by a sorcerer, with the branch of a

殯⁴

9237

peach-tree, to keep off evil influences.

殯宮 a place in which a body is deposited to await burial.

殯天 to die.

濱¹

9238

R. 眞

See 櫛

Even Upper.

A bank; a shore; a beach; a brink. See 9251.

海濱 the sea-shore.

率土之濱, 莫非王臣 within the sea-boundaries of the land, all are the king's servants.

三面濱海 bounded on three sides by the sea.

濱臨大海 I had nearly reached the ocean.

君其問諸水濱 you should ask, Sire, on the banks of the river,—alluding to the death by drowning of 昭王 Chao Wang (B.C. 1001), which the 齊侯 Marquis of Ch'i was going to use as a pretext for invading the 楚 Ch'u State.

濱死 on the brink of death.

濱^{pin} 危之際 the moment of supreme danger; the crisis.

濱州 name of a Department in Shantung.

獮¹

9239

R. 眞

See 櫛

Even Upper and Lower.

A kind of otter, known as 獮獮.

繽¹

9240

R. 眞

See 櫛

Even Upper.

The confusion of mixed colours.

繽亂 or 繽紛 confused; mixed.

其說繽紜 his speech was confused.

臄⁴

9241

R. 軫

C. pên, p'en

F. peing

W. ping

P. pin

See 櫛

Rising Irregular.

The knee-cap.

鑢臄 to cut off the knee-cap,—an ancient form of punishment.

臄脚 to cut off the feet.

爲仇所臄 my feet cut off by an enemy,—said by 孫臄

Sun Pin referring to 龐涓 P'ang Ch'uan.

蠙¹

9242

R. 先 眞

See 便

A. bien

Even Lower.

The pearl-oyster.

蠙珠 an oyster-pearl.

蠙之衣 lichen.

鑢¹

9243

R. 眞

See 櫛

Even Upper.

A fine steel, formerly imported from Persia, Arabia, etc.

鑢鐵刀 a fine steel knife, used for cutting jade.

髒

9244

鬢⁴

9245

R. 震

C. pên

H. pin

F. peing

W. } ping

N. }

P. } pin

M. }

Y. ping

Sz. }

K. } pin

J. }

A. tén

Sinking Upper.

Same as 9241.

Hair on the temples.

兩鬢 the hair on both temples.

一事無成兩鬢霜

I have accomplished nothing and yet the hair on my temples is frosted,—with age.

鬢角兒 the curve of the hair at the temples.

雲鬢 the hair on the temples fuzzy or puffed out.

綠鬢朱顏 dark hair and red cheeks.

白鬢 white hair,—as from age.

玄鬢影 a name for the cicada.

賓

9246

Correct form of 9233.

櫛¹

9247

R. 眞

C. pên

H. pin

F. ping

W. ping, ping

N. ping

P. } pin

M. }

Y. ping

Sz. pin, ping

K. pin

J. hin

A. tén

Even Upper.

Name of a tree. Also read *ping*¹. See 7754.櫛榔 or 櫛蒟 the areca-nut tree (*Areca catechu*, L.)—from the Malay *pinang*, commonly known in China as betel-nut. [It is not chewed during mourning because it makes the lips red.]

櫛榔衣 betel-nut husk.

空肚子喫櫛榔, 頭暈 chewing betel-nut on an empty stomach makes one giddy.

櫛榔膏 gambier.

櫛資 betel-nut money,—fees for carrying letters.

檳¹

9247

棗檳 a hard astringent seed used for betel-nut.**檳崩子** the fruit of a species of fig, used in poultices.**鬢**

9248

Same as 9245.

頻

9249

See 9268.

嘖

9250

Same as 9272.

瀕

9251

Same as 9238.

瀕行 on the point of going.**瀕死** at the point of death.**蘋**

9252

See 9271.

顰

9253

See 9272.

斌¹

9254

Elegant; refined. See 4683.

R. 眞

See 檳

A. bēn

Even Upper.

其行文斌媚 the flow of his style is very elegant.**文質斌斌** the ornamental and the solid duly combined,—in one man.**彬**

9255

Same as 9254.

靄¹

9256

R. 眞

See 檳

A. bēn

Even Upper.

The brilliancy of a gem.

稟

9257

See 9304.

并

9258

Same as 9282.

幽

9259

攷¹

9260

R. 刪 眞

See 班 檳

Even Upper.

邠¹

9261

R. 眞

See 檳

A. lēn, mēn

Even Upper.

Name of a small principality belonging to the 周 family before they became the Imperial House, B.C. 1134.

邠州 a Department in Shensi.**幽**

9262

琤¹

9263

R. 眞

See 檳

A. biēn, fēn

Even Upper.

Same as 9261.

Inlaid, as with jewels.

P'IN.

貧²

9264

R. 眞

C. p'ēn

H. p'in

F. ping

W. } bing

N. }

P. }

M. }

Y. p'ing

Sz. p'in

K. pin

J. hīn, bin

A. bēn

Even Lower.

Poor; impoverished, as opposed to 富 3711.

貧富 relative wealth; fortune.**貧窮** or **貧乏** or **貧寒** or**貧苦** poor; in poverty.**貧窮都爲** *wei*⁴ **手頭鬆** all poverty comes from want of grip,—i.e. want of energy.**怪貧的** devilish poor.**貧陋** poor and ignoble.**貧戶** a poor family; the poor.**非赤貧** not nakedly (i.e. utterly) destitute.**一貧如洗** as poor as though washed,—clean of everything.**如貧得寶** as a beggar who has found a jewel,—overjoyed.**貧士** a poor scholar.**貧者士之常** poverty is a common condition of literary men.**貧**²

9264

君子安貧 the superior man is contented in poverty.**貧而樂** poor and yet happy.**抱子食貧** her own son had coarse food to eat.**貧賤之交不可忘** the friends of one's poor and humble days should not be forgotten.**貧道** I, a poor Taoist priest.**貧因不算來** poverty comes from want of calculation.**耐得貧, 守得富** be patient when poor, keep within bounds when rich.**人貧志短** if a man is poor, his ambition is restricted.**貧厭** importunate; pestering one for money.**嬪**²

9265

R. 眞

C. p'ēn

H. pin

F. ping, p'ing

W. ping, bing

N. ping

P. }

M. }

K. pin

J. hīn, bin

A. s'ēn

Even

Irregular.

To become wife to; a concubine. Also read *pin*¹.**嬪婦** a wife.**嬪御** Imperial concubines.**妃嬪** concubines of the 3rd and 4th grades, respectively.**九嬪** the nine ladies of the Imperial seraglio.**嬪嬙** ladies of the Bedchamber.**嬪然成行** (*hang*²) they stood in dense line.**攢**

9266

See 9236.

繽

9267

See 9240.

頻²

9268

R. 眞

See 蘋

Even Lower.

To be imminent; hurried; incessant. A bank; a shore. Used for 9270, 9272.

國步斯頻 the doom of the kingdom hurries on.**頻速** hurriedly; quickly.**頻來頻往** hurrying to and fro.**頻催** to be incessantly urging.**頻頻的** unceasingly.**頻依於人** always trusting to others.

頻²

9268

頻年不第 year after year
he failed to pass his examination.

頻添 additionally.

頻仍 unaltered; as before.

頻仁 an old name for betel-nut.

頻顙 to turn up the nose.

頻巽 to be importunate; ob-
trusive.

狼覺頻氣 very precocious.

嘖

9269

Same as 9272.

櫨²

9270

Name of a fruit. Used
for 9271.櫨菓 the apple (*Pyrus malus*,
L.).

櫨菓露 apple-dew,—a wine.

櫨婆 *Sterculia lanceolata*, Cav.蘋²

9271

Marsilea quadrifolia, L.,
formerly used in marriage
rites.槐葉蘋 a Japanese name for
Salvinia vulgaris, Mich.白蘋 *Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*,
L.

蘋婆 or 蘋果 the apple.

顰²

9272

To knit the brows; to
look distressed.西施病心而顰 when
Hsi-shih (a great beauty) was
distressed in mind, she knitted
her brows,—which actually made
her look more beautiful. [An
ugly woman who imitated her
in this, found the result to be
anything but a success.]

彼知美顰,而不知顰

之所以美 she knew that
knitted brows looked beautiful,
but she did not know wherein
lay the beauty of knitted brows.顰笑不苟 do not frown or
smile to order,—be natural.品³

9273

R. 寢

C. pên

H. p'in

F. } p'ing

W. }

N. }

P. }

M. } p'in

Y. }

Sz. } p'im

K. pin

J. hin, hon

A. fên

Rising Upper.

Relationship; grade;
rank; series; order; kind;
sort; class. To rank; to esti-
mate. Three (see 10,588).A "bridge;" see 9061. See
5013, 6029, 11,496, 10,011.五品 the Five Relationships.
See 7464.九品 the nine official grades,—
each one subdivided into 正
principal and 從 (tsung⁴) second-
ary. See *Tables I*.品銜 or 品級 or 品職 offi-
cial rank.

品級台 the Imperial daïs.

何品級 what rank is he?

官居極品 he has attained
the highest rank.頭品頂戴 the highest "but-
ton,"—a rank above the first
ordinary grade.

上品 first-class.

品之最上者 the very best
of its kind.佳品 a very good kind. See
10,852.神品, 妙品, and 逸品
three grades in painting: in-
spired, wonderful, and pleasing.沒有品從 (the office) has no
particular grade attached to it.無品 having no character; dis-
reputable.

低品 low-class.

劣品 blackguard.

一家品 the order or prece-
dence of elders and juniors in
a family.品行 behaviour; conduct. Also,
disposition; temper; moral level.
[Applied only to persons of some
social standing. See 行爲
4624 *hsing*².]

品性 disposition.

品格 or 品度 mien; manners;
bearing.

品貌 the face.

人品 the ranks and professions
of mankind; personality.重其人品 greatly esteemed
his character.

立品 to establish one's charac-

品³

9273

ter,—as a respectable member
of society; *se ranger*.

敦品 respectable.

品類 or 定品 to classify.

品評 to classify; to criticise.

人的好歹我許品得

出來 I can generally form a
fair estimate of a man's character.皆屬能品而不若此
卷 all worthy of mention, but
not equal to this particular pic-
ture.品鑒 a discriminating glance;
a critical view.

正品 soprano.

下品 bass.

副品 alto.

品竹 to play on the flute.

安胎之品 medicine for
quieting the womb,—and prevent-
ing miscarriage.品物 things classified; sorts or
kinds of things.中國品物陳列所 an
exhibition of Chinese products.

品味 flavour.

你品品這個味 try this
flavour,—as of a new kind of tea.

品茶 to sip tea.

看花品水 to enjoy flowers
and water,—in a garden.

品藕色 violet.

品藍 a very bright blue,—said
to have existed only since the
introduction of foreign dyes.

品月 sky-blue.

牝³

9274

R. 軫

C. p'en, fên

H. p'in, p'i

F. } p'ing

W. }

N. } bing

P. }

M. } p'in

Y. p'ing

Sz. p'in

K. pin

J. hin, bin

A. tèn

Rising Lower.

The female of animals, as
opposed to 牡 8089. See
7576.

牝羊 a ewe.

牝字 female.

牝鷄司晨 the hen crows at
dawn,—the wife wears the
breeches.牝鷄之鳴 the voice of his
better half.

牝戶 the vagina.

與他魚牝牝 (the eel) co-
pulates with other fishes.

牝³

9274

虛牝 a bottomless pit. See 12,274.

有似黃金擲虛牝 like throwing gold into a bottomless pit,—of wasting it recklessly.

拚

9275

See 8633.

PING.

𠂔¹

9276

R. 蒸

See 冰

Even Upper.

冰¹

9277

R. 蒸

H. pen

See 兵

K. ping

J. hiō

A. bāng

Even Upper.

Ice; cold; frost; crystallised. See 13,752.

凍冰 or 結冰 to freeze.

冰凍 frozen hard.

至冰結厚時 so soon as the ice had become thick,.....

滴時更結紅冰 (her tears) as they fell changed into red ice,—as though blood.

冰霜 frost; ice.

冰凌兒 or 冰錐 icicles.

冰雹 hail-stones.

落冰塊 a hail-storm.

賊冰 rotten or dangerous ice.

冰酥 ice getting soft.

冰水 ice-water.

冰鞋 skates.

冰窖 or 冰室 or 冰場 an ice-house.

伐冰 to cut ice for storing.

冰鑽 an ice crowbar.

冰床兒 an ice sledge.

冰洋 the Arctic ocean.

冰消 or 冰化 or 冰解 or

冰開 the melting of ice; a thaw.

冰冷 or 冰得慌 icy cold.

冰出于水而寒于水 ice comes from water but is colder than water,—the pupil excels his teacher. See 6732.

冰河時 when the river is frozen over.

冰¹

9277

冰清玉潔 clear as ice and pure as jade,—of an incorrupt man.

冰清水冷 pure; simple; chaste.

冰心 or 冰雪心 chaste; chastity.

冰輪 the ice wheel,—the moon.

冰人或代冰人或冰斧 a marriage go-between,—alluding to the appearance of an old man by moonlight on the ice, who ties together all future husbands and wives by an invisible red string.

未迫冰泮 she is not yet betrothed.

冰玉 father-in-law and son-in-law,—from a phrase used by 裴

叔道 P'ei Shu-tao: 婦翁

冰清, 女婿玉潤 the wife's father is as pure as ice, the daughter's husband is as smooth as jade.

冰玉之不相能 antagonism of father-in-law and son-in-law.

冰玉雙渾 father-in-law and son-in-law both in a muddle.

冰山 an ice mountain; an iceberg.

冰山不可靠 don't trust to an ice mountain.

若冰山 (as easily to be destroyed) as a mountain of ice (exposed to the sun),—said by 張象 Chang T'uan to a friend who recommended him to seek his fortune with 楊國忠 Yang Kuo-chung of the T'ang dynasty, in depreciation of the abilities of that sham statesman.

冰脂 the hard fat of animals.

冰了一下 ice it; put it to ice.

以冷語冰人 to freeze people with cold remarks.

久置冰攤 to leave unattended to; to pigeonhole.

冰糖 sugar-candy.

冰片 Baroos camphor, from the Borneo tree *Dryobalanops aromatica*, Gaertn.

如履薄冰 (cautious) as though treading on thin ice.

冰¹

9277

夏虫不可以語 yū⁴ 冰 you cannot talk of ice to a butterfly.

堅冰之漸 the gradual hardening of ice,—the gradual development of anything.

Read ning⁴.

李陽冰 a personage under the 秦 dynasty.

冰

9278

Same as 9277.

兵¹

9279

R. 庚

C. ping

H. pin

F. ping

W. ping, bing

N. { ping

M. pin

Y. ping

Sz. pin, ping

K. piōng

J. hei, hyō

A. bing

Even Upper.

A soldier; a weapon; military; warlike. The pawn in Chinese chess. See 1094, 2133, 12,068.

兵丁 or 兵役 or 兵卒 or 兵們 or 兵士 or 兵家 soldiers.

勝負兵家之常 victory and defeat are the common lot of soldiers.

兵戎 military forces.

兵勇 soldiers and braves; the military.

兵差 soldiers and police.

兵團 regulars and militia.

馬兵 cavalry.

兵馬 soldiers and their horses.

兵馬錢糧 pay and commissariat expenses.

兵馬司 police magistrate in Peking.

警兵 police-constables,—modern term.

警兵局 police-station,—with court attached.

步兵 infantry.

兵貴拙而速, 不貴巧

而久 soldiers are worth more if unskilful and quick than if skilful and slow.

佳兵 to make war too lightly,—without good cause etc.

救兵 troops sent to relieve,—e.g. a besieged garrison.

官兵 Imperial troops,—as opposed to trainbands, rebels, etc.

兵¹
9279

兵官 a military officer.
 兵頭 a head or chief of soldiers.
 [Impudently applied to the Governor of Hongkong.]
 兵營 a military camp.
 兵車 a war-chariot.
 兵船 a man-of-war.
 兵餉 soldiers' pay and rations.
 兵米 soldiers' rations.
 兵策 military tactics or strategy.
 兵書 treatises on military affairs.
 兵學 military science.
 兵亂 troops in mutiny.
 兵威 military prestige.
 兵力 military power.
 兵險 war risks.
 兵衅 or 兵事 hostilities.
 大國同小國有兵事
 a great nation at war with a small one.
 閱兵 to review troops.
 招兵 to levy troops.
 起兵 to call out or mobilise existing troops.
 點兵 to muster troops.
 點民爲兵 to enrol the people as soldiers.
 勾兵 conscription,—under the Ming dynasty.
 操兵 or 練兵 to drill troops.
 調兵 to move troops,—as required.
 調客兵不如練土兵
 better than getting troops from elsewhere is training local troops.
 兵可千日不用,不可一日不練 soldiers may not be wanted for 1,000 days, but there must not be a day on which they are not drilled.
 出兵 or 動兵 or 加兵 or 整兵 to go to war.
 罷兵 to cease from war.
 伏兵 an ambuscade.
 兵反賊亂 the troops in revolt and the rebels creating great disturbance.

兵¹
9279

兵器 or 兵械 or 兵刃 or 兵戈 weapons.
 兵甲 armour, offensive and defensive.
 胸中有甲兵 he has many weapons in his breast,—i.e. he is a man of many resources. Also used in a bad sense = he is a dangerous man.
 短兵 side-arms.
 用兵如神 he handles troops like a god.
 連兵 perpetually at war.
 聯兵 the united forces.
 先禮後兵 first politeness, then weapons,—try fair means first.
 兵不厭詐 all is fair in (love and) war.
 左右欲兵之 those around wanted to kill him.
 兵部 the Board of War,—in Peking and Moukden.
 兵勢 warlike demonstrations; display of arms or forces.
 好人不作兵 good men don't become soldiers. See 11,263.
 強將手下無弱兵 under a good general there are no poor soldiers.
 兵備道 a title given to a Taot'ai who exercises certain control over the forces within his jurisdiction.
 兵兵 used for the sound of beating, etc., like the French *pan pan*.

兵
9280竝
9281𠂔
9281a

Apparently a corruption of 9281. Especially used in the K'ang Hsi dictionary in the sense of "both" or "all the above."

𠂔音 all the above have the same sound.....

義𠂔同 the meaning is the same in all.

𠂔
9281a並⁴
9282

R. 敬梗

迴

See 併

Sinking and Rising Irregular.

一至十字𠂔改 chars. 1-10 have all been changed.

𠂔書作 all the above (authorities) write,—of a character the orthography of which is in question.

Two together; bracketed (see 5342); united (see 2215); to absorb; to annex; all; altogether; moreover; also; but really (see 12,596). Along; keeping to. See 1630, 5668, 8301.

並日 a couple of days.

並頭 with even heads; in an even row.

並頭蓮 or 並蒂蓮 two lilies on one stem; coition.

並頭與足 both head and feet.

並合 united.

並力 with united strength.

並序 with preface,—attached; see 13,265.

一並 all; the whole.

並重 equally heavy; equally heavy at each end.

並坐 to sit together.

並車 in the same carriage.

並馬 or 並駕齊驅 to ride abreast or in company.

並行 to walk abreast.

並成 united together.

並皆 together; alike.

兼並 to bring all into one; to unify, as an empire.

鄭並檣 Chêng annexed Kuei.

並肩 shoulder to shoulder; side by side.

並起 got up all together, as persons sitting; began all at once, as pestilence and drought.

兩蓆並中間空地共

一丈也 the two seats, plus the empty space between, make up one *chang*.

僕誠不能與此數公者並 I cannot pretend to rank with the gentlemen above-named.

並⁴

9282

東西並在一塊兒 the things are all together.

你並過了麼 have you put them all together?

比並 to compare.

並且 moreover.

並經照會道台 I have also communicated with the Taot'ai.

並非如此 it is really not so.

並不是不願意 it is not that I am unwilling.

並無不合 there is really no disagreement.

並未說過此話 I never said so.

並山出其表 going along the hillside, emerged from behind him.

並 ping¹ 州 an ancient name of

正定府 Chêng-ting Fu in Chihli.

併

9283

Same as 9285.

并

9284

Same as 9282.

併⁴

9285

On a level with; even; same as 9282. To add together; all. To contend. To put aside; see 9319 ping³.

R. 敬梗

C. ping², ping³
H. pinF. peing,
piang²,
p'iang³, v.
p'ingW. ping², -bing
N. ping, bing,
v. p'ingP. ping
M. pin

Y. Sz. ping

K. piöng

J. hei, hiö, biö

A. ting

Sinking and
Rising
Irregular.

行肩而不併 to walk side by side, but so that the shoulders may not be exactly in a line,—as the old and the young should walk.

併足而眠 slept side by side.

併進 to advance together.

一併 one and all.

併八部爲一部 to reduce eight sections (of a book) to one.

有兩戶併一戶者 there were cases of two families representing themselves as one,—to escape the tax.

高皇帝與諸公併起 the first Emperor of the Han dynasty struggled with the barons.

併絕己私 to set aside one's own private views.

併地 to absorb territory.

併⁴

9285

併日而食 ate on alternate days,—one fasting while the other took food.

拼¹

9286

A name for the coir palm (*Trachycarpus excelsa*, Thunb.), known as 拼櫚. See 櫻 11,997.

R. 梗庚

See 兵

A. ting

Even Upper.

餅³

9287

A plate of gold or silver, formerly used as money in offerings, etc.

R. 梗

See 餅

A. sbing

Rising Upper.

餅³

9288

Cakes; pastry. Numerative of money; see 3618, 1064.

R. 梗

C. ping, peng

H. piang

F. ping, piang

W. }

N. }

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. piöng

J. hei, hiö

A. ping

Rising Upper.

并

9289

Same as 9282.

拼⁴

9290

To drive away; to expel.

Read p'in¹. Used with 8663.

拼擋 to fix; to arrange.

拼着性命 staked or risked his life.

Read pêng¹. To recoil, as a bowstring.

弓子拼破了手 the bow recoiled and cut his hand.

R. 敬

C. ping, v.

H. pin

F. ping, peing

W. p'ing

N. ping, p'ing

P. p'in

M. -p'in

Y. pin

K. piöng

J. hei, hiö

A. sbing

Very
Irregular.

屏

9291

See 9319.

摒

9292

Same as 9290.

簾

9293

A mat or screen at the back of a carriage to keep off the dust.

R. 青梗

F. ping

See 餅瓶

Rising and
Even Upper
and Lower.

凭

9294

See 9327.

丙

9295

The third of the 天干 Ten Stems (see 5814 and *Tables Ve*), referring to fire and to the south; hence, a third person. A fish's tail. [丙 is made up of 一 and 內.]

R. 梗

See 柄

Rising Upper.

丙丁火 the heat of the sun. See 5642.

付於丙丁 consigned it to the flames.

付丙 burn it,—when read.

丙丁 John Doe and Richard Roe. Often, third and fourth persons, when two others, 甲 and 乙, have already been mentioned.

旋有丙丁二人出勸 subsequently two gentlemen came forward and begged them to desist.

聞某丙年已二十 it was said that C. was already twenty years of age.

壬丙坐向 facing north and south,—as a house.

青丙 the sky; the empyrean.

怍

9296

Sad; mournful.

R. 梗敬

See 柄

Rising Upper.

憂心怍怍 sad at heart.

昷³

9297

R. 梗

See 柄

Rising Upper.

柄⁴

9298

R. 梗敬

C. *ping*³H. *piang*F. *ping, pang*³W. *ping, bing*³N. *ping*P. *ping, ping*³M. *pin*Y. *ping*³Sz. *ping*K. *piöng*J. *hei, hiö*A. *bing*Rising and
Sinking
Upper.

Bright; glorious.

帝昷 the last Emperor of the
Sung dynasty, A.D. 1278-80.A handle (*see* 11,752);
power; authority. [To be
distinguished from 柄 5716.]**把柄** a handle. *See* 8514.**斗柄** the handle of the constel-
lation called The Dipper.**沒柄的流星** a shooting-
star without a handle,—a kind
of ball for children. Also, a
slippery fellow.**話柄** or **談柄** a handle or
excuse for talk.**免貽笑柄** so as not to leave
a handle for ridicule.**曲柄** a bent handle; a crank.**二柄** name of a chapter in the
writings of **韓非子** Han Fei
Tzū, referring to punishments
and rewards.**國柄倒持** the power in the
State has passed into the hands
of the opposite party.**盜國柄** to usurp control of the
State,—as an arbitrary Minister.**及柄用年已老** by the
time he obtained power, he was
already old.**勞謙得其柄** by diligence
and humility, authority is ob-
tained.**天下大柄不可假人**
the power of the sovereign can-
not be delegated.**執民柄** to hold the handle of
the people,—as a popular ruler.**權柄** power; authority.**一柄尺** a foot rule.**炳**⁴

9299

R. 梗

See 柄

Rising Upper.

Bright; light; luminous.

炳如日星 bright as the sun
and stars.**炳然** evident.**文炳** of brilliant culture.**病**⁴

9300

R. 敬

C. *ping, peng*H. *piang*F. *peing, pang*W. } *bing*

N. }

P. *ping*M. *pin*Y. } *ping*

Sz. }

K. *piöng*J. *biö, hei*A. *bing*Sinking
Lower.Disease; sickness; illness.
Vice; fault; defect. *See*
3363, 3428, 7679, 8973.**病症** or **病疾** disease; ill-
ness.**患病** or **染病** or **有病** to
be ill.**染病在床** or **臥病** ill in
bed.**病根** or **病原** the root or
“seeds” of a disease.**病根在此** the root of the
evil lies here.**病勢陡重** the disease sud-
denly assumed a serious charac-
ter.**病得利害** or **病得狠**
重 very ill.**病好了** or **病痊了** or **病**
愈 (or **瘳**) 了 convalescent;
cured.**病甚麼** what's the matter
with him?**病倦** weak and ill.**病病痛痛的** very ill and in
pain.**促病** a dangerous illness.**後轉雜他病** later on, com-
plications set in.**世上通病** a very general
complaint.**起病** to relieve a disease, as
medicine does. Also, to feast
a friend on his recovery from
an illness.**病亦除瘥** her complaint also
disappeared.**病體** one's complaint.**病人** a sick man.**治病** to cure disease.**醫生治病, 治死不抵**
償 when a doctor cures a man
to death he does not pay the
penalty of his life.**報病** to plead sickness,—when
real, e.g. to get leave.**推病** or **托病** to excuse one-
self on the plea of sickness,—
when feigned.**告病** to apply to resign because
of ill-health.**病**⁴

9300

病魔立退 the demon of the
disease at once retires,—and the
patient recovers.**病忽若失** the disease seemed
suddenly to disappear.**病復發** the disease has come
back,—a relapse.**反病無藥醫** there is no
medicine to cure a relapse.**死病無良醫** there is no
doctor for a mortal disease.**病容** the look of a man who is
ill.**暴病** or **疾病** a disease which
carries one off suddenly.**病故** or **病歿** fell ill and died.**馬病肥死** the horse got ill
from being too fat, and died.**因問何病之同** so he
asked how they came all to have
the same complaint.**中** *chung*⁴ **病** to get ill; to take
an illness in time; to touch the
weak spot.**那個病你小心招上**
take care you don't catch that
disease.**這個病能招** (or **傳染**)
人 this disease is catching.**無病一身輕** good health
is a blessing.**小孩子擔的了十分**
病 children can stand very
severe diseases.**冤孽病** a disease which has
come upon one retributively,—
i.e. for evil deeds, perhaps in
a previous birth.**肚子裏沒病, 死不了**
人 if there is no disease in the
belly (*i.e.* in the digestive organs),
the man will not die.**春搗秋凍, 到老無病**
in spring keep warm, and in
autumn keep cold, and you will
never be ill. [Too many clothes
at the beginning of the cold
weather cause profuse perspira-
tions from which chills result.]**人病不求耳** the evil is
only that men will not seek it,
—the truth.**病世之學** a study which
does injury to the world.**病國** to injure the State.

病⁴

9300

病於亢旱 suffering from drought.**常和泉病於甘** Ch'ang Ho-ch'üan erred on the side of sweetness,—in his wine.**帝聞而病之** when the Emperor heard this, he took it ill.**越王之霸不病宦** the prince of Yüeh, powerful though he was, did not disdain to take service,—with the **吳** Wu State, in order to destroy it.**嘗病余嗜浮圖** he used to blame my *penchant* for Buddhism.**相爲詬病** they reviled and abused each other.**病民** to oppress the people.**堯舜其猶病諸** even Yao and Shun were still solicitous about this.**蛭**³

9301

R. 梗

See 柄

Rising Upper.

邠³

9302

R. 梗敬

See 柄

Rising Upper.

病⁴

9303

R. 敬梗

See 病柄

Sinking and Rising Lower and Upper.

稟³

9304

R. 寢

C. pên

H. pin

F. }

W. }

N. }

P. }

M. pin

Y. }

Sz. }

K. p'ím

J. hin

A. bém

Rising Upper.

To report to a superior; to petition; *see* 4279. Natural endowment; disposition. [A vulgar form, with modern meanings, of 稟 7237.]**稟稱** or **稟呈** or **稟報** or **稟知** or **申稟** or **稟道** or **稟陳** or **稟詳** to report to a superior,—usually in writing.**面稟** to report face to face,—in person.**稟**³

9304

喊稟 to petition orally.**稟明** to state clearly.**具稟** to prepare a petition or report.**遞稟** to present a petition.**稟帖** or **稟詞** or **稟書** a petition; a report.**稟覆** or **回稟** to petition in reply,—to a question or instructions.**稟覆察核** or **稟核** to report in reply for the consideration and decision of a superior.**回稟大人** I beg to report to your Excellency,—a phrase used by servants.**據實稟揭** to report the true facts.**稟請** or **稟求** or **稟叩** or **稟懇** or **稟祈** to report requesting; to apply for.**稟請賠補** to pray that compensation be made.**稟控** or **稟告** to accuse.**稟訴** to file a plaint; to state one's grievances.**通稟** to report to several superiors.**稟商** to submit opinions to a superior.**稟擬** to suggest or propose to a superior.**稟辦** to report proceedings.**稟詢** to enquire of a superior.**稟審** or **稟究** to apply for an investigation.**稟准** to request permission.**稟蒙** or **稟奉** had the honour to receive,—e.g. commands in reply to a petition.**稟追** to bring an action for the recovery of.**稟牘** official reports or despatches to superiors.**紅白稟** red and white petitions,—(1) original and duplicate, the latter being returned to the petitioner; (2) petitions presented by literati and the masses, respectively.**稟候** to petition and await,—action on the part of the authorities.**稟**³

9304

批稟 to endorse a petition,—with an order of Court.**稟假** to apply for leave of absence.**稟命** to ask for orders. Also, to obtain as one's destiny.**仙人稟命不死** the Immortals are destined not to die.**師事而稟度也** regards him as his master and follows his counsel. [稟 = 收.]**稟見** to apply for an interview.**稟辭** to notify one's departure.**稟安** to pay one's respects.**稟神** to pray to the gods.**受天之稟賦** to be endowed by nature,—referring to the natural differences of temperament, etc., which distinguish one man from another.**稟受** to be endowed with.**稟生受有謂之形** that with which we are endowed at birth is called form.**稟性** or **氣稟** natural endowment; disposition. *See* 9305.**稟氣與常人不同** disposition not like that of ordinary people.**秉**³

9305

R. 梗

See 柄

Rising Upper.

To grasp; to hold; a handful. An ancient dry measure of two 石 stone.

右手秉翟 in my right hand I hold the bass flute (*see* 13,362). Correct 241.**秉國之均** he holds in his hands the balance of the State.**誰秉國成** who holds the ordering of the kingdom?**秉燭達旦** to hold a candle in his hand until dawn,—as**關羽** Kuan Yü did when shut up all night by **曹操** Ts'ao Ts'ao with the two wives of **劉備** Liu Pei.**秉持** to grasp.**秉心無競** keeping their hearts free from strife.**秉公辦理** to act with justice.**一秉至公** perfectly just throughout the transaction.

秉³
9305

秉德明恤 to hold fast to virtue and display an anxious solicitude,—for the empire.

秉權 to wield the power; plenipotentiary.

秉政之大臣 the Government.

秉臬 armed with the authority of the Judicial Commissioner.

禾秉 a handful of grain.

遺秉 handfuls (of grain) left behind,—for widows to glean.

與之粟五秉 gave him five *ping* of millet.

秉性 disposition. See 9304.

秉願 to act in accordance with one's desires.

棟³
9306

Same as 9298.

棚¹
9307

R. 蒸

H. *pen*

See 冰

Even Upper.

鞞³
9308

A scabbard.

R. 迴

See 餅

Rising Upper.

檣³
9309

See 9247.

P'ING.

平²
9310

Even; level; uniform; equal. Common; ordinary. Peaceful; equitable. See 5642, 5624, 3190, 10,573.

[To be distinguished from 乎 4911.]

平地 level ground; the "ground" of anything carved in rilievo.

平地起風波 to raise a storm on a level plain,—to cause needless disturbance.

平地登天 from a level plain

平²
9310

to rise to heaven,—a sudden rise in life.

平浪 a smooth sea.

溜平 quite smooth.

平風 a gentle breeze.

平風靜浪 fair weather,—at sea.

平陽大路 a level highway; detached, as houses.

平坦 smooth,—as a road.

平原 a plain.

心像平原走馬, 易放

難收 the mind is like a horse on a plain, easy to let go but difficult to stop.

平兌 to weigh.

叫他平出一百兩銀

子 bade him weigh out a hundred ounces of silver.

平回 to weigh out in return,—of money.

天平 a pair of scales.

上一上天平見個數

目 put it in the scales and see how much it weighs.

平準 a government system, established B.C. 110, under which, in order to keep the price of staples of commerce near to a fixed rate, stocks were bought up in times of plenty to be retailed cheaply in times of scarcity.

功過兩平 merit and demerit counterbalancing one another.

曹平 the standard or current weight of silver. *Tls.* 100 of this scale = Shanghai *Tls.* 102, and Treasury *Tls.* 98. See 11,636.

規平 (or 規銀 or 規元)

Shanghai weight. *Tls.* 100 of this scale = Treasury *Tls.* 98.

Hence, also known as 九八銀. [規 is said to be short

for 豈規, in reference to the duty on bean-cake from Newchwang, which formed the main import at Shanghai before it became a Treaty port.]

庫平 or 司平 or 司碼平

or 官平 Treasury weight. *Tls.* 100 of this scale = Standard *Tls.* 102, and Shanghai *Tls.* 104.

[But between the 色 touch of

平²
9310

Treasury and Shanghai silver there is a difference of *Tls.* 5.6 per cent. Hence, in payments, Treasury *Tls.* 100 = Shanghai *Tls.* 109.6.]

市平 the market weight of silver which obtains in each particular locality.

關平 the Customs' or Haikuan silver, of which *Tls.* 100 = Treasury *Tls.* 100.8, and Shanghai *Tls.* 110.4 (touch included).

平分 to divide equally.

均平一式 equal in weight; alike in appearance.

西人平權自由之說 foreigners' talk about equal rights and independence.

平行 of equal rank; on a footing of equality; to go side by side; parallel lines.

平肩行 to walk side by side.

平速行 uniform motion.

平加速 uniform accelerated motion.

平等 or 平品 or 平班 or 平輩 of equal rank or standing.

平斷 equitable decision; arbitration.

平齊 level; even; peaceful.

平正 level; even; just.

平聲 the even tone. See 9883.

平常 or 平時 or 平素 or

平日 usually; ordinarily; generally; commonly.

生平 or 平生 see 9865.

平淡 (or 平) 無奇 feeble; commonplace,—of compositions, etc.

其說平平 this remark is very commonplace or feeble.

平平的 fair; average.

平安 correct but commonplace,—a phrase used in marking the essay of a candidate at exams.

平民百姓 ordinary or common people.

平安 at peace; contented; prosperous.

平安沒事 on good terms.

一路平安 *bon voyage!*

太平 see 10,573.

R. 庚先

C. *p'ing, p'eng*

H. *p'in, p'iang*

F. *p'ing, pang*

W. } *bing*

N. } *bing*

P. *p'ing*

M. *p'in*

Y. } *p'ing*

Sz. } *p'ing*

K. *p'yōng*

J. *hei, byō*

A. *bing*

Even Lower.

平²
9310

把平人打死 to kill a person who has given no provocation.

平和 at peace; (of prices) moderate.

平天下 to tranquillise the empire.

平事後 after peace had been restored.

平服 to subjugate.

心裏不平服 dissatisfied,—as with bad treatment.

心不平 uneasy in mind.

心下雖然不平 though uneasy in his mind.

平心而論 to discuss calmly.

絕無幾微不平的意思 felt not the slightest disquietude.

代爲不平 sympathised with her.

作不平事 to be disorderly.

一見不平, 若不自禁 at the sight of any wrong, I am quite beside myself.

好^{hao}報不平 or 好^{hao}打抱不平 fond of redressing grievances. See 8709.

以爲不如是則不平也 if this was not done, they were dissatisfied.

公平 or 平允 just; equitable.

持平之言 an impartial statement.

得個平手 came off on equal terms,—at a fight.

平定 to arrive at a just settlement; to pacify; sober-minded.

平定伊犁受降 to tranquillise Ili and receive the submission of its inhabitants.

平明 near dawn.

嘉平月 the twelfth moon.

平空 without foundation; baseless.

平空臆度 a groundless apprehension.

平糶 to sell grain at fair or cost price.

平復 recovered,—as a place restored to tranquillity, or a man restored to health.

平²
9310

平易 easy.

平身 to get up,—from a kneeling posture.

平臨俯視 to look sheer down upon.

平順 prosperous; all going well.

平菓 apples. See 9270.

平魚 the flounder.

平光 (spectacles) suited for old and young sight.

平金 to work in gold (embroideries, etc.).

平白 tamely; without effort; gratuitously.

平白人 common people; bourgeois.

妾隸籍平康巷 I am a "gay woman,"—P'ing-k'ang being the prostitutes' quarter in 長安 Ch'ang-an under the T'ang dynasty.

平仲 name of a wood, hard and white as silver.

平章百姓 to control and regulate the people.

平章事 to superintend business; the title of certain Ministers of State since the time of 李靖 of the T'ang dynasty, who when ailing was allowed to attend to business once in two or three days.

平章政事 the title of Ministers of State under the 金 Chin and Yüan dynasties, equivalent to the Grand Secretary of later times.

當爲兒平章 I will consider the matter for you.

坪²
9311

R. 庚
H. p'in, p'iang
See 平
Even Lower.

A plain; an arena.

枰²
9312

R. 庚
F. ping, pang
See 平
Even Lower.

A smooth board; to plane.

棋枰 a chess-board.

碎¹
9313

See 8894.

萃²
9314

R. 庚
See 平
Even Lower.

A plant mentioned in the Odes as eaten by deer.

Read p'ien². A screen.

萃車 a war-chariot with a screen or guard.

評²
9315

R. 庚敬
C. p'ing
H. p'in
F. ping, p'ang
W. } bing
N. }
P. }
M. } p'ing
Y. }
Sz. }
K. p'yöng
J. hei, byö
A. bing
Even Lower.

To comment on; a running commentary on paragraphs, as opposed to 註 2537. To criticise; to discuss. See 9048.

評註 commentary and notes.

評閱詩文 to review poems and essays.

評點 to provide commentary and punctuation,—as when editing an old book.

評品 to criticise,—as pictures.

賞評 to criticise favourably.

譏評 to criticise unfavourably.

評論 or 評量 to discuss; to arbitrate on.

評議 to deliberate upon.

評斷 or 評定 to decide; to arbitrate.

評理 to discuss; to come to an understanding.

作者固難, 評者尤難 it is very difficult to make (poetry), but more so to criticise it.

人皆從而評之曰 in consequence, everybody was discussing (what had happened to) him, saying that.....

闌¹
9316

R. 庚
F. v. piang²,
p'iang
See 怦
Even Upper.

The creaking of a door, etc.

閉之闌然 (the door) shut to with a bang.

坪²
9317

R. 庚
See 平
Even Lower.

A ravine; a gully.

澎湃 the noise of dashing billows.

萍²

9318

R. 庚青

See 平

Even Lower.

Duckweed (*Lemna minor*, L.). See 3600, 9139.

浮萍 or 水萍 duckweed.

浮萍 or 大萍葉 *Pistia stratiotes*, L., sold in southern China as a drug.

萍浮南北 floating like duckweed between north and south, —without fixed abode.

萍水 a close friendship. See 2196.

萍水相逢 like duckweed on water meeting duckweed, —a chance meeting of friends abroad.

萍水之人 a chance stranger.

冀其萍合亦復難矣 it is too much to hope to meet again.

萍梗人 a poor wanderer.

萍蹤靡定 duckweed tracks not fixed, —here to-day and gone to-morrow; it is uncertain where he is.

萍蹤 a chance meeting.

屏²

9319

R. 青梗

C. p'ing, v.

p'ing, ping

H. p'in, piang,

pin

F. ping, ping

W. } bing,

N. } ping

P. }

M. } p'ing,

Y. } ping

Sz. }

K. pyōng

J. hei, biyō, hyō

A. bing

Even and

Rising Lower.

A screen; a protection; an ornamental tablet. See 5382.

屏門 or 屏風 a door-screen to keep off the wind.

圍屏 a folding screen.

帷屏 or 屏帳 a curtain to screen off.

鏡屏 a mirror standing in a frame.

椅屏 a chair-back.

腰屏 a loin-cloth.

屏軸 tablets and scrolls.

桌屏 or 插屏 ornamental stone tablets, framed to stand on the table.

屏立 to stand like a screen, —as a servant or guard.

開屏 to spread the tail, —of a peacock.

穿連車輛以爲屏障 to make a lager or camp of waggons.

屏藩之臣 a guardian of the empire.

金屏之人 a harem beauty.

屏衛 to shield; to protect.

屏²

9319

Read ping³. To reject; to set aside.

屏棄 or 屏黜 to reject; to dismiss.

屏除 to get rid of, —as a bad habit.

屏逐 to drive out; to expel.

屏 (or 屏退) 左右 to keep away the attendants, —as when wishing to talk privately.

屏人耳目 to keep people away, —as above.

寫貓能屏鼠 he could draw a cat which would keep away rats, —of Li K'ung-hsiu.

屏氣似不息者 holding in his breath, as if he dared not breathe, —of Confucius at an audience with his sovereign.

從容屏氣 to do nothing, —but quietly await events.

屏息 or 屏聲 to abstain from uttering any sound, —as in the presence of a superior. See 4034.

先帝屏聲色 his late Majesty would have nothing to do with music and women.

屏欽使 to refuse to receive an Envoy.

屏居里巷不豫人間 he went into seclusion in his house and would have nothing to do with the world.

屏斥是非 to settle the rights and wrongs, —of a quarrel.

屏當 to arrange; to settle, —as one in authority.

汧²

9320

R. 青

Even Lower.

Noise of water. To wash; see 9021.

瓶²

9321

R. 青

C. p'ing

H. p'in, piang

F. ping

W. bing

N. bing

P. p'ing

M. p'in

Y. } p'ing

Sz. }

K. piōng

J. hei, bin

A. bing

Even Lower.

A vase; a jar; a jug; a bottle. [Stands pictorially for 平 9310, peaceful.]

花瓶 a flower-vase.

膽瓶 a big-bellied vase.

酒瓶 a wine-jar or bottle.

水瓶 a water-jug; a pitcher.

煖足瓶 a hot-water bottle; see 10,751.

時須將瓶搖動 shake the bottle before using, —the mixture.

瓶²

9321

守口如瓶 to keep guard over one's mouth as over the mouth of a bottle, —not to let the liquor (sc. words) run out.

整瓶不動, 半瓶搖 a full bottle is steady, a half-full bottle wobbles, —the wise man is modest.

餅

9322

邾²

9323

R. 青

See 瓶

Even Lower.

俦⁴

9324

R. 青

See 瓶

K. ping

Even Lower.

嫵¹

9325

R. 敬庚

See 聘

Even and

Sinking

Upper.

聘⁴

9326

R. 敬

C. p'ing

H. p'in, pin

F. p'ing

W. }

N. }

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. ping

J. hei, hio

A. sing (shing)

Sinking

Upper.

Same as 9321.

Name of an ancient place in Shantung.

To trust to; to send on messages.

俦俠持權 having both the courage and the power, —(e.g.) to defend the weak against the strong.

Elegant.

嫵婷 graceful; elegant; gentle. 當年不嫁惜嫵婷 alas for the beautiful girl, that she did not marry long ago!

Read ping⁴. Used with 9326.

遣人嫵問 to send marriage proposals.

To enquire about; to invite by presents, as formerly a feudal prince would endeavour to obtain the services of talented or virtuous men; to send an Envoy; to engage; to betroth. See 4024.

靡使歸聘 we can send no one home to enquire about our families.

湯使人以幣聘之 T'ang sent persons with presents of silk to get him to enter his service.

三聘 thrice invited, —as 伊尹 I Yin was by T'ang, as above.

徵聘 to invite to join the service of the State.

聘⁴

9326

聘賢 to engage virtuous men.

聘請先生 to engage a teacher.

聘則爲妻 a wife is one who is espoused by betrothal,—not bought, as a concubine.

下聘 or 過聘禮 or 行聘 or 放聘 or 定聘 to send betrothal presents.

行小聘 to send the lesser presents,—as was customary once a year among the feudal princes, the greater presents being sent once in three years. In modern times, to send the first betrothal presents.

却聘 to reject the betrothal presents.

待聘 to await betrothal,—as a marriageable girl.

聘下 or 聘定 betrothed; engaged.

聘選 to betroth and select,—to choose as concubine.

聘姑娘 or 聘女兒 to marry a daughter.

女兒該出聘了 it's time my daughter was married.

凭²

9327

R. 徑蒸

C. p'ing²

F. p'ing

W. } p'ing

N. }

Y. p'ing

K. p'ing

J. hio

A. b'ang², v'ing²

Sinking and

Even Lower.

To lean against; to rely on; to trust to. Also read *ping*⁴. Used with 9328.

挨凭 to rest on; to lean against.

凭欄 to lean on a railing.

凭几托腮 leaning on the table with his head in his hands.

乾柴凭火 a dry stick leaning against the fire,—a position of danger.

凭月起相思 to lean on (a rail and look up at) the moon and long,—for absent ones, etc.

依凭 to rely on; to trust to.

憑²

9328

R. 蒸

C. p'ang

H. p'ung

F. ping

W. bing

N. bing, v. ming

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

To lean on; to trust to; to rely on; to depend on.

憑仗 to lean on; to rely on.

憑几 to lean on a table.

依憑 to trust to.

無所憑依 nothing to trust to.

憑據 or 憑證 evidence; proof; guarantee.

憑²

9328

K. ping

J. hyō, byō

A. b'ang

Even Lower.

口說無憑 or 恐口無

憑 word of mouth cannot be trusted to,—a written document is necessary.

憑你說 according to what you say.

憑口說 an unsupported assertion.

憑信 trustworthy.

道路之言何足憑信 how can any faith be put in mere street gossip?

憑中 to trust to or act through a middleman.

憑空 without proof.

憑人 at will; at one's own discretion.

憑摺計數 amounts to be reckoned according to the pass-book,—in which entries are made at a bank each time money is drawn out. Used also of pass-books with tradesmen.

以物爲憑 to take something as a proof or pledge.

人憑神力 man trusts to the power of the gods.

官憑印 officials rely upon the seal,—as a proof of genuineness.

文憑 or 憑引 official credentials,—often pawned by newly-appointed officials for the means of proceeding to their posts, and redeemed after arrival. The first is now used of literary diplomas and certificates of University degrees.

領憑 to receive credentials or "papers."

憑限又緊 and besides time presses.

憑帖 a cash note.

憑單 or 憑照 a certificate; a voucher. The first is also a "duty proof."

憑票 a note or money-order payable to bearer; a pawn ticket.

憑商人報明 to accept a merchant's declaration,—as to goods at the Custom-house.

憑他去 let him go!—never mind him.

任憑怎麼樣 whichever way you please.

憑霄 a kind of lark.

憑²

9329

蘋

9330

砵¹

9331

R. 蒸

See 仵

A. bing

Even Upper.

雷²

9332

R. 徑

See 凭

A. v'ing

Sinking

Lower.

玻¹

9333

R. 歌

C. H. po

F. poa

W. pu, bu

N. pou

P. M. po

Y. pou

Sz. po

K. p'a

J. ha

A. fa

Even Upper.

蛟³

9334

R. 寄

See 播

Rising Upper.

跛³

9335

R. 寘寄

C. p'ei, pai

H. pai

F. p'ai, p'ia,

p'o, p'iang

W. p'i, p'ie,

p'u

N. p'ou

P. p'ei, p'o, p'o

M. p'o, p'o

Y. p'ou, p'ou

Same as 9328.

See 9271.

The noise of waves on rocks.

The roar of thunder; noise of cannonading.

PO.

Glass. See 9411.

玻璃 glass,—first manufactured in China A.D. 424. The term *po-li* has been identified with the Turkish *billur*, with *polish*, and with *belor* or *bolor*, meaning glass or crystal in several Asiatic languages.

玻璃片 or 玻璃磚 window-glass.

A toad. See 3938.

To walk lame. See 3213.

跛蹠 or 跛脚 or 跛腿 or 跛足 lame.

跛能履 the lame able to walk.

Read *pei*⁴. To lean; to be partial.

跛倚 to lean against.

跋⁸

9335
Sz. ^cpo
K. ^{p'a}, ^{p'i}
J. ^{ha}, ^{hi}
A. ^{pa'}, ^{pi'}
Irregular
Upper.

波¹

9336
R. 歌
C. ^{po}
H. ^{po}
F. ^{p'oa}, ^{poa}
W. ^{pu}, ^{bu}
N. ^{pou}
P. ^{po}, v. ^cp'o
M. ^{po}
Y. ^{pou}
Sz. ^{po}
K. ^{p'a}
J. ^{ha}
A. ^{ba}
Even Upper.

恭立無跋 stand respectfully and do not loll.

跋向不明 partial and therefore prejudiced.

Waves; especially, breakers (折者曰波; see 6716). The stroke, in writing, at the bottom of such characters as 之 and 道.

波浪 waves.

波浪鼓兒 a small drum with two pieces of knotted cord attached to sound it; the pedlar's drum.

波平浪靜 smooth water.

心中無波浪 no troubles in my mind.

波甚緊 waves running high.

一波未平, 一波又起 one wave not gone before another comes on,—of events rapidly succeeding one another. See 3564.

觀一波便知 see one wave and you know all,—ab uno disce omnes.

蹄下不波 there was no splashing under the horse's hoofs,—as it galloped over the sea.

波沫 or 波泡兒 surf; foam.

波及於人 the wave coming upon people,—to be involved in any matter.

雖係教民之事, 最易

波及於教士 although the matter is one which concerns converts, it might easily involve missionaries.

波累 to involve; to compromise.

水波紋 ripples in water.

金波 the bright light of the moon.

秋波 autumn waves; the liquid eyes of a lovely woman.

秋波流慧 her bright eyes sparkled with wit.

託微波以通辭 availed herself of a glance in order to make known her feelings.

波¹

9336

文有波瀾 his style is very spirited or dashing.

餘波不了 the remaining waves have not finished,—of a matter which has been finally settled up, but the immediate consequences of which are still felt.

奔波 hurrying to and fro; from pillar to post.

波棱蓋 the knee-cap.

波羅門 (or 文) 國 the country of the Brahmans,—India.

波羅密戲 the Indian game, —dice.

波羅蜜 (or 密) the jack-fruit (*Artocarpus integrifolia*, L.).

波羅密多 moral and intellectual perfection. Sanskrit: *pāramita*.

波羅菓 the pineapple (*Ananassa sativa*, L.).

蜜割波羅之味 honey steals the flavour of the pineapple.

波斯國 Persia.

大通二年波斯入貢 in A.D. 528 Persia sent tribute.

窮波斯 destitute of Persia,—i.e. of the valuables which come thence, sc. badly off.

一個姑娘叫波斯 a girl, called Jewel.

波裏凹 borax; tincal (?). Tibetan *bulwa*.

波臣 the ministers of 閻王 Pluto. See 13,153.

波卑夜 or 波旬 Papiya,—a name for 魔羅 Māra.

波多力 *batrik*,—patriarch.

Greens.

菠菜 or 菠薐菜 spinach (*Spinacia oleracea*, L.).

野菠菜 *Acroglochin chenopodioides*, Sch.

菠蘿 the *Quercus obovata*, cultivated for silkworms.

A winnowing-fan.

拿簸箕簸 ^{po} 米 take a winnowing-fan and winnow the rice.

簸籬 an open basket for grain.

簸⁴

9338

F. ^{poa'}, ^{pwai'}
W. ^{pu'}, ^{bu'}
N. ^{pou'}
P. ^{po'}, ^cpo
K. ^{p'a}
J. ^{ha}
A. ^{ba}
Sinking and
Rising Upper.

白

9339

伯⁴

9340

R. 陌
C. ^{pak}
H. ^{pak}
F. ^{paik}, ^{pah}
W. ^{pa}, ^{ba}
N. ^{pah}, v. ^{pañg}
P. ^{ipê}
M. ^{pê}
Y. ^{puk}, ^{pouk}
Sz. ^{pe}
K. ^{pek}
J. ^{haku}, ^{piaku}
A. ^{ba'}
Entering
Upper.

針線簸 ^{po} 兒 a woman's workbasket.

Read ^{po}. To winnow.

簸颺 to clean grain in the wind.

船顛簸 the boat is very unsteady.

几案擺簸 the table rocked to and fro,—during an earthquake.

See 8556.

A father's elder brother; the eldest of brothers. Senior; elder. The third grade of nobility; an earl; see 6568. A title of respect. Also read ^{po}.*

伯父 or 伯公 a paternal uncle.

大伯 my uncle.

大伯子 your husband's elder brother.

叔伯 uncles,—in general.

先伯 my late uncle.

老伯 your father.

伯母 a father's elder brother's wife; your mother (polite).

伯爺 an elder brother.

伯姊 an elder sister.

伯伯 (^{pai'} ^{pai'}) brother-in-law,—so called by wife of younger brother.

伯仲叔季 four characters used for denoting the first, second, third, and fourth, of brothers.

伯仲之伯 the 伯 of 伯仲,—describing the character in question by word of mouth.

相伯仲 standing in the relationship of elder brother and second,—not much difference in age.

伯仲之間 not much difference.

伯壘仲簫 the elder (playing) the ocarina, the younger the flute,—harmony of brothers.

伯氏 the elder,—of two friends.

菠¹

9337

R. 歌
See 波

Even Upper.

簸⁴

9338

R. 箇 寄
C. ^{po'}, ^cpo
H. ^{poi'}

伯⁴⁵
9340

伯爵 of the rank of earl.
伯相 earl and Grand Secretary.
宗伯 the Minister of Ceremonies under the Chou dynasty. Also, the Court of Sacrificial Worship.
大宗伯 President of the Board of Rites.
自伯之東 since my husband went eastwards.
將伯助予 O sir, help me!
將伯之呼 a cry for help.
伯牛之疾 a fatal malady,—alluding to the mortal sickness of 伯牛 (otherwise 冉耕), a disciple of Confucius, as detailed in the 論語.
伯俞泣杖 Po Yü wept when beaten,—because his mother was too old to hit him hard enough to hurt.
伯勞 (or 鷦 or 趙) a shrike; the goatsucker; see 11,012.
伯克 = Beg. See 9437.

Read *pa*⁴. Used for 霸 8533.

晉爲伯 Chin held the leadership,—among the Feudal States.
伯主 chief; *doyen*.

帛⁴⁵
9341

R. 陌
C. *pak*
H. *p'et*
F. *peik*
W. *ba*
N. *bah*
P. *spai*, *spo*
M. *pê*
Y. *pok*, *p'ouk*
Sz. *pe*
K. *pek*
J. *haku*
A. *bak*
Entering
Lower.

Silk; hence, wealth. See 2616, 7940. Also read *pai*².

布帛 cotton and silk fabrics.
賜帛 to bestow silk,—of the Emperor sending a silken cord to an offending statesman and allowing him to strangle himself instead of being publicly executed. See 7291.

兩國不以玉帛而以兵戎矣 the two nations deal no more through the medium of jade and silk but through that of the weapons and accoutrements of war,—i.e. diplomatic relations are broken off.

財帛 riches; wealth.

束帛 a roll of silk.

三帛 purple, black, and yellow silk, formerly used as presents to the sovereign from the feudal chiefs.

掛帛 to hang up silk scrolls.

寶帛 valuables.

迫⁴⁵
9342

Same as 9345.

柏⁴⁵
9343

R. 陌
C. *pak*, v. *p'ak*
F. *paik*, v. *pah*
See 百
A. *ba*²
Entering
Upper.

In northern China, the arbor vitae (*Thuja orientalis*, L.); in central China, the cypress (*Cupressus funebris*, End.). Also read *pai*³.

扁柏 the arbor vitae.

羅漢柏 *Thuja dolabrata*, L.

黃柏 *Phellodendron amurense*, Rupr., the yellow bark of which is used as a dye.

香柏樹 the cedar,—used for incense.

側柏 or 刺柏 *Juniperus chinensis*, L. The second is also *J. taxifolius*, H. & A.

柏子油 oil from juniper seeds,—used in the red colouring for seals.

卷柏 *Selaginella involvens*, Spreng.

柏府 the Censorate,—from the cypress trees which surrounded it under the Han dynasty.

柏舟之節 the chastity of the cypress boat,—a phrase borrowed from the *Odes* and used in reference to widows.

柏操 (*tsao*⁴) chaste.

舶⁴⁵
9344

R. 陌
C. *pak*, *pok*₅
F. *pok*₅
W. *p'o*₅
N. *boh*₅
P. *spo*₅
Y. *p'ak*
K. *pek*
J. *haku*
A. *bak*₅
Entering
Irregular.

An ocean-going junk.

迫⁴⁵
9345

R. 陌
C. *pak*
H. *pet*
F. *p'aik*, *p'aök*
W. *pa*
N. *pah*
P. *p'ê*, *p'ai*
M. *p'ê*

To press upon; to harass; embarrassed. Also read *p'o*⁴⁵.

逼迫 to compel; to force.

迫得 he is driven to.....

迫于不得已 unable to help,—doing something.

迫⁴⁵
9345

Y. *p'ouk*
Sz. *p'e*
K. *pek*
J. *haku*, *hiaku*
A. *bak*, *bik*
Entering
Upper.

迫于勢耳 or 爲勢所迫 compelled by circumstances.

迫于嚴命 compelled by a stringent order.

迫倒 to overturn by force; to ruin.

迫趕 to expel; to drive out.

急迫 or 迫切 hurried; pressing; urgent.

時迫事 time presses and the affair is urgent.

惶迫失錯 to be flurried and make mistakes.

不迫人於險 do not press on a man in trouble,—hit him when he is down.

窮迫 in great poverty.

窘迫 in great trouble,—from care or poverty.

迫地而行 moving close to the ground,—as something which is carried low.

迫甚 very tight,—as a sleeve or trouser.

預備立憲限期緊迫 the date for establishment of a constitution is very near at hand.

鉞⁴⁵
9346

R. 藥
See 箔
Entering
Lower.

A thin sheet of metal.

金鉞 gold leaf.

銅鉞 tinsel.

錫鉞 tin foil. See 9351.

百⁴⁵
9347

See 8560.

佰⁴⁵
9348

R. 陌
See 百
Entering
Upper.

The leader of a hundred men; a centurion. A hundred cash. Used for 百 8560 in accounts and banking.

壹佰兩 a hundred taels.

栢⁴⁵
9349

Same as 9343.

泊^{4*}

9350

R. 藥

C. *pok*
H. *p'ok*,
F. *pouk*, *poh*
W. *p'o*,
N. *boh*
P. *spo*
M. *p'ê*
Y. *p'ak*
K. *pak*
J. *haku*, *baku*
A. *bak*

Entering
Lower
Irregular.

To moor or anchor a vessel; *see* 12,478. To be at leisure. *See* 2725.

泊船章程 regulations for mooring vessels.

泊設 to moor,—of a lightship.

泊界 the harbour limits.

河泊所 the river-police magistrate at Canton.

指泊所 a berthing officer (I.M. Customs).

淡 (or 澹) 泊自如 (or 守) frugal; contented with little.

漂泊 roving; vagabond.

泊然而無求 independent.

落泊於塵市門 always loafing about the market-place.

泊爾鈞於死灰 may be regarded as dead ashes.

箔^{4*}

9351

R. 藥

C. *pok*
H. *p'ok*
F. *pouk*, *poh*
W. *bo*
N. *boh*
P. *spo*, *span*
M. *po*
Y. *pak*
Sz. *po*
K. *pak*
J. *haku*, *baku*
A. *bak*, *bou*²

Entering
Lower.

A door-screen of bamboo splints. Used for 9346, 9381.

葦箔 a rush screen,—for sun or rain.

蠶箔 a frame on which silk-worms spin cocoons.

分箔 to arrange on frames or trays.

魚箔 fishing-stakes.

錫箔 tin foil. *See* 9346.

不

9352

剝^{1*}

9353

R. 覺

C. *pok*, *mok*,
F. *pauk*, v.
pwoh
P. *pau*, *po*²
See 駁

Entering
Upper.

To flay; to peel; to take away, as clothes or badges of office. To slaughter an animal. The 23rd Diagram. *See* 2486, 8620.

剝皮 to flay off the skin.

剝殼 to take off the husk.

剝民 to oppress the people by extortion.

狠剝 to cruelly oppress.

剝削 to despoil; to cut, as wages.

剝極則復 when things are at their worst they begin to mend.

剝^{1*}

9353

復剝之秋 a season of improvement after bad times.

剝船 a cargo-boat. *See* 9393.

剝啄 to rap at a door.

剝牀之痛 a domestic calamity.

鉢^{1*}

9354

R. 曷

C. *put*,
H. *pat*
F. *pwak*
W. *pö*, *bö*,
N. *pah*, *pêh*
P. *po*
M. *po*
Y. *pouh*, *pwoh*
Sz. *po*
K. *pal*
J. *hatsz*, *hachi*
A. *bat*

Entering
Upper.

An earthen-ware basin; a beggar's alms-bowl.

鉢頭 an earthen basin or jar.

鉢多羅 the alms-bowl of the Buddhist priest. Sanskrit: *pātra*.

持鉢 to hold the bowl,—to beg his daily bread, as the Buddhist priest is supposed to do.

免持鉢之苦 to avoid the misery of begging,—as those priests who are sufficiently provided for.

傳衣鉢 to hand down cassock and bowl,—to appoint a successor, as a Buddhist abbot does.

托鉢空門 the school of (all is) vanity which relies on the alms-bowl,—the Buddhist church.

漏鉢 a funnel.

鉢汞 Taoist methods to prolong life.

鉢邏那伽 Allahabad.

蔔^{1*}

9355

R. 職

C. *pak*
H. *p'et*
F. *puk*
W. *bu*
N. *boh*
P. *pei*²
M. *p'u*
Y. *fuk*, *c'pou*
K. *pik*
J. *haku*, *boku*
A. *bāk*

Entering
Lower.

A term applied in combination to such roots as the carrot, turnip, radish, etc. Used for 3729. *See* 7298.

蔞蔔 *Michelia Champaka*, L., sometimes identified by the Chinese with the *Gardenia*. *See* 10,630.

蔞蔔冠諸香 the gardenia has the finest perfume of all.

孛^{4*}

9356

R. 月隊

P. *p'ei*, *pi*²
See 勃悖

A. *bout*, *boui*
Entering
Lower.

Plants shooting up; used of the appearance of a comet. Disobedient; intractable.

孛者何, 彗星 what is *po*? A comet.

孛星見 *hsien*⁴ 東方 a comet appeared in the east.

昭王十九年有星孛

孛^{4*}

9356

於紫微 in the 19th year of king Chao there was a comet in the constellation *tzü wei*,—*i.e.* in B.C. 1034.

古來日食星孛皆稱

災異 eclipses and comets have always been regarded as calamitous and uncanny.

噤^{4*}

9357

R. 月

See 勃

Entering
Lower.

噤^{4*}

9358

R. 月

See 勃

Entering
Lower.

桴^{4*}

9359

R. 月

P. *p'o*²M. *p'o*

See 勃

Entering
Lower.

桴^{4*}

9360

R. 月

See 勃

Entering
Lower.

腠^{1*}

9361

R. 月

P. *spo*

See 勃

Entering
Lower.

A large trumpet, called 噤囉, sounded on going into action.

Dust in clouds.

A flail. A fruit; *see* 12,645.

The chaff of rice.

The back of the neck; the neck. The navel.

脖子 or 脖頸 (or 梗) 子 the neck, or nape of the neck.

縮着脖子 drawing in its neck,—as a tortoise.

瘦脖子 a slender neck.

脖臍 the navel.

育之原出於腠腠 the source of the *huang* (*see* 5095) is in the navel.

諄^{4s}

9362

R. 隊月

See 背

Sinking
Lower.

Confused; obstinate; perverse.

四達而不諄 well-informed
without confusion of ideas.

其言諄 his words are confused.

諄其心 confused in mind.

何老諄不念子孫 why
still obstinately neglectful of your
descendants?諄晦 muddle-headed,—as from
age.饽^{1s}

9363

R. 月

See 勃

Entering
Lower.

Cakes; biscuits.

饽饽 cakes.

香饽饽似的 like a sweet-
smelling cake.

饽饽丁 the dandelion.

鶉^{4s}

9364

R. 月

P. *po, pu*
N. *bah, v. bu*

See 勃

Entering
Lower.A wood pigeon, with
white spots on its neck,
known as 鶉鴒.鶉鴒子旺邊飛 pigeons
fly towards brightness,—so men
are attracted to the rich and
influential.撥^{1s}

9365

R. 曷

C. *put_o, put₅*H. *pat*F. *pwak*W. *bö, pö*N. *p'ah*P. *po, pa*M. *po*Y. *pouh*Sz. *po*K. *pal*J. *hatsz, hachi*A. *bat, bak*Entering
Upper.To spread; to open out;
to distribute; to regulate.
To expel; to get rid of;
to send away; to transfer;
to tranship. To stir up; to
poke. A plectrum (*see* 9061);
to play on a guitar. *See*
8197.撥開 to open out; to reject; be
off!

撥開烟 to dissipate the smoke.

撥開門 to prise open a door.

撥草尋蛇 to push about the
grass and search for snakes.撥雲見日 to open the clouds
(of error) and see the sun (of
truth).

撥弓 to draw a bow.

撥擲 to push away,—with some-
thing held in the hand. Also, to
stir up. [Peking, *pa¹ lan¹*.] *See*
1678.撥^{1s}

9365

撥給 to give out; to appropriate
to.

撥正 to correct; to straighten.

撥邪反正 to turn from the
heterodox and come back to
the orthodox.撥交 to hand over, as for a
special purpose.

撥用 to appropriate to.

撥還 to appropriate for repay-
ment.

撥抵 to deduct as a set-off.

撥轉 to make to turn round;
to hand on; to transmit.撥轉人心 to bring men's
hearts round,—as into the true
path.

撥浪腦袋 to shake the head.

撥浪鼓 a pedlar's drum, which
is struck, on being twirled, by
two beads attached by strings
at the sides.撥去壞的 get rid of the bad
ones.

撥出 to distribute.

把好的撥出 pick out the
good ones.本實先撥 the root must be
first got rid of.

撥蚊 to drive away mosquitoes.

撥兵 to detach troops.

撥錢 to set aside or transfer
money.

撥身金 to transfer one's wages.

撥撥 to allot,—as tasks.

火棍短強如手撥掬
a short poker is better than the
hand for stirring the fire.

撥歸一邊 to set aside.

撥冗 to put aside one's business,
—and do something else.用鎗撥落 to ward off with
a spear.

撥亂 to repress rebellion.

撥動絲絃入臥房
playing on his silken strings, he
enters the bedroom,—of a mos-
quito.

撥收 received,—as on deposit.

撥船 lighters. *See* 9393.撥什庫 Manchu *bosokō*, a
corporal, or non-com. officer.襖^{4s}

9366

R. 曷

C. *put₅*

See 撥

Entering
Upper.鰻^{4s}

9367

R. 曷

See 撥

Entering
Upper.嶓¹

9368

R. 歌箇

See 播

Even and
Sinking Upper.播⁴

9369

R. 箇

C. *po³*H. *po³*F. *poa³, pwo³*W. *pu³, pu³*N. *pou³*P. *po³, po³, po³*M. *po³, po³, po³*Y. *pou³*Sz. *po³*K. *pa³*J. *ha*A. *ba³*Irregular
Upper.

A rain-coat, called 襖, worn by labourers.

A fish wagging its tail in
swimming.

A mountain in Shensi.

嶓冢 an old name for the District
of 河 Mien in Shensi.To sow. To publish; to
make known. To cast aside.播百穀 to sow all kinds of
grain.

播種 to sow seeds.

遠播 to make known afar.

威播九州 the dread of him
extends throughout the empire.聲播四方 his (evil) repu-
tation has spread to the four
corners of the earth.傳播 to spread abroad,—as a
doctrine.播其惡于衆 to disseminate
his wickedness among the people.

播棄 to reject; to discard.

播越 or 播流 banishment;
exile.

播遷 political flight.

Read *po³*. To winnow.

播米 to winnow rice.

播揚 to winnow; to promulgate.

Read *po¹*.播弄 to cheat; to humbug; to
trifle with.

播⁴

9369

播弄是非 to grossly pervert the truth; to misrepresent the facts.

播亂 to mix up; to throw into disorder.

皤¹

9370

White; grey.

皤然 silvery white.

皤皤國老 a white-haired statesman.

皤皤雪 snowy white,—as hair.

皤腹 big-bellied.

R. 歌
C. *sp'o*
F. *poa*
W. *fa*
N. *sbou*
P. *po, sp'o*
K. *pa*
J. *ha*
A. *ba*
Even Lower.

播⁴

9371

To spread abroad; to promulgate.

R. 箇
See 播
Sinking Upper.

博⁴

9372

Wide; ample; extensive; see 5184. To gamble; see 12,049. To barter. Also read *po*^{2*}.

博三寸 three inches in breadth.

戎車孔博 their war-chariots are very large.

博學 or 博聞 extensive learning; great scholarship.

博學鴻儒 very widely informed,—a title granted at an examination held once in twenty-four years.

博學於文 extensively studying all branches of learning.

博聞強記 wide learning and a powerful memory.

博士 a wide-read scholar; a professor; a doctor of the Academy of Learning. Also, a master-tradesman.

文帝召爲博士 the Emperor Wên Ti made him a Doctor in the Academy.

博雅 well-read and refined.

博古通今 informed on all subjects from ancient to modern times.

博物院 a museum.

博⁴

9372

博物院鑑星敦較佳 among museums, that at Kensington is the best.

博物君子 you gentlemen, who are widely read.

博濟于民 to extensively benefit the people.

博識 to add to one's knowledge.

博證 to procure evidence to corroborate.

以博一笑 in order to cause a laugh.

博戲 to gamble.

博奕 to play at *wei-ch'i*; to gamble. See 13,176.

博始於夏 gambling began under the Hsia dynasty,—20th cent. B.C.

君子不博 the superior man does not gamble.

博局 a gambling-house; a chess-board.

六博 to play with dice.

以貨博貨 to exchange goods for goods.

古琴曲有不博金 even if people have old psalteries and music, they will not part with them for money.

不要博涼州 no occasion to buy Liang-chou (wine),—we can make it.

博沙 to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

博州 an old name for 聊城縣 Liao-ch'êng Hsien in Shantung.

博勞 a shrike. See 9340.

搏⁴

9373

To seize. To strike. To box. To play on a guitar.

搏取 to seize.

搏擊 to strike.

搏擊之任 the office of a Censor.

以手搏虎 attacked the tiger with his bare hands.

聞少林寺僧以搏名天下 he heard that the Buddhist monks of Shao-lin were famous all over the empire for their boxing. See 9746.

R. 藥
See 搏
Entering Upper.

搏²

9373

搏拊 a barrel-shaped drum, struck with the fingers on both heads and used in the Confucian temple.

搏⁴

9374

To crackle; to burst from heat.

R. 藥
See 搏
Entering Upper.

膊⁴

9375

The upper arm; the shoulder. To cut; to slice.

膊甲 the shoulder-blade.

大肱膊根兒 great brawny arms. See 6031.

起膊 to shoulder.

轉膊 to change shoulders,—as when carrying.

展膊 to stretch out the fore paw,—as a cat.

殺而膊諸城上 they put him to death and dismembered him on the top of the wall.

膈膊 the sound of blows dealt each other by gamecocks.

鑄⁴

9376

A bell, 3.6 feet in length with a diameter of 2.25 feet, suspended on a frame. See 9383. A hoe.

鑄鱗獸 fishes and animals carved on bell-frames.

錢鑄 spuds and small hoes.

R. 藥
C. *pok*
H. *pok*
F. *pauk*
W. *po, bo*
N. *poh*
P. *spo*
M. *po*
Y. *pak*
Sz. *po*
K. *pak*
J. *haku*
A. *bak*
Entering Upper.

膊⁴

9377

The shoulder-blade. See 9375, 12,760.

R. 藥
See 搏
Entering Upper.

搏⁴

9378

Same as 9372.

簿⁴³

9379

R. 藥

See 簿

Entering
Upper.簿⁴³

9380

R. 藥

See 簿

Entering
Upper
and Lower.簿²⁰

9381

R. 藥

N. boh⁵, bou²
P. spau⁵, spo²,
po²

See 箔

Entering
Lower.

Name of an ancient game.

A pillar. A beam connecting pillars.

Thickly-growing vegetation. Thin, as opposed to 厚 4024 and 稠 2502; slight; few; poor; mean. Indifferent; careless. To reach to; to extend over. An initial particle. See 濃 8411. Also read pao². [To be distinguished from 簿 9467.]草木交錯曰簿 plants and trees growing in confusion are called *jungle*.

這樣紙太簿 this kind of paper is too thin.

精簿 quite thin.

簿冰 thin ice. See 9277.

簿餅 thin cakes,—eaten on the 2nd of the 2nd moon.

簿靡而爲天 by its tenuity to form the heavens,—of ether.

簿罪於人 to punish a person leniently.

人丁單簿 very few descendants.

簿小 small; poor.

簿祚 poor.

簿禮 trifling presents.

簿產 a small estate.

簿情 or 簿倖 wanting in right feeling.

簿倖郎 a disreputable fellow.

簿瘠 or 地皮簿 barren ground.

臉 (or 面) 皮簿 bashful.

簿²⁰

9381

簿命 a poor destiny,—of ill-success in life.

簿宦 a poor or petty official.

簿行人 one who does not deal rightly by others.

簿人或簿落人 a prostitute.

簿福白 a luckless wretch.

輕簿 to treat with indifference or contempt.

於所厚者簿, 無所不簿 he who behaves shabbily to those whom he ought to treat well, will behave shabbily to all.

簿待 to treat slightly.

簿觀 to take a cursory glance at.

簿視 to view contemptuously.

簿懲 to punish lightly.

簿海 the wide, wide sea.

外簿四海 extending beyond to the Four Seas,—to the limits of the empire.

簿城 to besiege a city.

直簿城下 he came right up to the city walls.

日簿食 the sun is partially eclipsed.

今且簿暮, 舉網得魚 this very evening, I caught a fish.

從昏飯牛簿夜半 from dawn I feed the cattle up to midnight.

雷風相簿 thunder and wind crashed together.

載驅簿簿 (po¹ po¹) the noise of carts and carriages.

簿言有之 now we have got them. [The first two characters are untranslatable particles.]

簿荷 *Mentha arvensis*, L., var. *glabrata*.

簿荷油 peppermint oil.

簿荷冰 menthol or Chinese peppermint camphor.

簿羅 *Quercus dentata*, Thunb.

簿佉羅 Bactria.

簿⁴³

9382

R. 藥

C. pok⁵
F. pauk⁵
W. bo⁵
N. boh⁵
P. spo
M. po
Y. pak
Sz. po
K. pak
J. haku, baku
A. bak⁵Entering
Lower.簿⁴³

9383

R. 藥

See 簿
Entering
Upper
and Lower.媛⁴³

9384

R. 曷

See 菱

A. bat⁵
Entering
Lower.菱⁴³

9385

R. 曷

C. pêt
H. p'at
F. pak
W. bo
N. bah
P. spa
M. pa
Y. paa
K. pal
J. hatsz, bachi
A. bat⁵
Entering
Lower.跋⁴³

9386

R. 曷

C. put, pêt
H. p'at
F. pwak
W. bo, bwo
N. bah
P. spa
M. pa
Y. paah
K. pal
J. hatsz, bachi
A. bat⁵
Entering
Lower.

To stuff; to fill. To spread out.

磅簿 vast, as space; mixed. Also (for next entry), unconstrained; familiar.

槃簿 to sit cross-legged. See 8620.

A large bell. See 9376.

鼓簿爲節 to mark time by striking a bell.

簿鐘 an oval bell, with 36 bosses and hung in a frame, used at services in the Confucian temple.

A wife. Used for 8530.

Grass; stubble.

菱舍 a thatched cottage.

召伯所菱 under it (see 5832, 10,757) the chief of Shao lodged.

To walk; land travel, as opposed to 涉 9784. The heel. A conclusion to a book; a colophon, as opposed to 弁 9197. Read pa² in Peking.

跋履而上 he went up on foot.跋涉 to traverse both land and water; to travel.

跋涉勞苦 the hardships of travel.

跋⁴²

9386

跋倒 to stumble and fall.

跋扈 to tread down legal rights; to threaten reprisals; to become violent. See 4965.

跋足 the heel.

跋本 the base; the root.

跋馬 to turn a horse round.

前無序後無跋 without preface at the beginning or colophon at the end,—of a bungling book.

題跋 to write a colophon.

全部總跋 a summary of the whole work.

跋陀 or 跋達羅 virtuous and wise,—an epithet of every Buddha. Sanskrit: *bhadra*.

跋提河 a river of Nepal, now called Gunduck.

鈸²²

9387

R. 曷

C. *put*
H. *p'at*
F. *pak, pwak*
W. *bō*
N. *bah*
P. *pa, po, pō*
M. *pa*
Y. *pouh*
Sz. *pa, p'a*
K. *pal*
J. *hatsz, bachi*
A. *bat*

Entering Lower.

Brass cymbals, joined together by a long string put through a hole in the middle of each; said to have been introduced from India. See 8157.

鐃鈸 cymbals,—with large and small knobs in the middle, respectively. Also = 大鈸 large cymbals, as opposed to 小鈸 or 小岔兒 small cymbals.

飛鈸 cymbals which are thrown up and made to clash in the air.

馥⁴²

9388

R. 曷

See 芡

A. *bat*

Entering Lower.

Fragrant.

馥⁴²

9389

Same as 9377.

馥⁴²

9390

See 8530.

駁⁴²

9391

R. 曷

See 芡

A. *bat*

Entering Lower.

盞⁴²

9392

R. 曷

See 鉢

Entering Upper.

駁²²

9393

R. 覺

C. *pok*
H. *pok, pok*
F. *pauk, v. p'auk*
W. *po, bo*
N. *poh*
P. *po*
M. *po*
Y. *pak*
Sz. *po*
K. *pak*
J. *haku, hoku*
A. *bak*

Entering Upper.

The beaver. See 11,363.

A dish; a platter.

To contradict; to reverse a decision; to abrogate or annul; to find fault with. To tranship. To graft. Name of a fabulous quadruped. An appearance of confusion. See 9394.

駁口 to contradict.

駁人 to contradict a person.

批駁不准 or 駁回 to reject, as unsuitable, a report or petition.

駁語 a reversal of sentence on appeal.

駁詰 to examine adversely; to cross-question.

駁罪 to take exception to punishment awarded.

駁價 to take exception to the price.

駁飭 to express disapproval.

駁斥 to show another to be in the wrong; to find fault with.

駁辯 to argue against; to dispute a point.

駁賣 to sell in small amounts; retail.

駁貨 to tranship goods.

駁船 a cargo-boat. See 9365.

駁過別船 to tranship to another vessel.

駁運 to tranship.

駁渡 to transport across a ferry.

接駁 to receive and transfer; to tranship.

駁²²

9393

駁樹 to graft trees.

駁然大怒 he suddenly became very angry.

駁色 of mixed colours,—applied to horses.

駁馬 spotted or parti-coloured horses.

駁岸 bunding; a bund.

駁出 to bund out.

龐雜爲駁 a confused appearance of clouds.

解駁 the clouds opening,—and (e.g.) showing the moon.

駁

9394

Same as 9393. A unicorn.

擘⁴²

9395

R. 陌

C. v. *mak*, *mak*, *mêk*
H. v. *mak*
See 擘
N. *p'ah*
Y. *pouk*
J. *haku, biaku*
A. *p'ak*

Entering Upper.

To open; to break; to tear. See 6093.

擘開口 to open the mouth.

擘餅 to break a cake.

擘交情 to break off friendship.

塗皆乾擘之 when the plaster had dried, it was picked off with the finger.

擘紙 to tear paper.

擘父兄面 to put one's father and elder brother to shame.

巨擘 the thumb.

藥

9396

Same as 9397. [Distinguished from 藥 8283.]

藥⁴²

9397

R. 陌

See 伯

Entering Upper.

A bitter umbelliferous plant (*Ligusticum acutilobum*, S. & Z.), now known as 當歸. Used for 8960.

藥苦 or 冰藥 hardships; trouble.

飲冰食藥 bitter poverty.

冰藥清操 a phrase eulogistic of chaste widows.

北

9398

See 8771.

毫⁴²

9399

R. 藥
C. *pok*_o
H. *pok*₃
W. *bo*₅, *bo*₂
See 薄

Entering
Lower
Irregular.

電

9400

褻⁴²

9401

R. 沃
See 鋪
Entering
Upper.

趵²²

9402

R. 覺效
See 駁豹
Entering and
Sinking
Upper.

𠂔⁴²

9403

R. 曷
N. *pah*, *pêh*
P. *pō*
M. *pō*
J. *hatsz*
A. *bak*

Entering
Upper.

幘⁴²

9404

R. 沃
P. *pū*
M. *p'ū*
See 僕
Entering
Lower.

襍

9405

The capital of China under T'ang the Completer, B.C. 1766—1753, situated in Honan. Name of a Department in Anhui.

See 8704.

A full-dress embroidered collar.

Noise of tramping.

Read *pao*⁴. To leap.

趵突泉 a spring rising from
泰山 T'ai-shan.

Back to back. Radical 105.

A cowl; a hood.

幘頭 some form of ancient cap for a Minister.

幘帕 a square-shaped cap.

抱幘 a kerchief full of things.

Same as 9404.

蹼⁴²

9406

R. 屋
C. v. *p'uk*₃
See 卜
Entering
Upper.

鏢⁴²

9407

R. 沃
See 僕
Entering
Lower.

坡¹

9408

R. 歌
C. *pō*, *p'ō*
H. *pō*
F. *pōa*, *p'ōa*
W. *pū*, *p'ū*
N. *pōu*, *p'ōu*
P. *p'ō*
M. *p'ō*, *pō*
Y. *p'ōu*
Sz. *p'ō*, *pō*
K. *p'a*
J. *hā*
A. *fa*
Even Upper.

坡

9409

破⁴

9410

R. 箇
C. *p'ō*
H. *p'ō*
F. *p'ōa*, *p'wai*
W. *p'ū*, *p'a*
N. *p'ōu*
P. *p'ō*
M. *p'ō*
Sz. *p'ō*
Y. *p'ōu*
K. *p'a*
J. *hā*, *hi*
A. *fa*
Sinking
Upper.

The web-feet of water-fowl.

鳧雁醜其足蹼 ducks and geese are alike in having webbed feet.

A dart.

P'Ō.

The slope of a hill; a bank of a river. See 陂 8770.

山坡 the slope of a hill.

平坡 a gentle slope.

青坡 green slopes.

下坡容易, 上坡難 down-hill is easy, up-hill is hard.

下坡子溜 *liu*¹ 的人 a man who is slipping down the bank, —going to the dogs.

See 9333.

To break through; to break into; hence, to set; to propound (see 8711); to break up; hence, to destroy; to cut; to rend; to solve; to lay bare; to begin.

破皮 to break the skin,—of a blow.

破陣 to break through the ranks.

破斷 to snap; to break or cut through.

攻破城池 to capture a city by storm.

國破君亡 country destroyed, sovereign a fugitive.

破壞 broken; smashed.

破碎 broken to pieces.

破⁴

9410

破碎牽合 to patch up fragments.

破裂 cracked.

破損 broken up,—as by collision.

破眼 to be broken into holes.

打破 to break; to knock to pieces.

破綻 a hole; a rent. See below.

破爛 ragged, as clothes; broken, as silver.

破衣裳 ragged old clothes.

破被 a ragged old coverlet.

破巾 a ragged old cap.

破身 or 破瓜 to deflower a maid.

破開 to break open.

破鏡重 *ch'ung*² 圓 the broken mirror is round again,—he has married a second wife.

跌破了頭 he fell and broke his head.

破地獄 to break open Purgatory,—and let souls out, as Buddhist priests do by prayer.

破扉 to partly open a door.

破浪神 the figure-head of a ship.

破戒 to break a prohibition,—as a teetotal pledge, a rule for fasting, etc.

破格 or 破個例 to break through the rule.

破格之恩 a special privilege.

驚破膽 fear has taken away his courage.

破敗 ruined; defeated.

破家 or 破落戶 to ruin the family,—by extravagance.

破家子弟 the ruin of a family,—a spendthrift.

破財 to squander money.

破費 or 破蕩 waste; extravagance.

破零 to change a note or large coin; to get small change.

破了許多錢鈔 he made a hole in a lot of money.

不肯要他破鈔 not wishing to let him break into (*i.e.* begin spending) his money.

破⁴

9410

破一塊洋錢 to break into a dollar.

破涕爲笑 to change tears into smiles.

破謎 to solve a riddle.

請主人破破 try, sir, to guess it.

破計 to defeat a plan.

我有破法 I have a trick to defeat his.

大破之 inflicted a severe defeat upon them.

全無破綻 without any decisive result,—as a fight; see 311. Also, without any weak point, or "hole in one's armour."

看出破綻 to see through a person's weakness; to detect a trick played upon one.

破價 to go beyond the usual or required price; to give a huge sum for.

破坐 to make a gap in a party by leaving it.

坐破 to wear out by sitting on it,—as (e.g.) a student's chair.

破賊 to break the power of the rebels.

破廟 a ruined temple.

破日 an unlucky day.

破五日 (érh³) the 5th of the 1st moon,—the end of the holidays.

破案 to clear up a case,—as by discovering the guilty parties.

破獲 to clear up and arrest as above.

破腹 to make a clean breast.

說破 to speak out unreservedly.

破口 to speak fully; to abuse; to revile.

破嘴 to make one's mouth sore, —by talking.

破解詳細 to explain clearly and minutely.

看破 to see through, as a plot, the vanity of all things, etc.

破土 to make a grave.

天下莫能破焉 nothing in the world is able to split it, —viz. 道 which besides being infinitely great is also infinitesimally small.

破⁴

9410

破題 or 破云 he broached his theme, as follows.....

舍矢如破 the arrows went forth like downright blows.

破子草 *Torilis Anthriscus*, Gmel.破胡紙 *Psoralea corylifolia*, L.頗¹

9411

R. 哥歌

C. }

H. }

F. }

W. }

N. }

P. }

M. }

Y. }

K. }

J. }

A. }

Rising and Even Upper.

Leaning to one side; partial. Rather; somewhat; a little; very.

偏頗 partial.

頗可 it will do very well.

頗願 very anxious to.

頗佳 very good.

頗香 very fragrant.

頗多 a considerable number.

頗久 for a considerable time.

頗知一二 I know something about it.

頗重 rather serious.

頗覺不安 I am very much annoyed or distressed.

頗極 really.

頗稱 may be said to.....

頗資 affords some grounds for.....

頗好 (hao⁴) to be fond of.

頗過得 very well off; rich.

頗切 exceedingly.

頗有 considerable.

頗黎 glass; see 9333.

婆²

9412

R. 歌

C. }

H. }

F. }

W. }

N. }

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. }

J. }

A. }

Even Lower.

An old woman. The female of animals; see 6445. See 10,751.

婆子 an old woman.

六婆 the six kinds of old women, as below.

牙婆 the brothel-keeper.

媒婆 the marriage go-between.

師婆 the witch or sorceress.

虔婆 the praying-woman.

藥婆 the quack doctor.

穩婆 or 坐婆 or 收 (or 接)

生婆 the midwife.

婆²

9412

官牙婆 a gaol matron.

漁婆 a fishwife.

婆娘 an old lady.

婆角兒 old women,—in theatricals.

寡婦婆 a widow.

茶婆子 a woman who keeps a tea-house.

孟婆 a goddess of wind.

仙婆 a fairy.

老婆 a wife; one's wife; the "missis."

老婆兒 or 老婆子 an old dame; a needlewoman.

老婆姐 a wife who is older than her husband.

小老婆 or 小婆子 a concubine.

老婆舌頭 gossip.

老婆心 a worldly mind.

一片婆心 a motherly feeling.

公婆 a husband's father and mother.

婆家 a husband's mother's family.

好殺的婆家不如娘家 the best mother-in-law is not as good as one's own mother.

家婆 a maternal grandmother (south).

婆婆 or 婆母 a husband's mother.

有婆婆家 she is betrothed.

婆婆 the frou-frou of a long robe; the appearance of a person dancing. See 9905.

婆婆樹 the P'o-so tree,—supposed to grow in the Western Paradise, and to produce the

長生菓 fruit of eternal life.

婆婆車兒 a child's toy cart.

婆婆針 *Bidens pilosa*, L., and *B. bipinnata*, L.

翻頭婆 a widow who marries again; a stepmother.

湯婆 a hot-water wife,—a bed-warmer.

婆伽婆 the most meritorious,—an epithet of every Buddha. Sanskrit: *bhagavat*.

婆²
9412

婆羅吸摩 Brahmâ,—the first person of the Brahminical Trinity, adopted by the Buddhists as a kind of creator of all things.

婆羅迦鄰提 the mandarin duck. Manchu *barag'alanda*.

紡紗婆 a grasshopper.

羯婆羅 camphor,—from the Malay *kâpur*.

婆那婆 the jackfruit. Sanskrit: *panasa*.

婆⁴
9413

R. 歌

See 婆

Even Lower.

婆²
9414

R. 歌

See 波婆

Even Upper and Lower.

扑
9415

Stones or flints for arrow-heads.

See 9512.

朴⁴
9416

R. 覺屋

See 朴

K. *pak*

Entering Upper.

The dwarf nettle tree (*Celtis sinensis*, Pers.). Used for 3741, 9509.

厚朴 *Magnolia hypoleuca*, S. & Z., the bark of which is used as a medicine.

朴刀 a blunt-shaped dagger.

簡朴 the rude simplicity,—of the ancients.

拍⁴
9417

R. 陌

C. *p'ak*

H. *p'ok*, *p'ak*

F. *p'ah*

W. *p'o*, *p'a*

N. *p'ah*, *p'oh*

P. *p'ai*, *p'ê*

M. *p'ê*

Y. *p'uk*

Sz. *p'e*

K. *pek*

J. *haku*, *hiaku*

A. *p'ak*

Entering

Upper.

To strike; to pat; to clap. Also read *p'ai*¹. See 45.

拍案 to strike the table,—in anger.

拍胸 to beat the breast,—from grief.

拍腦袋 to strike the head,—to be astounded.

拍打 to tap; to pat; to rap.

節拍 to finger; to play.

雪浪拍長空 the snow-white billows strike the sky.

拍門 to knock at a door.

拍肩 to slap on the shoulder.

拍⁴
9417

拍手 to clap the hands.

拍掌大笑 he clapped his hands and laughed loudly.

拍張 a shuttlecock.

拍板 castanets; to beat time.

拍爬木 a flail.

拍賣 to sell by rapping,—by auction.

拍定 to settle a purchase at an auction.

拍和 to make peace.

一拍就上 one strike and up he went,—he did not wait for a second invitation.

拍開就喫 broke it open and began to eat it,—an orange.

拍花的 kidnappers of small boys and girls,—whom they are said to stupefy by a drug held in the hand and rapidly smeared on the faces of their victims, even when walking in the streets.

拍去 to inveigle away.

拍東兒 to make a bet,—the loser to stand treat.

拍網子 a trap; a snare for birds.

音調合拍 in good time with the music.

席拍子 a mat shade,—as over a door or shop-window.

Read *p'ai*³.

拍不得 no matter,—what, who, etc.

拍不得是誰,我也不怕 I am not afraid of anyone, no matter who he is!

地拍 a mole.

珀⁴
9418

R. 陌

C. *pak*

H. *p'ak*

F. *p'öök*

W. *p'a*

N. *p'ah*

P. *p'ê*

M. *p'ê*

Y. *p'ouk*

Sz. *p'e*

K. *pek*

J. *haku*, *hiaku*

A. *p'ak*

Entering

Upper.

Amber, distinguished according to colour and markings as 蠟, 水, 石, 花, 金, etc.; see 4922.

血珀 red amber.

珀末 amber dust,—used as a medicine.

蜜蠟珀 false amber.

粕⁴
9419

R. 藥

C. *p'ok*

F. *p'oh*

W. *p'o*

N. *p'oh*

P. *p'o*

K. *pak*

J. *haku*

A. *p'ak*

Entering

Upper.

魄⁴
9420

R. 陌藥

C. *p'ak*, *p'ak*

H. *p'ak*

F. *p'äök*

W. *p'a*

N. *p'ah*

P. *p'ê*

M. *p'ê*

Y. *p'uk*

Sz. *p'e*

K. *pek*

J. *haku*, *hiaku*

A. *p'ak*

Entering

Upper.

Grains in distilled liquor. Used with 魄 9420.

絕去糟粕 to get rid of the grains or sediment.

The soul; that part of the soul (as opposed to 魂 5244) which is indissolubly attached to the body, and goes down to earth with it at death; the supraliminal self, expl. as 人陰神; see 5244. Form; shape. The disc or substance of the moon from the time it begins to wane to new moon; see 3502.

魄爲陰之精 or 魄附陰之靈 the *p'o* part of the soul is that which is Yin or negative.

精魄 Yin and Yang; spirits; energy.

精魄相交會 the Yin and the Yang interact,—to produce all things.

形魄 form; shape.

死魄 the first day of the new moon.

旁死魄 the second day of the new moon.

哉生魄 the 16th day of the moon.

既生魄 after the moon began to wane.

月魄生光 the moon begins to brighten.

兔魄 and **蟾魄** the dark figures of the hare and toad seen in the moon.

傍魄 (*p'o*²) to spread far and wide,—as reputation.

Read *t'o*⁴. Desolate. See 托 11,366.

落魄 disheartened; spiritless.

魄⁴²
9420

家貧落魄 a wretchedly poor family.

達夫少嘗落魄 the successful man has experienced poverty in his youth.

文人落魄, 武士喪膽 the civilian loses his spirits, the soldier his courage.

培
9421

See 9452.

掙⁴²
9422

To take out; to pluck up.

R. 月
See 勃

掙轉 to turn round; to turn over.

Entering
Lower.

淳⁴²
9423

R. 月
C. put
H. p'ut
F. pwok, v.
p'ak, p'wok
W. bö
N. bah
P. p'o
M. p'o
Y. p'ek
Sz. p'o, p'u
K. päl
J. hotsz, botsz
A. bout

Full; bursting, as a plant; copious, as a fountain.

淳涌 bubbling; gurgling.

英氣淳淳 braggadocio.

淳里 name of a country (Borneo).

淳泥 Brunei or Borneo.

Entering
Lower.

煙⁴
9423a

R. 月
See 勃

The rising of smoke.

Entering
Lower.

葶⁴²
9424

R. 月
C. put
H. p'ut
F. pwok
W. bu
N. v. vu, bu
P. p'o, v. spi
M. p'u, v. pi
Y. spu
J. hotsz, bochi
A. bout

The water-chestnut (*Scirpus tuberosus*, Roxb.), known as 葶薺.

馬葶 the puffball (*Lycoperdon*).

Entering
Lower.

勃⁴²
9425

R. 月
C. put
H. p'ut
F. pwok
W. bö
N. bah
P. p'o
M. p'u
Y. p'ek
Sz. p'o, p'u
K. päl
J. hotsz, botsz
A. bout

Entering
Lower.

Suddenly. To change, as the countenance.

勃然大怒 he suddenly became very angry.

令人怒氣勃勃 causing one to burst out in violent anger.

勃起不戾 he suddenly conceived an evil design.

色勃如也 his countenance appeared to change,—of Confucius in the presence of his prince.

馬勃 horse-dung,—used as medicine. Also, a vetch acc. to Pétillon, a Polysaccum acc. to Bretschneider.

婦姑勃谿 wife and her mother-in-law running up against one another,—as in too small a house; sc. quarrelling.

大勃律 Baltistan.

小勃律 Gilgit.

渤⁴²
9426

R. 月
F. v. pwok
P. p'o, pu

See 勃

Entering
Lower.

剗¹²
9427

R. 曷

See 潑

Entering
Upper.

潑¹²
9428

R. 曷
C. p'ut
H. p'at, fat
F. p'wak
W. bö, p'ö, p'ö
N. p'ah
P. po
M. p'o
Y. pwok, p'ouh
Sz. p'o
K. pal
J. hatsz, bachi
A. bat, bak

Entering
Upper.

To throw, as water from a pot; to sprinkle; to scatter; to dissipate; to waste. A term of abuse.

潑水難收 spilt water cannot be picked up.

一潑雨 a drenching shower.

一潑即熟 friends at once,—too quickly.

潑天 pouring sky,—tremendously; immensely.

潑街 to water the street.

慢潑 or 少潑 stop throwing (or look out where you are throwing)—that water!

潑¹²
9428

潑墨 to "sling ink;" to scribble.

潑失生意 to throw away one's business,—as by inattention, want of tact, etc.

散潑 to dissipate; to waste.

發潑 to put forth all one's strength; to burst its banks,—as a river. [放 for 發.]

刁潑 perverse; vicious.

活潑潑的 elegant; graceful; neat; naive; ingenuous. See 5324.

潑婦 a shrew.

潑辣 saucy.

潑怪 malicious; noxious, as evil spirits.

潑鬼 fearless spirits or demons.

你這潑物 you brute!

撒潑 to be in a violent passion,—of children. See 9523.

潑息 to extinguish with water.

醱¹²
9429

R. 曷

See 潑

Entering
Upper.

鑊¹²
9430

Same as 9427.

鑊¹²
9431

See 9370.

鄱²
9432

R. 歌

C. } p'o, po
H. }
F. poa
W. bu, bo
N. bou
P. p'o, po
M. p'o, po
K. pa
J. ha
A. ba
Even Lower
Irregular.

Name of a place.

鄱陽 name of the head District of the 饒州 Jao-chou Prefecture, Kiangsi.

鄱陽湖 the Poyang lake.

巨³
9433

R. 哥

See 頗

Rising Upper.

Not. Following; accordingly. [To be distinguished from 巨 3003.]

最巨信 very unworthy of belief.

叵³
9433

人心叵測 man's heart cannot be fathomed.

中^{chung} 叵測 to meet with unexpected trouble.

叵耐心煩 I cannot stand the annoyance.

叵欲討之 accordingly wished to put him to death.

叵平諸國 therefore he reduced the feudal barons to subjection.

叵羅 a goblet.

叵島 Port Hamilton.

耐³
9434

Same as 9433.

筐³
9435

A basket tray for grain, called 筐籬.

R. Vulgar.

See 頗

Rising Upper.

針線筐籬 a woman's work-basket.

出了一個筐籬又跳一個坑裏 out of the frying-pan into the fire.

陋¹
9436

R. 歌

See 坡坡婆

Even Upper and Lower.

Uneven, as a road.

陋陀 sloping; precipitous.

匍⁴
9437

R. 職屋

W. fu, fu²

N. boh, bo

P. sfu

M. fu

See 棘

K. pik, pok

Entering Lower.

To fall prostrate. Used as a Chinese reproduction of "Beg" (*Hirth*). See 9340. Also read fu⁴.

葡³
9438

See 9355.

僕³
9439

See 9507.

璞⁴
9440

R. 覺

See 璞

Entering Upper.

璞⁴
9441

璞⁴
9442

璞⁴
9443

R. 覺

C. p'ok

H. p'uk

F. p'auk

W. p'o

N. p'oh

P. p'o, p'u

M. p'u

Y. p'uk

K. pak

J. haku, hoku

A. fak

Entering Upper.

瞞⁴
9444

R. 覺

See 璞

Entering Upper.

轔⁴
9445

R. 沃

See 僕

Entering Lower.

髀⁴
9446

R. 覺

See 電

Entering Lower.

A clod of earth.

枕之以璞 with a clod for his pillow,—as 靈王 prince Ling of the 楚 Ch'u State.

See 9508.

See 9509.

The crust of a gem before it is cut and polished. Also read p'u³.

璞玉 a piece of uncut jade.

卞和獻璞, 兩刖其足

Pien Ho (of the 楚 Ch'u State, 8th cent. B.C.) offered an uncut gem (to two successive sovereigns), and had his two feet cut off,—the gem being believed to be false. The third sovereign caused it to be tested, when it was found to be genuine. This gem subsequently passed into the possession of the 趙 Chao State. See 8958.

Near sight.

The pieces of a cart which hold the axle firm.

An arrow-head.

骨髀 bone arrow-heads.

髀頭箭 blunt-pointed arrows.

棘⁴
9447

R. 職

H. p'et

F. puk

P. fu

K. pik

J. hoku, boku

A. bāk

Entering Lower.

饔⁴
9448

R. 月

See 勃

Entering Lower.

不³
9449

吓¹
9450

R. 尤

C. v. pan

p'an

See 哀

J. hō, fu

A. sfēu

Even Irregular.

杯¹
9451

R. 尤

C. fau

F. p'eu

W. sbōe

N. sbōū

P. p'ou, p'ei

See 浮

K. pu

A. fēu

Even Lower.

掬¹
9452

R. 尤有

肴

C. p'au, p'au

F. p'eu

p'aiu², p'woi²

W. sbai

N. sbōū

P. p'ou

M. p'ou

K. pu

J. hō, bu

A. sfēu, sfēu

Even and Rising Irregular.

To exile. A tribe of aborigines in Kueichou.

To eat heartily.

饔飩 to eat one's fill; satisfied.

POU.

See 9456.

To draw in the breath.

To take up in both hands.

一杯土 a double handful of earth.

飲水一杯 to drink water from the hands.

杯錢濟貧 to give money in double handfuls (*i.e.* generously) to help the poor.

To grasp. To get salt from sea-water. To exact. Also read p'ou¹.

掬坑而得鹽 they worked the salt-pans and got salt.

掬克 extortionate exactors,—of money from the people.

Read p'ou²; used with 9454.

自掬擊於世俗者也 injured by their entanglement in the world around them.

培¹
9452

培斗折衡 break up measures and destroy scales,—and there will be no more quarrelling about short weight, etc.

盡培其家 dissipated all his means.

P'OU.

衰¹
9453

R. 尤
C. pau, fan,
v. mau
F. seu, p'eu,
p'aiu²
W. p'oe, sbai
N. sböü
P. p'ou
Y. pou
K. pu
J. hō, bu
A. bicu²

Even
Irregular.

To be collected; to assemble. See 7541. [To be distinguished from 衰 10, 104.]

衰時之對 assembling those who now respond to me.

衰聚 to collect together.

衰而錄之 I collected and copied them out,—of inscriptions.

衰多益寡 to take from a surplus to make up a deficit.

剖³
9454

R. 有慶
C. p'au
H. p'eu²
F. seu, p'eu
W. p'oe
N. p'öü
P. p'ou, p'ou,
v. p'o
M. p'o, p'ou
Y. p'ou
K. pu
J. hō, fu
A. f'eu

Rising
Irregular.

To split; to cut in two; to lay open; to disclose. To decide. See 9452.

剖開 or 剖割 to cut or rip open.

剖瓜 to cut up a melon.

剖符 to divide the token or seal of office,—one half being kept by the Emperor and the other given to the officer appointed.

蚌因珠而致剖 oysters are cut open for their pearls.

比干剖 Pi Kan was cut open.

剖心 to cut out the heart; to lay bare the feelings.

恨不的剖腹明心 alas that I cannot lay my heart bare to you!—to prove my sincerity.

剖判 or 剖斷 to decide a case.

剖訴前因 having clearly stated the aforesaid details.

剖析曉諭 to proclaim explicitly to the people.

剖別 to distinguish.

剖辨 to explain; to make clear.

剖白 to explain away,—as false reports.

剖陳 to explain one's news to a superior.

甌³
9455

R. 慶有

See 部

Rising Lower.

A jar; a pot.

瓦甌 an earthen jar.

銅甌 a copper pot.

Read p'u².

徒以供覆甌之用 only fit for covering pickle-jars,—said of worthless books. See 3723 fou⁴.

酒家覆甌布 the cloth which covers wine-jars,—is soon rotted, therefore do not put wine inside your own skin. [A tee-total maxim; see 11,608.]

PU.

不^{1*}
9456

R. 物
C. p'et
H. put
F. pouk
W. pai, bai
N. pah
P. p'u, pu²
M. pu
Y. p'ek
Sz. pu
K. pul
J. fu, hotsz
A. bit

Entering
Upper
Irregular.

Not; or not (= 否 3596). Impotent. Often used in the Odes as an expletive. Used with 不 8818. See 13,376. [In Peking colloquial, read pu² before 4th tone words, and otherwise pu⁴.]

不是 it is not; not so; (pu² shih) a fault. See 8809, 9940.

是不是 or 是不阿 (read shih⁴ pa¹) is it so or not?

兩個都有不是 both of them are in fault.

賠不是 or 認不是 to apologise.

偏不 but he won't.

要錢不 do you want money?

我不 not I.

無不 or 靡不 or 莫不 are used as strong affirmatives of what follows.

不有貞亮之士,誰 if it were not for virtuous and enlightened scholars, who etc.?

好不嬌嬌 very pretty. See 3889.

好不歡喜 very much rejoiced.

那廟上的人好不來的多 a great many people had come to the temple.

難道就打我不成 you don't mean to say he will beat me,—meaning that he will certainly not do so. See 762, 8135.

應當不 ought it to be so or not?

不^{1*}
9456

有所見不 do you see anything or not?

你敢道個不字兒麼 do you dare to say the word not? —i.e. that you will not do as I say.

若說半個不字 if he says half a "No,"—if he begins to refuse.

誰敢說個不字 who could venture to find fault?

難道你家大爺是不的麼 you don't mean to say that your husband is impotent?

不不 he is not impotent.

不者加戮 if you don't, you shall be put to death.

不一 or 不宣 or 不備 or

不盡 or 不莊 conventional phrases used at the end of letters, meaning that the subject-matter of the letter does not include everything, there being also compliments, etc., which must be taken for granted.

不啻了 an apologetic expression, "I beg pardon;" in reply to a suggestion = "Oh no!" "No, no!" "Not at all."

三不 = 不忠, 不信, 不習; see Lun Yü, I, 4.

Read fou³ = 3596.

哺³
9457

R. 遇
C. pou
H. p'u
F. p'wo, p'wo²
W. vu², bu,
p'u
N. bu²
P. pu
M. p'u, p'u
K. p'o
J. ho, fu
A. bou²
Sinking Lower
Irregular.

To feed by hand; to chew food and give it to infants; to feed, as a bird does; to sit on eggs.

哺乳 to suckle.

張口受哺 they open their mouths and receive the food,—of young birds.

烏鴉反哺 see 12,808.

反哺之私 the duty of children.

一飯三吐哺 at every meal he thrice spat out his rice,—said of 周公 Chou Kung, referring to his arduous duties (receiving visitors, etc.) which left him no time even for meals. See 12,100.

祇有哺雞一隻 all he had was one hen which was sitting.

哺數子 sitting on a number of eggs.

圃³

9458

R. 虞遇

C. pou

H. p'u

F. p'wo

W. p'u

N. pu

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. p'o

J. ho, fu

A. fou

Rising Upper.

A vegetable-garden; any kind of garden.

九月築場圃 in the ninth moon they prepare the vegetable-gardens for their stacks.

農圃 agriculturists.

初寒菊圃新 at the beginning of the cold weather, the chrysanthemum gardens are newly gay.

玄圃 or 縣圃 name of a peak in the K'un-lun range, about which various legends are told.

老圃 a gardener.

埔³

9459

R. Vulgar.

C. pou

F. p'wo

N. }

P. }

M. p'u

A. fou

Sinking Upper.

A plain; an arena; a reach; a port.

平埔番 the Pepo-hwans or "savages of the plain,"—a name given to the semi-civilised aborigines in south Formosa.

黃埔 yellow reach,—Whampoa. See 9500.

遠埔歸帆 from distant ports vessels collect.

埔頭 a port.

庸¹

9460

R. 虞

See 通

A. sbou, fou

Even

Irregular.

A roof.

庸長 (chang³) a headman of Chinese emigrants in Siam.捕³

9461

R. 遇

C. pou

H. p'u, p'u

F. p'wo

W. }

N. }

P. pu

M. pu

Y. }

Sz. }

K. p'o

J. ho, bu

A. bou

Sinking Lower

Irregular.

To seize; to catch; to arrest.

捕挈 or 捕獲 or 緝捕 to catch; to arrest.

捕蛇 to catch snakes.

捕鳥 to catch birds.

捕盜 to catch thieves.

捕盜通判 a sub-Prefect in the magisterial department,—as distinguished from the grain department.

出廣捕緝獲之票 issued a warrant for extensive search and arrest of.

捕差 or 捕役 or 捕快 constables. See 4884.

捕頭 a head constable.

捕³

9461

捕房 a police-station.

捕廳 the colloquial designation of a 典史 District Police-Master and Gaol-Warden.

捕務 the business of a constable.

捕風捉影 to seize wind and grasp shadow,—vain effort.

哺³

9462

R. 虞

C. pou

H. pu

F. p'wo

N. bu

P. pu

K. p'o

J. ho, fu

A. bou

Even Upper.

The period from 3 to 5 p.m.

日將哺 the sun is about to set.

日哺潮熱 in the afternoon, the fever increases.

下哺 5 p.m. to sunset.

補³

9463

R. 虞

C. pou

H. pu

F. p'wo, p'wo

W. pu, bu, p'ü

N. }

P. }

M. pu, pou

Y. }

Sz. }

K. po

J. ho

A. bou

Rising Upper.

To patch; to mend; to fill up; to add on; to advantage; to help.

打補 or 修補 or 補綻 or 補縫 to mend; to patch.

補鞋 to mend shoes.

補衣 to mend clothes.

補衫婆 a sempstress.

一塊補釘 a piece of patching.

補路 to mend roads.

補天浴日 to mend the sky and wash the sun,—said of the official energy of 張浚 Chang Chün of the Sung dynasty.

補漏 to stop a leak,—in a house or boat.

船到江心補漏遲 when the boat reaches the middle of the stream, it is too late to stop a leak.

刮(or挖)肉補瘡 to cut off flesh to patch an ulcer,—the remedy worse than the disease.

以東補西 to take from the east to patch the west,—to rob Peter to pay Paul.

功不補過 his merit does not cover his faults.

補足 to make up a deficiency; to pay the difference.

補上 to add on to.

補³

9463

補缺 or 補放 to fill a vacancy.

補用 to employ as a supernumerary; expectant.

賠補 to supply another,—as something lost or destroyed.

補還 or 補償 or 補回 to restore; to repay the value of; to make up to a person, as money out of pocket.

補交 to hand over as compensation.

補給 to give in default of better.

補授 to fill an appointment.

補受 to receive an appointment.

即補 an expectant official who is on the point of getting a post, as opposed to 候補 who has some time to wait.

補名 to add one's name.

陞補 or 升補 to promote to.

補發 to pay; to cash; to issue.

補發之欸 a supplementary grant.

補救 or 補偏救弊 to rectify shortcomings and reform abuses.

補報 to supply the necessary statement; to repay, as a kindness.

補敘 to complete a story.

補筆 to give further particulars; supplementary details.

補拙 to supplement one's stupidity,—to bring oneself up to the work.

補增 to make a supplementary payment.

補具稟 to send in a supplementary petition on the subject of resignation.

補領 to issue anew,—as a lost document.

補請照牌 to apply for a new certificate,—to replace a lost one.

補水 or 補交紋水 or 補色 to make up the difference between an inferior silver and pure silver.

補平頭 to make up for lightweight money.

補前失 to repair an omission.

補³

9463

補骨脂 *Psoralea corylifolia*, L.
—a leguminous plant of India,
which yields the Bauchee seeds
of commerce. Hindustani: *buk-*
chi.

補情 to make a return for a
kindness.

補氣 to reinvigorate; to reani-
mate; to restore to health.

補身 or 補血氣 to restore
bodily vigour,—by nourishing
foods, etc.

補藥 nourishing medicines,—
such as ginseng, cod-liver oil,
etc.

補瀉 supplementing and reduc-
ing,—tonics and purgatives.

不無小補 there is doubtless
some small advantage.

僅爲空言, 無補於事
these are all empty words, of no
practical use in the matter.

補諫君王 to aid and reprove
one's sovereign.

補助 or 補益 to help; to
benefit.

Read *p'u*³.

補褂 the official embroidered
coat.

補服 robes with official badges.

補子 official badges or insignia.
See *Tables I*.

賄⁴

9464

R. 遇

See 捕

A. *ɛbou*Sinking Lower
Irregular.逋¹

9465

R. 虞

C. *pou*H. *ɛp'u*F. *ɛpwo, pwo*²W. *ɛbu, fu*N. *ɛbu*P. *p'u, ɛp'u*M. *ɛp'u*Y. *p'u*K. *p'o*J. *ho, fu*A. *bou*

Even

Irregular.

To flee; to abscond. To
owe to the State.

逋逃 or 逋竄 to abscond.

逋逃藪 thickets where run-
aways collect,—commonly used
of any refuge for criminals.

逋臣 vagabond ministers.

逋欠 or 逋負 to owe to the
State. Also used of ordinary
debts.

逋賦 to be in debt to the tax-
gatherer.

逋¹

9465

舖¹

9466

R. 虞 遇

F. *ɛpwo, pwo*²

See 哺 哺

Even and

Sinking

Irregular.

簿⁴

9467

R. 虞

C. *pou*²H. *ɛp'u p'u*²F. *pwo*², *p'wo*²W. *ɛbu*N. *bu*P. *p'u*M. *p'u*Y. *p'u*Sz. *p'u*K. *ho, bu*A. *bou*²

Sinking

Lower.

奏蠲逋賦甚衆 re-
commended many to the Throne
for exemption from taxes.

To eat.

晚舖 the evening meal.

徒舖啜 (you come) for nothing
but eating and drinking.

An account-book; a
memorandum-book; a re-
gister. [To be distinguished
from 簿 9381.] See 10,250,
13,737.

賬簿 or 數簿 account-books.

把簿子揭開 he took the
account-book and opened it.

登簿 or 上簿 to enter in an
account-book or register.

收支簿 book of receipts and
payments,—the cash-book.

會簿 the account-books of a
guild.

流水簿 petty cash book.

滾存簿 ledger; see 6533.

簿記 book-keeping.

日記簿 a diary; a journal.

簿書 books in general.

簿冊 registers; lists.

門簿 list of inmates in a family.

花簿 a book of patterns.

典簿 an Archivist of the Hanlin
College.

主簿 an Archivist of the Im-
perial Supervisorate of Instruc-
tion. Also, a Deputy Assistant
Magistrate.

主簿虫 a scorpion.

See 8792.

See 9361.

勃

9470

渤

9471

撥

9472

僕

9473

𨮒

9474

𨮒²

9475

R. 屋

See 僕 𨮒

Entering

Upper

and Lower.

卜³

9476

R. 屋

C. *puk*H. *puk*F. *pouk, pauk*W. *pu, bu*N. *poh*P. *p'u*M. *pu*Y. *puk*Sz. *pu*K. *pok*J. *hoku, boku*A. *bouk*

Entering

Upper.

See 9425.

See 9426.

See 9365.

See 9507.

See 9445.

The "mother" of vinegar;
mould on liquids.

起了白𨮒兒了 it has got
a white scum on it.

To divine, by means of
the tortoise-shell and other-
wise; to foretell. Radical 25.

卜龜 to divine by the tortoise.

卜宅 or 卜居 to divine about
a locality, as a place of residence.

枚卜功臣 to submit meritor-
ious officials one by one to the
test of divination.

卜人 a fortune-teller.

賣卜 to be a professional fortune-
teller.

問卜 to seek by divination.

問卜的人 the fortune-teller's
client.

卜課 the business of divination.

卜卦 to divine by the Diagrams.

未卜先知 or 不卜可

知 to know a thing without
divination.

卜其事之成否 to try by
divination if a scheme will suc-
ceed or not.

未卜其期 I have not yet
considered about the date.

不疑何卜 if not in doubt,
why use divination?

悖

9468

脖

9469

卜^{3a}

9476

委決於卜 to refer for decision to divination; to "toss up."

以我卜也 in my opinion.

卜爾萬壽無疆 I foretell to you years without number.

卜食 to smell food before eating it,—as a cat does.

北

9477

譜

9478

布⁴

9479

R. 遇

C. pou

H. pu

F. pwo

W. pu, bu²

N. } pu

P. }

M. pou, pu

Y. }

Sz. }

K. p'o

J. ho, fu

A. bou

Sinking
Upper.

Cotton or linen cloth; shirtings; calico. To spread out; to arrange; to prepare (see 2153); to display; to publish.

布疋 cotton fabrics.

布衣 cotton clothes; a commoner (Cf. *popellus tunicatus*).

布店 a linendraper's shop.

白布 longcloth.

白布呵 *pai-pu-a*, — lullaby words. Cf. "eia papeia" in German.

斜紋布 drillings.

花布 fancy cottons.

紫花布 nankeens.

印花布 prints; chintzes.

蠟花布 glazed chintz.

緞布 figured cottons; damasks.

洋機布 foreign cotton cloth.

毛布 gingham.

柳條布 dimities.

原色布 grey shirtings.

夏布 grass-cloth.

油布 oiled cloth.

羽布 bunting.

布傘 cotton umbrellas.

頭布 a turban.

布袋 a linen bag; sometimes a term of abuse. Also, the sobriquet of a famous Buddhist priest (*Jap. Hotei*), always represented with such a bag, in which he carried about his reli-

布⁴

9479

gious paraphernalia. Now one of the 18 Lo-han; see 7291.

布袋盛米,放倒即寢 a bag full of rice collapses when the rice is poured out.

一尺的孩子三尺布 a child a foot long requires three feet of cloth,—to dress him.

瀑布飛泉 a cascade,—from its resemblance to a strip of calico. See 8727.

功布 formerly, a strip of white cloth attached to a stick and used by mourners to dust the coffin on its journey to the grave; now, a piece of cloth, or even paper, carried in front of the bier.

喜布 the cloth of the proof of virginity.

布列 to arrange in order.

布置得宜 very well arranged.

鄧氏之錢布滿天下 Têng Shih's cash circulated all over the empire.

泉布 cash; money. See 5329.

布衾 to make a bed.

布施 to give money in charity; to treat generously.

布達 to inform; (commercially) to advise.

布告天下 to make known to the whole empire.

布散 to distribute about.

布訂 to name a date or time.

布在方策 entered on the tablets; recorded.

布豎 to bristle,—as hair.

布政司 (or 使) under Ming dynasty, the Governor of a province; now Provincial Treasurer or Commissioner of Finance,—the head of the civil service in each province, and treasurer of the provincial exchequer. See 3397, 8278.

昆布 a kind of seaweed (*Laminaria saccharina*, Lam.), used for food.

布路斯國 or 布國 Prussia.

布網 to cast a (fishing) net.

布穀 the cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*).

佈⁴

9480

R. 遇

See 布

Sinking
Upper.

To spread; to diffuse. Used with 9479.

敷佈 extending all over.

特此佈聞 I send this for your information.

先此佈心 this in advance, to let you know my opinion.

佈覆 in reply.

佈請 to present one's best wishes for.....

佈寢 to scatter sleep,—to give hush-money.

怖⁴

9481

R. 遇

C. pou

H. pu

F. pwo

W. pu

N. p'ei

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. p'o

J. ho, fu

A. bou

SinkingUpper.

Frightened; afraid.

詐怖愚民 to scare the simple people.

怖走竹中 he hastily concealed himself among the bamboos.

抔⁴

9482

R. 遇

See 布

A. fou

SinkingUpper.

To scatter; to disperse.

抔散 to scatter.

擺抔 to arrange.

埠

9483

部⁴

9484

R. 慶有

F. pwo

See 簿

Rising Lower.

A class; a genus; a family; a sort; a category; a school (e.g. of Buddhism; see 13,577); a section; a political party; a clique. The four Mongol "tribes." The Six "Boards."

部類 a class; a section.

各有部位 each has its own proper place.

部落 a barbarian tribe; horde.

五部 the five elements. See 4624.

部首 or 字部 that part of a Chinese character which guides towards the sense, variously known as radical, key, classifier, or determinative.

部⁴

9484

部居 division under the radicals.

上部 and 下部 the divisions of the body above and below the navel.

治下部者 those who attend to the lower parts of the body, —*sc.* toadies.

一部書 a book,—meaning the entire work.

書分四部 he divided the books under four classes.

按部就班 decently and in order.

六部 the Six Boards, *viz.* 吏 of Civil Office, 戶 of Revenue,

禮 of Rites, 兵 of War, 刑 of

Punishment, 工 of Works. For

these have now been substituted

the Boards of 外務 Foreign

Affairs (formerly the Tsung-li

Yamên, *see* 12,010), 吏 CivilOffice, 督 (or 度, *see* 7908) 支

Finance, 學 Education, 禮

Rites, 陸軍 Army, 法 Law,

民政 Interior, 農工商

Agriculture, Industry, and Com-

merce, 理番 Dependencies,

郵傳 Communications.

歸部候選 to await selection

by the Board,—of an expectant

official.

部曹 a member of one of the

Six Boards.

部堂 title of President of one

of the Boards; a Governor-

General or Viceroy.

部頒 issued by a Board,—as

standard weights and measures

by the Board of Revenue (now

Finance).

部屬 the *personnel* of a Board.

部照 a commission,—as issued

by the Board of Civil Office.

交部議處 *ch'u*³ let him be

handed over to the proper Board

for determination of his punish-

ment.

部署 to arrange or distribute

appointments; subordinate posts

in the Six Boards.

部⁴

9484

部員 an officer in one of the Boards.

卓部 [Tung] Cho's "party."

部臣 a ministry; a government.

十二部 the 12 divisions of the Buddhist Scriptures. *See* 1.Read *p'ow*³.

部婁 a hillock.

步⁴

9485

R. 遇

C. *pou*H. *p'u*F. *pwo*W. *bu, boi*N. *bu*

P. }

M. } *pu*

Y. }

Sz. }

K. *po*J. *ho, fu, bu*A. *bou*

Sinking

Lower.

A pace, consisting of two
跬 steps of 2.5 feet each;
a step. A land measure
of 5 local feet, 240 square
pu being equal to 1 畝 *mou*.
See 404, 4587, 12, 126.

步路 a pace; a step.

以五十步笑百步 (sol-
diers who had run away) fifty
paces jeering at (those who had
run away) a hundred paces,—a
hollow triumph.步步 or 一步一步 step by
step; gradually.步亦步 step for step. *See* 3077.步趨 to keep pace with some
one.

步法 mode of walking; pace.

步後 behind,—in walking.

兩步當一步 two steps in
one,—very hurriedly.徐步而來 advanced slowly,
—in a dignified manner.行不成步 to walk unstead-
ily,—like a tipsy man.

三脚兩步 a few steps.

安步當車 to walk slowly and
so be as comfortable as in a
carriage.代步 instead of one's steps,—a
horse or mule.

步道 a footpath.

玉步 jade footsteps. *See* 7194.留步 or 止步 restrain your
steps,—pray do not trouble to
escort me to the door. The first
is also "No admittance!"有勞貴步 I have put you
to the trouble of coming here.步金 or 謝步 step money or
thanks for steps,—terms for a
doctor's fees.步⁴

9485

天步艱難 the ways of Pro-
vidence are hard and difficult.國步斯頻 the doom of the
kingdom hurries on.得一步, 進一步 get a
step, advance a step,—give an
inch, he will take an ell.進步之階 the steps for
entering,—upon one's career;
an opening in life.何以能謀進步 how will
you be able to arrange for pro-
gress?踏穩脚步 plant your feet
firmly,—be careful of your be-
haviour.

放重脚步 to tread heavily.

放開脚步 to hurry on.

見 *hsien*⁴ 步 to become visible,
—as a god.未到步 I have never been
there.

步箭 foot-archery.

馬步 horse and foot (archery);
a god which brings diseases on
horses.步卒 or 步兵 or 步軍 or
步勇 or 步隊 foot-soldiers;
infantry.步軍統領 Commandant of
Gendarmerie in Peking.步軍校 Lieutenant of Police
in Peking.

步師 to move an army.

步行 or 步履 or 步下 or
步跑 to go on foot.步履之間 while taking a few
steps,—in a little while.難于步履者 those who had
difficulty in walking.步水 to walk on water,—as 吳
葛 Wu Ko did.閒步河岸 strolling along the
river-bank.

步月 to stroll by moonlight.

請那步則個 please step
thither.地步 a spot of ground; a coign
of vantage; a position. *See* 2055.未到他的地步 I have
not reached his position,—*i.e.*
his skill or learning, etc.

步⁴

9485

留有餘地步 to keep a spot for; to afford opportunity for.

以爲留難 *nan⁴* 地步 so as to serve as a pretext for obstruction.

留退身步 to keep a spot to which one can retire; to give a chance or excuse for getting out of anything.

這步田地 this state of things; this crisis.

改步 to change one's steps,—to leave off going to a place. Also, to mount the Throne.

隨步 with sauntering steps.

分步 to separate steps,—to part, as from a friend.

步輦 the Imperial "Bath chair;" see 8310.

步下輦 or 步擡兒 on foot,—on Shanks' mare.

散步 see 9559.

信步 walking at random without caring whither; following one's nose.

遜步而行 to walk behind,—i.e. yielding precedence.

讓步讓步 please let me pass!

試着步兒來 try each step as you go,—go carefully.

學步 to learn to walk, as a child. Also, as a chair-bearer learning to keep in step.

步從人 attendants.

步鼓 to beat a drum,—without the accompaniment of any other instrument.

步虛聲 to chant Taoist liturgies.

步頭 a landing-place.

獨步 solitary steps,—peerless; without an equal; unique.

後可以獨步 in the future he will walk alone,—be without a rival.

遂爲古今獨步 and consequently he became the first of all ancient and modern,—painters of horses.

步位 space; room.

步爵 to send round the wine-cup,—as at the beginning of a feast.

步⁴

9485

步弓 a wooden fork, measuring five feet in span, used in land-surveying.

步搖 a woman's headdress adorned with long strings of pearls which *shake* when the wearer *walks along*. See 11,083.支³⁰

9486

R. 屋

P. *ɕ'w*

See 撲

Entering Upper.

瀑

9487

痛¹

9488

R. 虞虞

C. *fu*H. *ɕ'w*F. *hu*W. *fu, ɕ'fu*N. *fu*K. *ɕ'o, ɕ'u*J. *fu*A. *ɕ'ou*

Even Upper.

莆²

9489

R. 虞虞

F. *ɕ'wo, ɕ'wo*

See 府蒲

K. *ɕ'o*

Rising Upper.

誦¹

9490

R. 虞遇

See 誦

Even and

Sinking

Irregular.

蹕¹

9491

R. 虞

See 誦

Even Upper.

P'U.

To tap; to rap. Radical 66.

See 8727.

Sick; weak; afflicted.

我僕痛矣 my servants are disabled.

毒痛四海 he afflicted all within the Four Seas.

Name of a place.

莆田縣 a District in Fuhkien.

Read *fu³*. Name of a lucky plant, 萐莆, which grows up in the kitchen of a Prince who is filial.

To reprove. To consult. To boast.

The print of a horse's hoof.

酺²

9492

R. 虞遇

See 誦

A. *ɕ'ou, ɕ'ou*

Even and

Sinking

Irregular.

To drink deep; to be jolly.

今天下大酺 ordered a general feast throughout the empire,—as 文帝 Wên Ti of the Han dynasty did, B.C. 164, on changing the dynastic period. [According to the Han Institutes it was forbidden 羣飲 to drink in company. 賜酺 was a permission to do so, used later on in the sense of giving a banquet.]

鋪¹

9493

R. 虞遇

C. *ɕ'ou*H. *ɕ'w*F. *ɕ'wo*W. *ɕ'w, ɕ'w*N. *ɕ'w*P. *ɕ'w*M. *ɕ'w*Y. *ɕ'w*Sz. *ɕ'w*K. *ɕ'o*J. *ho*A. *fou*

Even and

Sinking

Upper.

To spread out; to arrange. To creep on the ground, as plants.

鋪蓆 to spread mats; to give a feast.

鋪開 to spread out; to overspread.

把氈子鋪開 spread out the blanket.

鋪上 to lay on; to spread out.

鋪滿了 completely overspread,—e.g. as clouds.

鋪拉 to spread about; wide-spread.

刺鋪拉 thrusting out a spread,—a phrase coined apparently for this special case. [The 拉 to be accented in reading.]

鋪敘 to state in detail.

鋪排 or 鋪陳 or 鋪設 to arrange; to set out. [The first is also servants of Buddhist priests in religious ceremonies.]

鋪地 to spread on the ground.

鋪地蜈蚣 *Cotoneaster microphylla*, Wall.

鋪床 to make a bed.

鋪蓋 bed-clothes.

捲鋪蓋 to roll up one's bedding; to put an end to, or be done with, a matter.

鋪墊 household furniture.

細草鋪毡 the grass is like a spread-out carpet.

鋪張揚厲 to extol; to sing the praises of.

Read *ɕ'u⁴*. A bed. A

鋪¹
9493

shop; see 9503. Numerative of images, couches, etc.

床鋪 a bed.

打個地鋪 to make a bed on the floor.

同鋪 a bedfellow.

金剛座真容一鋪 a genuine-likeness image of Indra.

一鋪榻 a couch.

鋪¹
9494

See 9466.

鋪¹
9495

R. 虞

C. v. p'ou

See 通

Even

Irregular.

The ray; the skate.

黃點鋪 the yellow-spotted ray (*Platyrrhina sinensis*).

冰紗鋪 a purple-bellied ray.

木勺鋪 the wooden-ladle ray (*Narcine lingula*).

白玉鋪 the white-fleshed ray (*Trygon carnea*).

飛擗鋪 the *Pteroplatea micrura*.

鋪鱸 a green-coloured ray.

匍²
9496

R. 虞

H. p'u

P. p'u, p'u

M. p'u, fu

See 蒲

Even Lower

Irregular.

To fall prostrate; to crawl, as a child.

匍匐救之 he crawled on his knees to help them.

匍匐撫柩 he fell on his knees and clasped the coffin.

匍匐禮謁 to pay obsequious court to.

匍叩 to prostrate oneself and beg.

葡²
9497

R. 虞

C. p'ou

H. p'u

F. pu, p'wo

W. } bu

N. } bu

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. p'o

J. bu, ho

A. bou

Even Lower.

The vine. [Vulgar form of 9502.]

葡萄 grapes (*Vitis vinifera*, L.), —said to be a corruption of βότρυς; originally introduced from Greece, viâ Bactria, about B.C. 130.

葡萄有黃白黑三種者也 grapes are of 3 kinds: yellow, white, and black. See 5690.

一都魯 (or 一球) 葡萄 a bunch of grapes.

葡²
9497

葡萄拌豆腐, 一都魯一塊的 grapes mixed up with beancurd, here a bunch and there a piece,—higgledy-piggledy.

機上葡萄紋 grape ornament on the loom,—alluding to the introduction of the grape into designs for fabrics.

葡萄乾 raisins.

葡萄酒 grape wine.

渴飲葡萄香醪酒 when thirsty, I drink the fragrant wine of the grape,—attributed to Chang Liang.

酌西涼州葡萄酒 poured out some grape wine from Hsi-liang Chou,—of Yang Kuei-fei.

葡萄果 the cherry-apple.

癩葡萄 a name for the bitter squash (*Momordica balsamina*, L.).

Vast; all-pervading; universal.

溥博如天 all-embracing and great, as God.

溥徧 to extend on all sides.

溥仁 universal benevolence.

溥儀 personal name of the reigning Emperor; see 4805.

Sedge-grass. Used for 9502. See 10,094.

The bank of a river; the reach of a river.

淮浦 the banks of the river Huai.

黃浦 yellow reach,—name of the river at Shanghai; Huang-p'u or Whangpoo. See 9459.

荒浦 a desert shore.

合浦縣 a District in Kuangtung.

浦東岸 Pootung,—opposite Shanghai.

浦³
9500

浦南橋 Pholam Bridge,—a very ancient bridge near Amoy, constructed of several huge blocks of stone, some weighing over 100 tons, and carried over a river at a height of about 25 ft.

浦³
9501

R. 虞

See 鋪

Even

Irregular.

The evening meal.

蒲²
9502

R. 虞

C. p'ou

H. p'u, pu

F. p'wo, v. pu

W. } bu

N. }

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. p'o

J. ho, fu

A. bou

Even Lower.

A kind of rush from which mats, etc., are made. The vine; see 9497.

蒲草 rushes.

香蒲 *Typha latifolia*, L., and (in the south) *Leperonia mucronata*, Roxb.

蒲棒兒 rush-blossoms.

蒲筍 edible rush shoots.

蒲黃 the pollen of *Typha latifolia*, L., used as a medicine.

蒲蓆 rush mats.

蒲團 or 蒲墊 rush mats for kneeling on in temples.

蒲扇 rush-leaf fans.

蒲草鞋 rush sandals.

蒲包子 rush baskets.

蒲劍 the rush sword,—a bunch of rushes or grass hung at the doors of houses on the 5th of the 5th moon. See 32, 7602.

蒲節 the rush festival,—as above, when wine is drunk with pieces of rush floating in it, to ward off infectious disease.

蒲鞭示辱 to beat (criminals) with whips of rushes to mark the disgrace,—as was done by 劉寬 Liu K'uan of the Han dynasty.

安車蒲輪 a carriage with wheels wrapped in rushes,—to make it go more easily; a mark of honour.

蒲柳之姿 a deprecatory term for one's own talents.

蒲公英 (or 草) the dandelion.

蒲桃 the grape. See 9497.

蒲羅吽 Abraham; see 10,250.

鋪⁴

9503
R. Vulgar.
See 鋪
Sinking
Upper.

A shop. [Vulgar form of
鋪 9493.]

鋪子 or 鋪店 a shop. [The
second is also an inn.]

雜貨鋪 a general store.

寶鋪在那兒 where is your
shop?

鋪家 or 鋪主 a shop-keeper.

鋪戶 shop-people.

鋪田 shops and farms.

當舖 a pawn-shop.

飯鋪 a rice-shop; a small restau-
rant.

開鋪子 to open a shop.

收鋪 to shut up shop.

鋪面 a shop-front.

鋪底 shop fixtures; outfit.

鋪保 a tradesman's guarantee,
—substantial security.

鋪規 shop rules.

鋪夥 shop assistants.

蒲²

9504
R. 虞
P. p'u
Even Lower.

The breast of a bird.

匐

9505

See 9437.

葡

9506

See 9355.

僕^{3*}

9507
R. 屋沃
C. puk
H. p'uk
F. puk
W. bu
N. boh
P. p'u, pu
M. p'u
Y. p'ouk
Sz. p'u
K. pok
J. boku
A. bouk
Entering
Lower.

A servant; a slave; a
subject; used conventionally
for oneself. A charioteer.
To be attached to. To
conceal. Also read p'u².

家僕 domestic servants.

主僕 master and servant.

僕人 a man-servant; a coach-
man.

僕婦 women-servants.

婢僕 men and women servants.

是聖人僕也 he is a Sage,
under the garb of a menial.

僕^{3*}

9507

僕隸 the lictors in a *yamen*.

徒僕 or 僕從 (*tsung*⁴) disci-
ples; adherents; retainers.

奴僕 slaves.

臣僕 a subject.

僕之次男 my second son.

僕之先人 my ancestors.

太僕 Chief of the Imp. Stud.

太僕寺 Court of the Imperial
Stud.

左僕射 Senior Lord High
Chamberlain.

村僕 a country bumpkin.

景命有僕 the glorious ap-
pointment (as sovereign) is at-
tached to your person.

僕區之法 the law, made by
Wên Wang, that the receiver
should be as guilty as the thief.

撲^{1*}

9508

R. 屋覺

C. p'ok
H. p'ok, p'ok₅,
p'uk, p'uk₅
F. p'auk
W. p'o
N. p'oh
P. p'u
M. p'u
Y. p'ouk
Sz. p'u
K. pok, pak
J. hoku, haku
A. bouk₅, bak₅
Entering
Irregular.

To strike; to rush
against; to throw down;
to pounce on; to grab.
Also read p'u^{4*}.

僕念白了就是撲 p'u⁴
read without reference to its right
tone is p'u¹,—the colloquial as
opposed to the book usage.

輕羅小扇撲流螢 with
small fan of thin silk to strike
the passing fire-fly.

撲燈蛾 a moth,—from its way
of rushing into a lighted lamp.

花香撲鼻 the scent of the
flowers strikes upon the nostrils.

撲翼 to clap the wings.

撲過來 came rushing on.

撲滅火 to extinguish fire.

撲地就拍開了 threw it
down on the ground and broke
it open,—of an orange.

撲犯 to assault,—(e.g.) as a
rebel.

撲交 to wrestle.

相撲小技 boxing is a small
accomplishment.

撲生 to prey on living animals.

餓虎撲食 like a hungry
tiger springing on the bait.

撲虎兒 a fall on the face.

撲^{1*}

9508

趕緊的一撲 hurriedly
made a grab at it.

撲空 to have a fruitless task; to
go on a fruitless errand.

撲通的 imitative of a thunder-
ing or hollow sound.

撲的 with a "flop."

撲滿 a clay money-box which
has to be broken when full.

撲滿的脾氣 stingy; nig-
gardly.

撲頭 something to depend on
or trust to.

撲^{3*}

9509

R. 覺屋

C. p'ok, p'ok₅
H. p'ok₅
F. p'auk
W. p'o
N. p'oh
P. p'u, p'u
M. p'u, p'o
Y. p'uk
Sz. p'u
K. pak, pok
J. haku, hoku
A. fak
Entering
Upper.

The natural substance or
material of things; plain;
simple; unadorned.

歸真返撲 to revert to one's
natural state of purity,—before
defilement by contact with a
vicious world, etc.

撲厚 or 撲實 honest; sin-
cere; guileless. See 4024.

撲素家風 simple family
habits.

簡撲 or 撲儉 frugal; thrifty.

撲拙 stupid; dull.

良工不示人以撲 a
good workman does not exhibit
his work in the rough.

濮

9510

R. 屋

C. puk₅
H. p'uk₅
F. puk₅
W. p'o
N. boh₅
P. p'u, pu
M. p'u
K. pok
J. hoku
A. bouk
Entering
Lower.

Name of a river in Shan-
tung. Name of an ancient
tribe in Hupeh, which as-
sisted 武王 Wu Wang
against 紂辛 Chou Hsin.

濮州 a Department in Shan-
tung; the capital of 成公
Duke Ch'êng of the 衛 Wei
State.

桑間濮上 in Sang and on
the P'u,—which were famous for
lewdness.

濮竹 bamboos with joints a foot
apart.

菩²

9511

R. 虞

C. p'ou
H. p'u
F. pu

Transliteration of the first
syllable in several import-
ant Sanskrit terms used by
the Buddhists.

菩提 *bóddhi* or *sambóddhi*,—su-
preme wisdom or enlightenment,

菩²

9511

W. }
N. } bu
P. }
M. }
Y. } p'u
Sz. }
K. po
J. ho, bu
A. bou
Even Lower.

necessary to the attainment of Buddhahood.

皆發菩提之心 all of them became converts to Buddhism.

菩提樹 *bôdhidruma*,—the tree of intelligence (*Ficus religiosa*, Willd.) in the shade of which Shâkyamuni spent seven years of penance. Popularly known as the Bô tree. [The Japanese give this name to their linden tree (*Tilia Miqueliana*, Max.) as also do the people of Cheh-kiang].

菩提子 the beads of a rosary; raisins. See 9427.

菩提紗 macerated grape and other leaves, used for painting.

菩提畫 leaf pictures.

菩提薩埵 *Bôdhisatva*,—he whose essence has become intelligence. A being that has only once more to pass through human existence before attaining to Buddhahood. One who has fulfilled all the conditions necessary to the attainment of Buddhahood and Nirvâna, but from charity continues voluntarily subject to reincorporation for the benefit of mankind.

菩薩 P'u-sa,—a contracted form of the above, commonly used for any god or idol; also in the sense of "dear," "darling," etc. See 4539.

我的菩薩 my angel!

女菩薩 Madam!

活菩薩 or 生菩薩 a living P'u-sa or Buddha,—applied to a skilful doctor, a mild-tempered man, etc.

沒兒沒女, 活菩薩 no sons and no daughters, makes a man a god upon earth.

不食不殺便是菩薩 to abstain from eating and killing makes a man a P'u-sa.

搬菩薩洗澡, 枉勞神 like taking an idol and giving it a bath: troubling the god in vain,—or, by play upon the words, taking trouble for nothing.

土菩薩過江, 自身難保 when a clay god crosses a river, it's as much as he can do to save his own bacon.

踏²

9511a

See 仆

To fall or knock down flat.

踏躺 to lie down; to be prostrate.

困踏 prostrate with fatigue.

踏像 to throw down images; iconoclasm.

扑³

9512

R. 屋覺
See 撲撲
K. pok
J. hoku, baku
A. p'ak, p'ouk
Entering Upper.

To beat; to pound. Used for 9508.

扑馬 to whip a horse.

扑作教刑 the rod is the punishment in teaching.

扑倒 to push over; to knock down.

普³

9513

R. 虞
C. p'ou
W. }
N. } p'u
See 譜
Rising Upper.

Great; all-pervading; universal; everywhere; all. [To be distinguished from 普 2069.]

普天下 or 普天底下 or 普天世界 all under heaven, —the whole empire; all the world.

普告 or 普揚 to make generally known.

普通 general, as opposed to special; see 13,659.

普救衆生 to save all living beings,—as Kuan Yin is supposed to do.

普施 wide-extended charity.

普遍 or 普及 reaching everywhere; widely diffused.

以期逐漸普及 in the hope that it may become universal.

普濟院 a home or asylum for poor people.

普度 to get souls out of purgatory,—by prayers, and sacrifices on the 7th of the 7th moon; used as a name for the mid-autumn festival.

普門 a name for Kuan Yin. See 6363.

普陀山 or 普陀洛伽 the island of Pootoo,—in the Chusan archipelago, where Kuan Yin is said to have lived for nine years. See 9663.

普照 to illumine all things.

普³

9513

佛光普照 the glory of Buddha illumines all things.

普裏兒的 in a lot; altogether.

普同 one and all alike.

普通股 ordinary, as opposed to preference shares; see 13,382.

普雨 rain everywhere,—in sufficiency.

普旱 a general drought.

普收 a (good) harvest everywhere.

普洱府 a Prefecture in Yunnan.

普州 ancient name of 重慶 Ch'ung-ch'ing (Chungking) in Ssüch'uan.

普賢台司特 an imitation of the word "protest." See 9816.

普賢 Samanta Bhadra,—depicted as riding on or accompanied by an elephant, which indicates care, caution, gentleness, dignity, etc. His seat of worship is at Mt. Omi in Ssüch'uan.

氍³

9514

R. 虞
See 普
A. ʔban, ʔfou
Rising Upper.

An open-woven, thick woollen cloth, either plain or flowered, about a foot wide, with a nap on one side, known as 氍氍. It comes from Tibet, and is used for making the winter caps of Lamas. Known to the Mongols as *cheng-mé* and *chalma*.

譜³

9515

R. 虞
C. p'ou, pou
H. p'u, v. ʔp'u
F. p'wo
W. pu, ʔbu
N. pu
P. }
M. } p'u
Y. }
Sz. }
K. po
J. hō
A. fou
Rising Upper.

A list; a genealogical table; a treatise.

家譜 or 譜系 or 宗譜 a family genealogy or "tree."

族譜 the genealogical register of a clan.

修譜 to put the register in order,—as is done every few years, by correcting it to date.

鄉譜 the register of a village.

同年譜 on the same list of successful candidates for the higher degrees.

李太白年譜 a year-by-year record of the life of Li T'ai-po.

棋譜 a treatise on chess,—with specimen games, etc.

錢譜 a treatise on numismatics.

譜³
9515

琴譜 a treatise on the lute.
畫譜 a treatise on drawing.
歷譜 almanacs.
譜錄 Repertories of Science,—
a literary classification of books.
蘭譜 friends; sworn brothers.
說話無譜 he talks at random,
—without book.
都有譜 everything has its
book?—i.e. the source whence
it comes.
豈必譜也 why must we have
books?—to teach us, when we
have Nature.
先編下譜兒 to arrange
definitely beforehand what one
is going to say.
譜入 to make agree,—as rhymes.
譜入雍門再鼓琴 you
belong to the category of Yung-
mên [Chou] again striking the
lyre,—you are Yung-mên Chou
redivivus.

堡
9516

步²
9517

R. 虞遇
See 蒲捕
Even and
Sinking
Lower.

部³
9518

R. 麋有
See 部
A. bou, fêu
Rising Lower.

See 8712.

Fodder for cattle; chop-
ped straw. Also read *pu*⁴.

A mat; a screen.

部屋 a mat hut.

白部 *Stemone tuberosa*, Lour.,
the roots of which are used as
a medicine.

Read *pu*⁴. Name of a
plant said to be eaten by
fish. A cycle of 72 years,
twenty of which make a 紀
922. Also, a period of 76
years, the shortest period
in which the totals of the
moons and days contained

部³
9518

咄⁴⁹
9519

R. 月
K. pul
J. hotsz
A. p'out
Entering
Upper.

雷⁴⁹
9520

R. 月
See 勃
Entering
Lower.

擣¹⁸
9521

R. 陌
See 肇
Entering
Upper.

therein will both be whole
numbers; e.g. 76 years =
940 moons = 27,759 days.

The sun rising.

To break up, as clouds.

秋雲雷然而卷舒 the
autumn clouds break up and
roll away.

The thud of an arrow
striking.

SA.

三
9522

撒¹⁸
9523

R. 黠曷
C. sat
H. sat, sot
F. sak
W. sa
N. sah, v. tsah
P. sa, sa
M. sa, sa
Y. saah
Sz. sa
K. sal
J. satsz
A. tat
Entering
Upper.

See 9552.
To distribute; to disperse;
to let go; to release.
撒開 to loose; to set free; un-
sparingly. See *sa*³ below.
撒開腿 to stretch the legs,
as when running fast; to step out.
撒帖 to send out invitations.
撒災 to spread calamity.
撒謊 to tell lies.
撒尿 to make water.
撒放 to let loose,—as a bird.
撒手 to let go the hand.
撒手不及 before he had time
to let go.
撒手不由人 once out of

撒¹⁸
9523

one's hands, no longer under
control.
撒手不理 to refuse to have
anything more to do with a
matter.
撒了手 he troubled no more
about the matter.
撒賴 to behave in a deceitful
way,—as by pretending to be
dead, in order to extort money,
etc.
撒潑 to get in a passion,—as a
child who kicks on the floor and
won't get up; to be rough or rude
in one's conduct. See *below*.
撒歡 (or 驩) to frisk,—as a
horse. See 5051.
覺撒 to feel the movements of
the fetus.
撒野 to behave as a rowdy,—
e.g. by going about blustering
and cursing.
撒蠻 reckless; aggressive.

撒¹⁸
9523

撒嬌 to tease,—of spoilt child-
ren.
不撒口 to continue,—of revil-
ing.
撒袋 a bow-case; a quiver.
撒氣 to let in air (= 透氣).
撒俐 tidy.
Read *sa*³. To scatter.
撒開 to scatter. See *sa*¹ above.
撒了個滿地 were scatter-
ed all over the ground.
撒種 to scatter seed.
撒米 to scatter rice; to throw
rice on a bridal chair in token
of a wish that the bride may find
plenty in her husband's home.
撒網 to throw a fishing-net.
撒潑 to make a great effort; to
try with all one's might. See *above*.

瞰¹

9524

R. Vulgar.
P. v. *sa*
Even Upper.

To glance at.

瞰着 caught sight of.

趺^{1*}

9525

R. 合
P. *sa*, v. *sa*
M. *sa*
Y. *saah*
K. *sap*
J. *sō*
A. *kēp*
Entering
Upper.

To tread on.

趺拉着鞋 to wear shoes
without pulling them over the
heel; slipshod.趺脚鞋 shoes without any
uppers at the heel,—like bath
slippers.鉞^{1*}

9526

R. 合緝
C. v. *chap*
F. *sak*
See 趺
A. *kēp*
Entering
Upper.A spear; a javelin. To
inlay.鞞^{1*}

9527

R. 合
F. *sak*
See 趺
A. *kēp*
Entering
Upper.

Shoes; slippers.

鷹嘴鞞 shoes with turned-up
toes,—resembling the beak of a
falcon.馱^{1*}

9528

R. 合
See 趺
K. *sap*
J. *sō*
A. *kēp*
Entering
Upper.Irregular movement of
horses; swift.馱娑 name of a palace under
the Han dynasty.馱遺風 swift,—as chariots and
horses.颯^{3.4*}

9529

R. 合屋
C. *sap*
H. *sap*, *sap*
F. *sak*, *lak*
W. *la*
N. *sah*
P. *sa*, *li*
Y. *sēh*, *saah*
K. *sap*
J. *sō*, *soku*
A. *kēp*, *touk*
Entering
Upper
Irregular.The wind blowing in
gusts; suddenly.

風颯颯 the sighing of wind.

飄颯自如 blowing about in
the wind,—as the leaves on trees.

颯然來了 he came suddenly.

衰颯 depressed; melancholy.

薩^{1*}

9530

R. 易
C. } *sat*
H. }
F. *sak*
W. *sa*
N. *sah*
P. *sa*
M. *sa*
Y. *saah*
Sz. *sa*
K. *sak*
J. *satsz*
A. *tat*
Entering
Upper.Transliteration of a
Sanskrit syllable, introdu-
ced by the Buddhists. See
9511.薩寶府 the department for
managing the shrines of Mongol
deities.薩布 *sabu*,—the neutral strip
between the two lines of *obo*
(boundary-stones) on the Mon-
golian frontier.薩瑪 (or 嫫) 太太 the
Emperor's exorciser,—a woman
employed in the palace.洒³

9531

R. 馬蟹
卦
C. *sha*
H. *sa*
F. *swa*
W. *so*
N. *se*
P. }
M. } *sa*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *sā*, *sae*,
ch'wae
J. *sa*, *sha*
A. *sai*, *tai*
Rising and
Sinking
Upper.To sprinkle; to scatter;
to throw. Also read *shai*
and *sha*³. [To be distin-
guished from 酒 2260.]洒掃 to sprinkle and sweep,—
to cleanse.洒水 to sprinkle water; to give
bribes.水洒了 the water spilt,—as in
carrying.

洒金 sprinkled with gold.

洒金紙 paper with gold spots
on it.洒濕衣 to get one's clothes
wet,—as with rain.毛髮洒浙 to be in a cold
sweat.

洒淚 to shed tears.

洒灰水 to whitewash.

洒花 scattered flowers,—as of
patterns on fabrics; a pattern
of flowers.

洒綉衣 embroidered clothes.

霏霏洒洒 a fine drizzle.

洒脫 free from trammels; ori-
ginal; lofty, as in thought or
composition.洒落 strong strokes of the brush,
—in painting.

洒豆虫 a kind of locust.

洒 *hsien*¹ 釣 to throw a hook,—
as an angler.Read *hsi*³. To wipe
away.洒濯其心 to cleanse the
heart.

洒然 dignified and respectful.

灑

9532

卅^{4*}

9533

R. 合
C. *sa-a*²
H. *sa*
N. *saah*
W. *la*
P. *sa*
M. *sa*
Y. *saah*
Sz. *sa*
K. v. *söl-hin*
J. *sō* (= *sap*)
A. *tak*
Entering
Upper.

Same as 9531.

Thirty.

𠵽^{1*}

9534

R. 易
See 薩
Entering
Upper.

A hoarse or gruff voice.

喝𠵽 to bawl; to scream.

喊𠵽了聲 bawled himself
hoarse.

喉嚨𠵽 my throat is hoarse.

掇^{1*}

9535

R. 易
See 薩
A. *tat*, *tiet*
Entering
Upper.

To slap; to disperse.

𦵏^{1*}

9536

R. 黠
See 撒
Entering
Upper.To send prisoners in
batches into exile.𦵏^{1*}

9537

R. 洽
See 𦵏
A. *tak*
Entering
Upper
and Lower.

Bad; wicked.

僿^{1*}

9538

R. 合
See 鞞
A. *kap*
Entering
Upper.

Careless; bad.

傷僿 disrespectful.

擗^{1s}

9539

R. 合

See 歪雜

A. *tap*Entering
Lower.襤^{1s}

9540

R. 合

C. } *sap*H. } *sak*

See 跋

A. *sap*Entering
Upper.The sound of things
breaking.

攔 擗 rubbish; refuse; sweepings.

Tattered.

襤 襤 worn-out; shabby, as
clothes.

SAI.

塞⁴

9541

R. 職隊

C. *sêk, ts'oi*H. *set, ts'et,*F. *seik, saik,*W. *se, se*N. *sah, se*P. *sai, sai*M. *sê, sai*Y. *sêh, sae*Sz. *se, sai*K. *sek, se*J. *soku, sai*A. *tâk, tai*Entering
Upper.To stop up; to close; to
cork; to block; to obstruct.
A pass; frontiers on N. and
E. The lowest throw at
dice; see 9543. Also read
sê^{4s}.塞住 or 塞上 to stop up; to
cork up.堵塞 to block up, — as with
earth.

閉塞 to stuff up; to obstruct.

充塞 to fill; to pervade.

塞口 to stop up the mouth; to
stop a hole or breach; a pass
on the frontier.塞耳勿聽 shut your ears and
do not listen.塞了鼻子 the nose stuffed
up.今日茅塞方開 now the
wild grass which obscures (my
mind) is at length removed, —
my eyes are opened.去其塞 pulled the gag out, —
of his mouth.

塞子 a cork; a stopper.

塞滿 to fill; to stuff full.

塞實 filled; stuffed; solid.

塞責 to perform one's duties
perfunctorily or just so far as
one is obliged to.你這個塞責有多少
what a lot of time you do waste!塞⁴

9541

塞道 to block up a road.

秉心塞^{sê}*淵 maintaining in
his heart a profound devotion
to his duties. [塞 = 實.]

氣塞胸 choked with rage.

聞者氣塞 the hearers were
dumb with horror.風氣尙塞 the temper of the
people was rather inclined to be
obstructive.欵塞 to come to the frontier, —
and offer submission.西塞 the Western Pass, — in
Hupeh.塞北 or 塞外 beyond the
passes; Mongolia.邊塞 countries beyond the
frontier.

出塞 to pass beyond the frontier.

塞翁失馬 see 7576.

擗⁴

9542

Same as 9541.

塞⁴

9543

R. 隊

See 賽

Sinking

Upper.

A game played with
chequers, in which the ob-
ject is to "block" the op-
ponent's pieces. Fishing-
stakes arranged so as to
cut off the water and leave
the fish. Used with 9541.責愈喜博塞 [Chang Chi]
blamed [Han] Yü for being fond
of a game of *sai*.賽⁴

9544

R. 隊

C. } *soi*H. } *sai*F. *sau, svoui*W. } *se*N. } *sai*P. } *sai*M. } *sai*Y. *sae*Sz. *sai*K. *se*J. *sai*A. *tai, trai*

Sinking

Upper.

To emulate; to contend
for mastery; to rival.對賽 or 賽比 or 賽勝 to
compete with.

賽着跑 to run a race.

賽馬 or 賽走馬 or 賽騎
to race horses.

賽船 to row a race; a regatta.

賽船會 a rowing club.

賽力會 athletic sports.

賽燈 to rival in show of lanterns,
—as at the annual festival in the
first moon.賽雪 to rival snow, —in white-
ness.賽⁴

9544

賽真的珠子 exactly like a
real pearl.雅賽活的 just like the living,
—animal or tree.

賽過 to surpass; to excel.

賽過梨 better than pears, —
the name of a kind of turnip.賽神 or 賽會 (see below) a
religious ceremony or procession
in which gods are carried about,
—e.g. to get rid of a pestilence.賽會 (see above) or 賽奇 (or
珍) 公會 or 賽寶局 an
international "exhibition." See
5184.

賽奇物件 exhibits.

報賽 to give thank-offerings to
the gods.賽針扎 "pins and needles," —
in a limb.

賭賽 to bet.

悞¹

9545

R. 灰

See 思

J. *sai*A. *ti*

Even Upper.

Hesitating.

Read *hsi*³. Modest.搥¹

9546

R. 灰

See 鯢猜

A. *hsai*

Even Upper.

To shake.

擡搥 to move; to agitate.

Read *ts'ai*¹. To choose.腮¹

9547

R. 灰

C. *soi*H. *sz*F. *sai*W. *sz*N. *se*P. } *sai*M. } *sai*Y. } *sai*Sz. } *sai*K. *se, v. sui*J. *sai*A. *tai, ti*

Even Upper.

The jaws; the jowl; the
chaps; the gills of a fish.
See 9551.腮頰 or 腮臉 or 腮巴子
or 腮旁 or 腮梆子 the
cheeks.手托香腮 her hand support-
ed her fragrant cheek.淚滿腮 tears coursed down
her cheeks.

飯滿腮 the mouth full of rice.

腦後見腮 the cheeks able
to be seen from behind a person's
head, —is considered as a blemish.

脹起腮 to puff out the cheeks.

鰓²

9548

R. 灰

See 鰓

Even Upper.

鰓

9549

鬚¹

9550

R. 灰

See 鰓

Even Upper.

鰓¹

9551

R. 灰

C. sz, soi

H. soi

F. sai

W. sz

N. se

P. sai

Y. sz

K. se

J. sai

A. tai, ti

Even Upper.

The marrow or soft part
in the middle of horns.

Same as 9547

Short hair.

The gills of a fish.

四鰓魚 a kind of perch, spotted black and white, found in Kiangsu.

鰓鰓過計 over-anxious.

鰓鰓然 querulously; pettishly.

SAN.

Three. [Vulgarly read sa¹.] See 6783, 12,317, 12,493.

三個 three.

三十三 thirty-three. See 天 11,208.

第三 third.

再三 a second and a third time; again and again.

三回 or 三次 three times.

三五 three or five (*Angl.* four or five); the 15th of the moon.

三五明月滿 on the 15th the moon is full.

三七 the mourning ceremony three weeks after a death.

三七二十一 three sevens are twenty-one,—six of one and half a dozen of the other.

三兩 two or three; three taels or ounces.

過三兩日 in two or three days.

三¹

二

9552

三平二兩 same as 七上
八下; see 1055.

三脚兩步, 走到對門
stepped across to the house
opposite.

三嘴兩舌頭 double-
tongued; telling a different story.

三心二意 undecided.

三羣二隊 in groups of two
or three.

二三子 my children; my
disciples.

朝二夕三 morning two,
evening three,—variable; in-
constant.

你三我四 all talking at once.

無三不四的人 a good-
for-nothing fellow.

不三不四的話 unparlia-
mentary talk.

來到三親四友處 went
to his various friends and rela-
tives.

三妻四妾 wives and concu-
bines in numbers.

三病四痛 full of aches and
pains; very sickly.

三思四想 to reflect carefully
upon.

三番五轉 after walking
round (the garden) several times.

三姑六婆 see 6209, 9412.

三跪九叩 three prostrations
and nine knockings of the head,
—before the Emperor.

三人占則從二人之
言 when three men have recourse
to divination, be on the side of
the two (against one).

人三成衆 three people make
a (technical) crowd.

舉杯邀明月, 對影成

三人 I raise my glass and
invite the moon, and with my
shadow we make three.

三不求 three things one can-
not get by asking,—offspring,
wealth, and a beard.

三子不全 the three 子
which one cannot have all per-
fect,—viz. 鬍子大 a big
beard, 兒子孝 filial sons,

三¹

二

9552

and 銀子多 plenty of money.

出門不惹三子 when you
go out from home there are
three 子 which you should not
irritate,—viz. 老子 old men,
小子 boys, and 瞎子 blind
men.

三尺法 the laws,—so called
because originally inscribed upon
bamboo tablets three feet long.

三小兒 or 三爺 the servants
of the secretaries in a *yamen* are
so called.

三生 the three states of exist-
ence,—the past, the present, and
the future. See below.

三教 Confucianism, Buddhism,
and Taoism,—since the 6th cent.

三星 happiness, emolument, and
long life.

三光 the sun, moon, and stars.

舍 (or 函) 三爲一 three in
one,—the Trinity.

三一書院 Trinity College,
—Ningpo.

三清 the Taoist Trinity. See
2188.

三寶 the Buddhist Trinity. See
8720.

三宗寶 flint, steel, and tinder.

三代 father, grandfather, and
great-grandfather.

三才 heaven, earth, and man.

三界 the three Buddhist divi-
sions of every universe into the
regions of lust, form, and form-
lessness. Sanskrit: *trāilōkya*.

三旬 the three decades of a
moon.

三伏 see 3691.

三綱 the three bonds,—between
sovereign and subject, husband
and wife, father and son.

三更 or 三鼓 the third watch,
—midnight.

三式 ear-pick, tooth-pick, and
tweezers.

三設兒 a vase and two bottles,
—for altar use.

三司 the Provincial Treasurer,
Provincial Judge, and Salt Com-
missioner.

三魂 the three souls of a man,

三¹
二
955²

—one of which goes up to heaven, another down to earth, while the third stays by the corpse.

三角 three-cornered; triangular.

三軍 the three divisions of an army.

三隻手 a pickpocket.

三絡 moustaches and beard.

三板 a sampan. See 8588.

三元及第 the three successful graduates for the 3rd degree who come out highest on the list.

三仕三已 thrice he took office and thrice he resigned.

在三 to be of the third degree in rank; to be a high official.

在三感慕 those who were high in office were deeply affected,—by his death.

事不過三 the thing must not go beyond three,—e.g. you have done it wrong twice, you must not do so again.

三陽開泰 the opening of nature in spring.

阿三 or 三兒 a monkey; the third son or daughter.

三奈 or 三賴 Capoor cutchery.

三單 or 三聯單 (or 報單) a transit-memorandum or triplicate pass for conveyance of goods from the interior to a Treaty port.

三合土 concrete or chunam,—consisting of 灰 lime, 沙 sand, and 泥 mud.

三摩提 (or 地) or 三昧地 samādhi,—the highest pitch of abstract ecstatic meditation and of absolute indifference to all influences from within and without, being a kind of terrestrial Nirvāṇa. See 7733.

三乘 see 770.

三藏 see 11,601 tsang⁴.

三科 the three examinations,—referring to the regulation that 舉人 graduates who shall have attended three successive examinations for the third degree without passing, be allowed to appear before a 大挑 Com-

三¹
二
955²

mission of Selection which is appointed triennially after each metropolitan examination.

三楚 the three Ch'u,—east, west, and south Ch'u, now forming Hu-kuang.

三公 the three chief Ministers of State. Under the 周 dynasty they were 太師 the Grand Tutor, 太傅 Grand Preceptor, and 太保 the Grand Guardian. Under the 漢 these titles were changed to 大司馬, 大司空, and 大司徒 Ministers of Military Affairs, Public Works, and Civil Office, respectively.

三場 the three sessions or divisions of the examinations, consisting of three days each.

三結義 the triple oath of fidelity sworn between 劉備 Liu Pei, 關羽 Kuan Yü, and 張飛 Chang Fei, in the peach garden of the last.

三晝夜 masses for three days and nights,—performed for the dead.

三分似人, 七分似鬼 the three parts like man, seven parts like demon,—of a very ugly or extraordinary-looking person.

三千世界 the three thousand realms,—the whole universe.

三寸氣 three inches of breath,—the throat or windpipe; the vital spark.

三鞭三箭 to shoot arrows at three flags in succession while galloping past.

三生有幸 it is a three-lives good fortune,—a compliment paid to a man on a first meeting,—meaning that his presence is luck enough for three lives, past, present, and future.

三字經 the Three-Character Classic,—the Chinese school-boy's first lesson book, arranged in rhyming sentences of three words each, composed by 王伯厚 Wang Po-hou of the Sung dynasty.

三皇 the Three Emperors,—(1) 伏羲 Fu Hsi, 神農 Shên Nung, and 黃帝 Huang Ti;

三¹
二
955²

(2) 天皇 T'ien Huang, 地皇 Ti Huang, and 人皇 Jên Huang.

三和尚 the hoopoe (*Upupa epops*).

三黃 *Rhamnus crenatus*, S. & Z.

三加皮 *Acanthopanax aculeatum*, Seem.

三白草 *Saururus Lourieri*, Decne.

三條筋 *Lindera* (*Daphnidium*) sp.

三月黃子 *Elæagnus glabra*, Thbg.

三七 an important drug, produced in Kuangsi and Yunnan, the botanical origin of which is unknown. The name is applied in Ssüch'uan to the rhizomes of *Aralia repens*, Max.

土三七 *Gynura pinnatifida*, D.C., and *Sedum aizoon*, L.

三音訥顏 Sainnoin,—a Khanate in Mongolia.

Read san⁴. Thrice. To treble.

三思而後行 to think thrice, and then act.

有尊客盛饌則三之 when entertaining an honoured guest, he trebled his daily menu,—of one meat and one wine.

Old form of 參 11,548. Now used in accounts for 9552, in order to avoid fraudulent alteration of figures.

Ragged clothes.

襤衫 tattered and torn.

Long feathers.

叁
9553

衫¹
9554

R. 覃
See 三
Even Upper.

𦏧¹
9555

R. 覃
See 三
Even Upper.

糝¹

9556

R. 感

See 三

Rising Upper.

髮¹

9557

R. 覃

See 三

Even Upper.

珊

9558

散⁴

9559

R. 早 翰

C. } *san*H. } *san*F. *sang*W. *sa*N. *seĩĩ, saañ*P. } *san*M. } *san*Y. *saa*

Sz. }

K. } *san*

J. }

A. *tan*

Rising and

Sinking

Upper.

Fried cakes of beef, mutton, and pork, mixed with rice.

糝粉 to mix powder with.

Dishevelled hair.

See 9697.

To scatter; to disperse; to part (of friends), as opposed to 聚 3061; to break up or separate, temporarily; to dismiss.

散開 to scatter; to distribute.

雲彩都散開了 the clouds have all dispersed.

散在別傳 (*chuan*⁴) are to be found scattered about in other works.

花散 to spend extravagantly.

散花仙子 a flower-scattering god,—a spendthrift.

布散流言 to disseminate rumours.

聚散無常 to collect and separate at uncertain times,—as banditti.

家散人亡 home broken up and its inmates gone.

散了 all gone; ended. See *san*³.

散了麼 have they gone?

散了會了 the meeting has dissolved. See *below*.

事情散了 the thing is given up,—no one will have any more to do with it.

散班 to go off duty. See 8595.

散場 to break up a meeting.

散給 or **發散** or **散放** to distribute,—as donations of clothes, rice, etc.

發 *fa*² **散藥** sudorifics; see *san*³ *below*.

散⁴

9559

分散人馬 distributed men and horses,—at various points.

散步 to stretch one's legs; to stroll.

散豁散豁去 to loaf about for amusement; *flâner*.

散悶 to get rid of melancholy.

失散 lost; to get separated, as friends in a crowd.

散勇 disbanded troops. See *below*.

散學 to dismiss school.

散工 to dismiss,—as a workman. See *below*.

我把他散了 I dismissed him.

散地 to resign office; to live in retirement.

散心 to cheer up; to take recreation.

散漫無稽 without any recognisable characteristics.

散馥 to exhale a delicious scent.

散祟 to disperse or exorcise evil spirits.

散館 released from study,—when school is over. Also, the Han-lin graduates who fail to reach the higher degrees, and receive provincial or metropolitan appointments, for which

散掉 is also used.

先暫且散擱着 put them down anywhere for the moment,—to be arranged by and by.

Read *san*³. To break up or separate, permanently; broken up; in powder.

散了 gone to pieces; broken up. See *san*⁴.

散見 seen or heard at various times.

散布村落 thinly scattered villages and houses.

散着住 to dwell scattered about.

戲班子散了 the theatrical troupe has broken up.

賭博場的局散了 the gambling-club has broken up.

散了會了 the club has broken up. See *above*.

散⁴

9559

零散 in small pieces.

散工 odd jobs,—as opposed to

長工 regular work. See *above*.

打散錢 to break into a string of cash.

散褲脚 to have the trousers untied at the ankles.

磨散 to grind to powder.

散藥 medicinal powders; see *san*⁴.

一副清涼散 a dose of aperient medicine in powder.

閒散 at leisure.

懶散 indolent; neglectful.

弄散了 made a mess of the matter.

散人又惡 *wu*¹ **知散木** how can a good-for-nothing fellow be a fit person to talk about a good-for-nothing tree?

散勇 scattered troops. See *above*.

散州 a Department dependent on a Prefecture,—as opposed to a **直隸州**.

糝³

9560

R. 早

See 傘

Rising Upper.

繖

9561

Fried cakes; biscuits.

Earlier form of 9563. Used as a sunshade before the Christian era; as a protection against rain, only since the 4th cent.

Same as 9560.

繖

9562

傘³

9563

R. 早

C. } *san*H. } *san*F. *sang*W. *sa*N. *saan*P. } *san*

M. }

An umbrella; a parasol. See 12,443. [This character was hardly in use before the Sui dynasty. See 9561.]

傘蓋 an umbrella; a sunshade.

天如傘蓋 the sky is as it were an umbrella.

傘³

9563

V. *saa*
Sz. }
K. } *san*
J. }
A. *tan*
Rising Upper.

雨傘 an umbrella for rain.

日照傘 or 旱傘 a parasol.

萬民(or名)傘 a compliment-ary umbrella, of red silk or satin, inscribed with the names of the donors in gold. Given to officials only.

打傘 to hold up an umbrella.

抽傘 or 開傘 or 張傘 蓋 to open an umbrella.

荷葉魚兒傘 lotus-leaves are the umbrellas of fishes.

傘扇 umbrellas and fans,—as carried among the paraphernalia of a mandarin's escort.

鬼涼傘 the fairies' parasol,—a familiar term for a mushroom.

槩

9564

Same as 9556.

SANG.

喪¹

9565

R. 陽 漾
F. *soung*,
saung

See 桑
Even and
Sinking
Upper.

To mourn, as for the death of a parent.

弔喪 or 嚆喪 to mourn.

居喪 to be in mourning.

卒於喪 he died while in mourning.

罹母喪 to go into mourning for a mother. See 13,381.

喪主 chief mourner.

喪服 mourning-clothes.

喪輿 a hearse.

喪禮 mourning-rites.

辦喪事 to carry out or be occupied with funeral arrangements or affairs.

出喪 or 發喪 (see *sang*¹) to carry to burial.

匿不發喪 concealed (his death) and had no funeral.

此當有重 *ch'ung*² 喪 this event portends a double funeral,—i.e. two deaths.

送喪 to escort to burial.

哭喪棒 the staff used by the chief mourner.

守喪 to observe the formalities of mourning.

喪¹

9565

報喪 to notify that one has gone into mourning,—as officials have to do, being compelled to resign office during the period.

國喪 national mourning,—as at the death of an Emperor. See 11,611.

喪與其易也寧戚 in mourning, it is better to be sorry than punctilious.

血噴喪 blood splashing the mourning,—the birth of a posthumous child.

喪門 ill-omened; unlucky.

Read *sang*⁴. To lose. To destroy. See 9898.

喪了夫人 lost his wife. See 8501.

喪明 to lose one's sight.

喪名 to lose one's reputation.

喪國 to lose one's kingdom.

喪命 or 喪亡 to die.

早喪 to die early.

喪膽 to lose one's courage.

喪聲歪氣 voice gone and *ch'i* awry,—in a voice thick with anger.

喪失家業 to dissipate one's property.

徒喪紙札 to waste paper,—by writing rubbish.

喪良心 to be lost to all right feeling.

喪心病 the loss-of-right-feeling disease.

喪魄 to lose one's wits,—as by fright.

喪氣 depressed in spirits; having fate against one.

認喪氣 to recognise one's adverse luck,—and put up with it.

何患於喪 why are you distressed at (your master's) loss of office?

天之未喪斯文也 as long as God does not let the cause of truth perish,—what harm can any one do to me? Said by Confucius.

天喪予 God is destroying me! —said by Confucius when his favourite disciple, 顏回 Yen Hui, died.

喪¹

9565

別發喪 don't be irritable! See *sang*¹.

喪打 or 擗喪 to snub; to refuse roughly.

喪打起 to take in ill part.

桑¹

9566

R. 陽
C. } *song*
H. }
F. *soung*
W. *soa*
N. *soñg*
P. }
M. } *sang*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. }
J. *sō*
A. *tang*
Even Upper.

The mulberry-tree (*Morus alba*, L.). See 3613, 8408.

桑子 or 桑椹 or 桑甚 or 桑黹 or 桑棗 mulberries.

桑蠶 silkworms.

指桑罵槐 to mean the mulberry while cursing the ash,—to talk at one person through another.

桑梓 the mulberry-tree and *Lindera* (see 12,356),—one's native place; from the trees grown in every Chinese hamlet.

桑梓之情 native place emotions,—as when two people from the same place meet abroad, etc.

苞桑 a phrase used in the sense of "enduring safety," from a sentence in the 易經 (否卦):

其亡其亡繫于苞桑 though (threatened) by overthrow, (yet is he) securely bound to the mulberry-stem.

桑榆 the place where the sun sets; hence, old age. See 13,575.

桑榆日 the setting sun.

桑榆暮景 in the evening of life.

桑田 a mulberry-orchard.

滄海變桑田 the wide sea has changed into a mulberry-orchard,—great changes have taken place. Hence 滄桑= violent changes in nature.

滄桑何處問 whither shall I go to find out what changes have occurred,—to ask about the past?

栽桑栽柘少栽花 plant many mulberry-trees (for your silkworms) and few flowers.

禍桑以烹老龜 to burn a mulberry-tree in order to fry a tortoise,—to make the innocent suffer in order to reach the guilty.

桑¹

9566

期我乎桑中 she made an assignation with me in Sang-chung.

桑中之約 illicit love,—from the preceding line in the *Odes*.

桑門 a Buddhist priest or Shaman. See 沙門 9624.

地偏來客少,幽興祇

桑門 few strangers come to this out-of-the-way place, and my solitude is cheered only by Buddhist priests.

空桑子 I, the priest.

桑落 the name of a kind of wine, which was really 索郎 so lang but was corrupted into sang lo,—an instance of a "Spoonerism" in Chinese.

桑飛 the wren.

馬桑 *Coriaria nepalensis*, Wall.

桑寄生 *Loranthus* near *L. vestitus*, Wall., an epiphyte on the mulberry.

佛桑 *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, L.

噪³

9567

R. 養

See 桑

Rising Upper.

The throat. See 12,818.

開喉頓噪 to clear the throat, —as before singing.

氣噪 the larynx.

潤潤噪子 to moisten the throat,—to take a drink; to "wash one's neck."

好噪子 a good voice for singing.

食噪 the gullet; the oesophagus.

噪門 or 噪子眼 the throat; the voice.

噪門大若此 so loudly.

大噪子喊道 called out in a loud voice.

搽³

9568

R. 養

See 桑

Rising Upper.

To push over; to push back. See 8416.

搽在地下 tipped it on to the ground.

用手一搽 pushed him back with his hand.

推推搽搽 pushing and struggling,—as in a crowd.

療²

9569

R. 養

See 桑

Rising Upper.

礫³

9570

R. 養

See 桑

Rising Upper.

額³

9571

R. 養

W. *hsüoa*

See 桑

Rising Upper.

The glanders in horses.

The stone base or plinth of a pillar.

碼礫 to build the lower part of the wall of a house.

The forehead.

廣額 a broad forehead.

稽 *chi*³ 額 to knock the head in prostrations.

自投敗額 she herself made a *kotow* in acknowledgement of defeat.

其額有泚 the sweat started out on their foreheads,—in horror at seeing the dead bodies of their unburied parents devoured by animals.

SAO.

Same as 9589.

A broom; used with 9574. A dike; the counterfort of an embankment.

竹埽 a bamboo besom.

掌埽門庭 to keep the house well swept.

堤埽 a dike.

To sweep; to clear away.

打埽 to sweep; the cleaning-up fee of a month's rent on first renting a house.

掃地 to sweep the ground.

少尹之威風掃地 a Police-Master's reputation dragged in the dirt.

掃除污穢 to scavenge; to clean the streets.

掃除奸黨 to get rid of seditious associations.

掃墓 or 拜掃 to sweep the

掃³

9574

tombs,—at the annual worship of ancestors.

還鄉祭掃 to return to one's native place to worship at the ancestral tombs.

掃房 to sweep the house,—at the New Year.

掃榻以待 I shall sweep the couch and await your coming,—used in invitations.

掃徑 to sweep the path,—before a guest's arrival.

掃邊關 to clear the frontier,—of enemies.

掃平 or 掃蕩 to sweep away clean,—of things or people.

一掃而盡 to make a clean sweep.

一筆掃去 dashed off,—as a poem.

如迅風之掃秋葉 as a blast sweeps away the autumn leaves.

掃數 to clear off an account.

掃晴娘 a broom made of straw or paper and placed outside houses to bring fine weather.

掃雪鼠 the beech-marten (*Martes foina*).

Read *sao*⁴. A broom.

掃帚 or 掃把 a broom.

掃帚星 a broom star,—a comet. See 9596.

掃帚草 *Kochia scoparia*, Schrad.

高興而來,掃興而回 to come in high spirits and go back in low.

慄¹

9575

R. 豪 皓

號

See 燥 燥

Even

Sinking and Rising Upper.

搔¹

9576

R. 豪

C. *sou*
H. *sau*, v. *tsau*
F. *soa*

To scratch.

搔首踟躕 to scratch the head in perplexity.

搔首問青天 to scratch the head and enquire of Providence,—what is to be done.

搔¹

9576

W. *sōe*
N. *soa*, v. *'tsoa*
P. } *sau*
M. }
Y. *soa*
Sz. *sau*
K. *so*
J. *sō*
A. *tau*
Even Upper.

搔破臉 to scratch the face until it bleeds.

隔靴搔癢 to scratch an itch through your boot,—no relief.

白木搔具一事 a back-scratcher of white wood. See 2315.

搔痒 to scratch the scrotum,—to perform the most menial services.

漚¹

9577

R. 豪
See 搔
Even Upper.

The sound of washing rice.

瘙⁴

9578

R. 號 豪
See 搔
Sinking and Even Upper.

To itch.

騷

9579

Same as 9592.

颳¹

9580

R. 豪
See 搔
Even Upper.

The wind blowing.

颳風雨 a storm of wind and rain.

被風颳爛了 broken by the wind.

騷¹

9581

R. 豪
See 搔
Even Upper.

Sad; disturbed; on heat. Clever; poetic; elegant. See 10,072.

勞騷 grieved; miserable.

發勞 (or 牢) 騷 to be discontented; to grumble.

離騷 *Li Sao* or Falling into Trouble,—name of the famous poem by 屈平 Ch'ü P'ing, the hero of the modern Dragon Festival, written previous to his suicide, 4th cent. B.C.

天下騷然 the empire became much disturbed.

騷 (tsao¹ in Peking) 擾 to annoy.

騷動 to stir up; to excite.

發騷 to be on heat.

丰騷 bewitching; attractive.

騷¹

9581

騷人或騷人墨客 a poet; a man of letters; a contemplative person.

非騷人之事 not the occupation of a man of letters.

風騷 poetic temperament; sodomy.

一代風騷主 first poet of his age.

鯪¹

9582

R. 豪
See 搔
Even Upper.

A large kind of bream, found in Shensi.

嫂³

9583

R. 皓
C. *sou*
H. *sau*
F. *soa*
W. *sōe*
N. *soa*
P. } *sau*
M. }
Sz. }
Y. *soa*
K. *so*
J. *sō*
A. *tēu*
Rising Upper.

An elder brother's wife; a married woman. See 3736, 13,755.

嫂子 or 嫂嫂 an elder brother's wife.

家嫂 my elder brother's wife.

尊嫂 or 令嫂 your elder brother's wife. Also = 嫂夫人 see below.

姑嫂 a wife addresses her husband's sisters as *ku*¹, and they address her as *sao*³.

大嫂 wife of the eldest brother; used as a complimentary title.

二嫂 wife of second brother; used by the half-brother of Shun, alluding to the latter's wives.

某嫂 a certain lady, or a certain man's wife.

表嫂 elder maternal cousin's wife.

嫂夫人 your wife,—a familiar term between intimate friends.

艘¹

9584

R. 豪
C. *sau*
H. *seu*
F. *seu*, v. *sau*
W. *sau*
N. *sōi*
P. } *sau*, *soi*,
M. } *sou*
Sz. }
Y. *soa*, *sēu*
K. *so*
J. *sō*
A. *sīu*, *tiēu*
Even Upper.

A boat; a junk. A numerative of vessels.

連舫踰萬艘 more than ten thousand vessels in all; "and ships by thousands."

巡船數艘 several revenue-cruisers.

見有破輪一艘 seeing a steamer which had broken down.

嫠

9585

嫠¹

9586

R. 號 尤 皓
See 嫂 嫂
Sinking and Even Upper.

Same as 9583.

Ancient name of *Stel-laria aquatica*, Scop.繅¹

9587

R. 豪 皓
C. *sou*
H. *sau*, *sts'au*
F. *soa*
W. *sōe*
N. *soa*, v. *dziu*
P. } *sau*
M. }
Y. *soa*
Sz. *sau*
K. *so*, v. *cho*
J. *so*
A. *tau*
Even Upper.

To reel silk from cocoons.

繅繭 to wind off cocoons.

夫人蠶繅 his wife keeps silkworms and unwinds their cocoons.

繅絲廠 a silk filature.

噪

9588

噪⁴

9589

R. 號
C. *ts'ou*
H. *ts'au*
F. *soa*, *ch'oa*
W. *tsōe*, *ts'ōe*
N. *tsao*, *ts'oa*
P. *sau*
M. *tsau*
Y. *soa*
Sz. *tsau*
K. *so*, *cho*
J. *sō*
A. *tau*
Sinking Upper.

The chirping of birds; the hum of voices. See 9593.

歸鴉噪晚林 the rooks come cawing back to their trees in the evening.

鵲噪晴 magpies chattering for fair weather.

蟬噪 the chirping of cicadas.

索餉鼓噪 they demanded their pay with great clamour.

燥⁴

9590

R. 號 皓
C. *ts'ou*
H. *ts'au*, *tsau*
F. *soa*, *ch'oa*
W. *sōe*
N. *soa*
P. } *tsau*
M. }
Y. *soa*
Sz. *tsau*

Dry; parched; scorched. Also read *tsao*⁴. See 1470.

乾燥 dried up; drought.

風高物燥, 小心火燭 when the wind is high and things are dry, be careful with fire.

口燥 the mouth parched.

身上發燥, 得洗澡 when the body is dry and parched, one should take a bath.

燥⁴

9590

K. so, cho
J. sō

A. tau

Sinking
Upper.燥³

9591

R. 豪皓

See 燥燥

Even and
Rising Upper.臊¹

9592

R. 豪

C. sou
H. sauF. ch'oa, soa
W. sōe

N. soa

P. } sau
M. }

Y. soa

Sz. sau

K. so, v. cho
J. sō

A. tau

Even Upper.

秋燥 autumn heat.

燥烈 fierce; raging.

燥熱 very hot; fiery.

Crimson silk.

Rancid; tainted; rank-smelling.

臊肉 tainted meat.

腥臊 rank-smelling; frowzy.

臊氣 the smell of sweat.

臊狐 the smell of a fox.

臊韃子 you stinking Tartar!

臊鼠 or 臊羊 the squirrel
(*Sciurus davidianus*).臊鬧子 the striped squirrel
(*Sciurus striatus*).臊陀 a parrot. Sanskrit *ṣuka*.Read *sao*⁴. To be ashamed;
bashful.

羞臊 to be ashamed.

沒羞沒臊 utterly without
shame.臊一鼻子灰 covered with
shame.

臊死 to die of shame.

害臊 to be very bashful.

別臊我了 spare my blushes!

把臉臊的飛紅 blushed
deeply from bashfulness.噪⁴

9593

R. 號

See 噪

Sinking
Upper.The noise of voices. See
9589. Also read *tsao*⁴.

譁噪 or 噪嚷 hubbub.

噪擾 to create a disturbance.

鼓噪 (*ts'ao*¹ in colloquial) the
rolling of drums.鼓噪而起 they rose in
mutiny.

鼓噪前 in the din of battle.

鏢⁴

9594

R. 蕭號

See 鏢

Even and
Sinking Upper.鏢⁴

9595

R. 號

See 鏢

Sinking Upper.

彗⁴

9596

R. 賓霽

C. wai²
H. suiF. woui²
swoui²W. hü², yü²
N. weiP. } swei
M. }

Y. hwei

K. se, su, v. hie
J. sui, sei, zaiA. niü²Sinking
Irregular.

Fine steel.

High; eminent; impos-
ing.A broom; a besom. Also
read *hui*⁴.本類星, 末類彗 its head
is like a star, its tail is like a
broom,—of a comet.彗星 a broom-star,—a comet.
See 9574; 9336.彗所以除舊布新也
this broom (referring to a comet)
is to take away the old and
replace it with new.Read *sui*⁴.日中不彗是謂失時
if there is not bright light at
noon, it is called unseasonable.

See 9755.

SÊ.

See 10,164.

A horizontal psaltery,
resembling the 琴 2109,
with 25 strings, each pass-
ing over a movable bridge.
To be grave. To be mas-
sive or dense.琴瑟調和 the *ch'in* and the
se in accord,—used of conjugal
harmony.撤瑟 to put away the psaltery,—
used of the death of a friend,
from a verse by 任彥昇
Jên Yen-shêng of the 梁 Liang瑟⁴

9599

dynasty about his friend 范雲
Fan Yün.瑟兮僩兮 how grave is he
and dignified!瑟彼玉瓚 massive is that
libation-cup of jade.

蕭瑟 chilly; bleak; desolate.

瑟縮不安于坐 (they felt)
chilled and uncomfortable in
their seats.瑟瑟 the sighing of wind; the
turquoise.璫⁴

9600

R. 質

See 瑟

Entering
Upper.索⁴

9601

See 10,183.

色⁴

9602

R. 職

C. shik
H. setF. saik
W. se

N. sah

P. sê², 'shai

M. sê

Y. sêh

Sz. se

K. sek

J. shoku, shiki

A. sāk

Entering
Upper.Colour, especially of the
face; looks; beauty (*cf.*
Latin *color* and Greek *εἶδος*);
hence, lust; lewdness. Ap-
pearance; effect. Sort;
kind; quality; "touch" of
silver. The Buddhist *rūpa*
or form. Radical 139. See
風 3554, 意 5367, 折 550,
喜 4073, 六 7276, 眼
13, 129.色頭 or 色兒 colour,—pro-
nounced *shai 'rh*³ in the north.
See below.

色味 colours and flavours.

色香味三樣都全
colour, smell, and flavour, all
perfect,—of fruit.

五色 the five colours,—namely

青黃赤白黑 blue (in-
cluding green), yellow, red, white,
and black; used in the sense of
"all colours." See 12,099.

彩色 particoloured; variegated.

研調采色 to grind and mix
colours,—for painting.本色 the original colour, as in
a state of nature; features; per-
sonality; speciality.

色⁴²
9602

要插入自家本色 must introduce something of one's own personality into it,—of a verse on a given theme.

這是我們的本色 this is our particular line, or speciality.

顏色 or 色水 (see below) or 色樣 colour; tint; shade.

微有人色 he had a little colour,—was not quite pallid.

色絲 coloured silk.

色布 dyed cotton piece-goods.

色扯花布 dyed brocade shirtings.

色扯花緞 dyed damask shirtings.

色桂花布 dyed spotted shirtings.

色印花布 chintz.

色花點布 dyed, figured, or brocaded shirtings.

壞色 colour deteriorated or faded.

故色 or 元色 a grey colour,—of shirtings.

間色 an intermediate colour,—not one of the primary colours.

扮色 to dress up,—as in processions, etc.

減色 to lose colour, as by exposure; to deteriorate, as (e.g.) the tea-market.

起色 to improve,—as opposed to the above.

日有起色 there is daily improvement,—of increasing prosperity.

地方未有起色 the district has not yet recovered,—from a famine.

令儀令色 of good deportment and of good looks.

美於色厚於德 beautiful and virtuous.

色甲天下之色 the greatest beauty in the world.

色授魂與 to be penetrated with her beauty, and to commune with her spirit.

賢賢易色 esteem · virtue, substituting it for beauty,—love virtue as you love beauty.

國色 a famous beauty,—one

色⁴²
9602

whose beauty can 傾國 upset a kingdom. Said of 李夫人, the favourite of 漢武帝. See 2196.

皆絕色 all of surpassing beauty.

殊色 very beautiful.

强者必說 *yüeh*⁴ 于言, 懦者必說 *yüeh*⁴ 于色 the strong will express pleasure in words, the weak, by looks.

真是吾設色者 it really is one of my paintings.

設色亦鮮雅 as a colourist he was fresh and refined.

妙在傳色 his chief skill was as a colourist.

尤善布色 he excelled as a colourist.

方覺生色 so as to secure an artistic effect.

以壯行色 so as to give courage for the journey,—as a stirrup-cup.

車有動行色 the carts look as if ready to start.

色笑 cheery presence; cheerful company.

公神色不動 the Duke did not move a muscle of his countenance.

面帶春色 looking very well. Also, looking amorous.

喜色 a pleased look.

作色 to show anger.

怒其室而作色于父 to be angry with one's wife and vent it on her father.

有難色 to wear a look of pain or of disapprobation.

不見難色 would meet with no repulse.

色難 to define it (filial piety) is difficult.

正色 see 687.

物色 see 12,777.

女色 venery; lust.

好 *hao*⁴ 色 (*shai*³) lecherous; libidinous.

色慾 desire; passion.

色迷 given up to or mad with lust.

色⁴²
9602

色癆 debility from over-indulgence.

色鬼 or 色中餓鬼 a whoremonger.

重色不重友 to think more of lust than of friendship.

聲色 music and women. Also, sound and appearance; *sc.* external signs.

則色漸劣 his luck then turned to bad.

色膽如天 boundlessly daring in lechery.

雜色 all sorts; miscellaneous.

諸色人等 all sorts and conditions of men.

異色之人 people of foreign races.

色色俱全 all kinds kept in stock.

色色寫得生活 describing every detail in the most lifelike manner.

成色 touch, fineness, or purity of silver.

足色 of full standard purity.

色水低 the fineness (of the metal) is low in quality.

出色人員 an official out of the common run.

不大聲以色 not to make a great noise about,—one's virtue.

色界 *rūpadhātu*,—the world of form.

色身 the material body.

色即是空, 空即是色 everything is emptiness, and emptiness is everything.

色相 forms of things,—objective existences.

名色 *nāmarūpa*,—name and form; body and mind; substantiality and reality.

惟有三等名色 there are only three kinds.

沒有名色 there is no colourable pretext,—for doing so.

把此作名色相見一面 make this a pretext for an interview.

有名色的人 a man of standing; a man of culture.

生色 something made manifest; signs; manifestations.

色^{4*}
9602

形色 the bodily organs and their functions.

色卜替 the day on which the world was created,—an imitation of the Arabic Sabt or Sabbath.

持色 *shai*³ (see 9658) 禱日 he seized the dice and prayed, saying,

嗇^{4*}
9603

The harvest. Stingy. Moderation; see 1845.

嗇刻 or 吝嗇 or 省嗇 miserly; parsimonious.

嗇言 sparing of words.

嗇夫 a miser. Also, petty officials employed in ancient times under the department of Public Works. Under the Han dynasty, the civil judge of a district.

嗇得狠 very mean or close.

性嗇於財 he was by nature stingy.

R. 職
C. *shik*
H. *sep*
F. *saik*
W. *se*²
N. *sah*
P. *se*², v. *sai*
M. *sê*
Y. *sêh*
Sz. *se*
K. *sek*
J. *shoku*
A. *sâk*
Entering
Upper.

儻^{4*}
9604

To harvest. Used for 9603, 9607.

R. 職
See 嗇
Entering
Upper.

惱^{4*}
9605

To hate.

惱然毛豎, 如畏怖狀 in his horror his hair stood on end like that of a man in a fright.

R. 職
See 嗇
Entering
Upper.

濇^{4*}
9606

Acrid; rough; uneven.

濇藥 astringent medicine.

濇味 acrid to the taste.

發濇 to be astringent.

濇滯 stopped; obstructed.

濇肚 constipation.

言語艱濇 his speech is very unpolished.

摸之濇手 it rasps the hand to rub it.

濇濇 misty; rainy.

濇舌者 a stammerer or stutterer.

羞濇半晌 hesitated awhile from shame.

R. 緝
C. *shik*
H. *sep*
F. *saik*
W. *ts'z'*²
N. *sah*
P. *se*²
M. *sê*
Y. *ts'z'*²
Sz. *se*
K. *sâp*
J. *shū*
A. *sap, sâk*
Entering
Upper.

穡^{4*}
9607

Grain in ear. To gather in the harvest. See 稼 1143.

斂穡 to gather in the harvest.

穡事 husbandry.

穡夫 a husbandman.

后稷之穡有相 *hsiang*⁴

之道 the husbandry of Hou Chi was based upon the principle of assisting,—nature.

先穡 a name for 神農 Shên Nung,—the reputed inventor of agriculture.

R. 職
H. *sit*
See 嗇
Entering
Upper.

塞^{4*}
9608

See 9541.

撼^{1*}
9609

The rustling of leaves falling in autumn; mournful, as a plaintive melody. Used for 9599.

R. 屋陌
See 憾瑟
Entering
Upper.

𪔐^{1*}
9610

Rough.

R. 緝
See 濇
Entering
Upper.

𪔐^{1*}
9611

Unattainable.

R. 緝
See 濇
Entering
Upper.

𪔐^{1*}
9612

Frugal; stingy.

R. 緝
See 濇
Entering
Upper.

𪔐^{1*}
9613

Same as 9606, 9610.

痼^{4*}
9614

Ague; chill. Used with 6657.

痼寒暮作 the cold stage comes on at evening.

R. 陌
cf. 塞
Entering
Upper.

翬^{4*}
9615

To fly fast.

翬飛而投長林 they fly fast and get to the deep forest.

R. 緝
See 濇
Entering
Upper.

森¹
9616

Luxuriant vegetation; overgrown; umbrageous; dark; sombre.

綠森森的 umbrageous,—as a forest.

戈戟森森 serried ranks of spears.

自覺頭目森森 felt himself getting dizzy.

蕭森 sad and deserted; desolate.

森嚴 rigorous; strict; dignified.

衆山森列 hills rising in many a peak.

令人毛髮森然 enough to make a man's hair stand on end.

森樹 the Pride of India (*Melia Azederach*, L.).

R. 侵
C. *shēm*
H. *sem*
F. *seing*
W. *sang*
N. *sêng*
P. } *sên*
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *sām*
J. *shin*
A. *sum*
Even Upper.

SĒNG.

A Buddhist priest; the Buddhist church. See 2900.

僧人 a Buddhist priest.

所手度僧衆 the priests ordained by him. . . .

羣僧 all the priests.

僧尼 Buddhist priests and nuns.

老僧 an old priest; also used by a priest speaking of himself.

老僧打坐 an old priest sitting in meditation.

僧教 the Buddhist religion.

僧門 or 僧家 the Buddhist priesthood; Buddhism.

僧¹
9617

R. 蒸
C. *sêng*
H. *sen*
F. *cheing*
W. *sang*
N. } *sêng*
P. }
M. *sên*
Y. } *sêng*
Sz. }
K. *sing*
J. *sō*
A. *täng*
Even Upper.

僧¹
9617

貧僧 I, a poor priest.

山僧 a hermit priest.

流僧免不了住持 the wandering priest cannot oust the resident priest.

僧帽 a priest's headdress.

僧俗 the clergy and laity.

僧藍 or 僧伽藍 or 僧房 a monastery or nunnery. Sanskrit: *saṃghārāma*.

僧伽 the assembly of priests. Sanskrit: *saṃgha*. See below.

僧伽祇 the double or composite robe of a priest, reaching from the shoulders to the knees. Sanskrit: *saṃghātī*.

僧伽婆羅 *Samghapāla*, — a Burmese priest who in A.D. 506 introduced into China the first alphabet for the transliteration of Sanskrit.

僧道無緣 no affinity with Buddhists or Taoists, — a placard seen on doors.

僧門對尼門 or 男僧寺對着女僧寺 a monastery facing a nunnery, — suspicious.

僧讚僧 priest praising priest.

僧錄司 Buddhist abbots appointed to be government superintendents of their order, and distinguished as below.

僧會 the superintendent in a District.

僧正 the superintendent in a Department.

僧綱 the superintendent in a Prefecture.

僧格 or 僧伽 a lion. Sanskrit: *simha*.

僧祇 a definite number, but beyond human computation. Sanskrit: *asan'khyā*.

髻¹
9618

R. 蒸

C. *sēng*

F. *cheing*

W. *tsang*

N. *sēng*

K. *sīng*

J. *sō*

A. *tāng*

Even Upper.

Short hair.

鬚髻 tangled hair; unkempt.

剌⁴
9619

R. 禡

See 沙

Sinking Upper.

砂¹
9620

R. 麻

See 紗

Even Upper.

A small hole or cavity.

剌眼 small cavities; pores.

割剌治瘡 to cut a hole and cure (*sc.* to open) an ulcer.

Gravel; sand. Ore. Used with 9624.

砂淋 stone in the bladder; gravel.

硃砂 or 丹砂 cinnabar. See 2550.

辰砂 cinnabar from 辰州府 Shên-chou Fu in Hunan.

靈砂 sulphide of mercury.

解玉砂 or 金鋼砂 corundum; diamond dust.

鐵砂 iron ore.

掘砂 to dig out ore; to mine.

砂穀米 sago.

砂仁 inferior cardamoms or "grains of Paradise."

砂仁殼 capsules of *Amomum xanthioides*, Wall.

陽春砂 the hairy Chinese cardamom, supposed to be derived from *Amomum villosum*, Lour.

明月砂 and 夜明砂 the droppings of hares and bats, respectively, — used as medicine for the eyes.

Coarse, of sugar.

Gauze; untwisted thread; yarn. See 6069.

紗窗 a gauze window, — to keep out insects.

紗燈 a gauze lantern.

紗月 faint moonlight, — as seen through a gauze screen.

烏紗帽 a black gauze hat, — as worn by officials under the Ming dynasty, and lately in Korea.

紗¹
9622

J. *sa, sha*

A. *sa*

Even Upper.

戀着烏紗 clinging to office.

脫紗帽 to be stripped of the gauze hat, — to be dismissed from office.

紗衫兒 a gauze singlet or shirt.

亮紗 a transparent, but sometimes figured, gauze.

直紗 a gauze, the designs on which are more transparent than the ground.

綿紗 or 綿紗線 cotton yarn.

羽紗 English camlets.

紗羊 a dragon-fly.

A shark. Also applied to certain other fishes.

魷魚 a shark; a small freshwater fish, with a round body and big head, which buries itself in the mud.

魷魚皮 shark's-skin.

公子帽魷 the hammer-headed shark (*Sphyrna zygaena*).

貓兒魷 the spinous shark (*Cestracion zebra*).

犁頭魷 the shovel-nosed shark (*Rhinobatus hymnicephalus*).

鋸魷 the saw-fish (*Pristis*).

琵琶魷 the spotted ray (*Rhina ancylostoma*).

Sand; gravel; pebbles; granulated. To sift. Used with 9620. See 9664.

沙土 sand.

沙土地 sandy places; sands.

沙田 sand-flats; shore-lands; tidal lands.

沙子 sand; small shot.

沙石 pebbles.

走石揚沙 stones and dust flying, — a dust-storm.

售沙洋商利權外溢 the ore is sold to foreign merchants, and profits are thus diverted abroad.

洗沙 to wash for gold.

聚沙成塔 to build a pagoda from grains of sand, — "little drops of water, little grains of sand," etc.

魷¹
9623

R. 麻

See 紗

Even Upper.

沙¹
9624

R. 麻

F. *sa, v. sai*

See 紗

Even Upper.

砂¹
9621

R. 麻

See 紗

Even Upper.

紗¹
9622

R. 麻

C. *sha*

H. *sa*

F. *sa*

W. *so*

N. *so*

P. *sha*

M. *sa*

Sz. *sha*

K. *sa*

沙¹

9624

入海弄沙成功何年
if you try to get the sand of the sea, when will you have done?—never; of an impossible task.

沙磧 a sandbank.

沙灘 a sandbank; the bar at the mouth of a river. See 6713.

沙尾 or 沙角 a sandspit.

流沙 quicksands; a part of the desert of Gobi.

蹈流沙匿跡 to walk on quicksands and leave no trace behind.

陷沙河 to sink in quicksands.

沙漠 or 沙河 the desert of Gobi.

東沙 the Pratas shoal.

沙面 a sandbank; the island of Shameen at Canton.

沙漏 a water-filter made with sand.

沙鍋 an earthenware pot.

沙鷄 sand-grouse (*Syrhaptes paradoxus*).

沙白 the sand-clam, a species of *Macra*.

沙錐 the sandpiper; the snipe.

沙甲 the dragonet fish (*Platycephalus guttatus*).

沙猛 the file-fish (*Aluterus berardi*).

嘴沙 a kind of sprat.

沙梨 the sweet pear,—so called because of its gritty flesh.

沙菓 the fruit of the 檣 2101.

沙虫 the larvæ of mosquitoes.

沙簾 rattans.

沙門 a hermit (Brahmin or Buddhist); a Buddhist monk or priest. [Sanskrit: *śrāmana*.]

拜沙門 to become a Buddhist.

沙門惠乘講波若經 the Shaman Hui Ch'êng expounded the *Po jo sūtra*.

沙門爲道舍妻子捐

愛欲 a shaman, for the sake of his religion, gives up wife and child and puts away passion and desire.

不名爲沙門 is not worthy to be called a shaman.

沙彌 or 沙僧 a Buddhist

沙¹

9624

novice, male or female, who has vowed to obey the 10 commandments; see 1531. [Sanskrit: *śrāmanēra*.]

沙隨之年 twelve years old.

沙郎 the Malay *sārong* or loin-cloth.

沙爾 a city,—from the Persian *shahr*; e.g. 英吉沙爾 Yen-gihassar or Yengishar.

沙市 Sha-shih,—a port of call on the Yang-tsze.

打沙袋 to strike the sandbags, —of letter-carriers who practise defending themselves against robbers by standing in the midst of a number of swinging sandbags and striking them in all directions.

沙犒 a term applied to native wives of the Chinese Resident in Tibet,—from the Tibetan *mdza-bo* or *moza-mo* a friend or companion.

沙場 a field of battle.

沙牛皮 buffalo-hides. See 9627.

沙船 i.e. 沙地船 sand junks, —junks of the flat coasts of the 寶山 and 上海 Districts.

沙艇 fast guard-boats for shallow water.

沙磨 to rasp; to treat a surface with sand-paper.

沙民 squatters on the uncultivated river foreshores,—e.g. at Canton.

沙參 *Adenophora polymorpha*, Led., and other species.

沙狐 the corsac or fox of the steppes.

沙鼯子 *Gerbillus unguiculatus* and *G. psammophilus*.

沙婆 the inhabited part of the universe; the world of suffering.

沙汰 to sift and reduce in number.

沙居 Seistan and the Sacae.

Read *sha*⁴. To neigh.

Name of a tree.

桫欏 *Cunninghamia sinensis*, R. Br.

桫欏 a wild species of *Pyrus*.

𧈧

9626

𧈧¹

9627

R. 麻

See 紗

Even Upper.

痧¹

9628

R. 麻

See 紗

Even Upper.

𧈧¹

9629

R. 麻

See 紗

Even Upper.

髮¹

9630

R. 麻歌

See 紗

Even Upper.

𧈧¹

9631

殺¹³

9632

R. 黠卦

C. *shat*, *shái*H. *sat*, *sai*F. *sak*, *sai*W. *sa*, *so*N. *sah*, *se*P. *sha*, *shai*²M. *sa*, *sai*Y. *saah*, *sae*Sz. *sha*, *shai*K. *sal*, *swae*J. *satsz*, *sechi*, *sai*, *ze*A. *sat*, *sai*

Entering and Sinking Upper.

Same as 9629.

A buffalo.

The cholera. See 1379.

刮痧 to scarify the body with *cash*, as is done in the early stages of cholera.

連一個刮痧的都沒有 I have not a single cash.

痧氣丸 cholera pills.

痧疹娘娘 the goddess prayed to when children have scarlet fever.

A Buddhist cassock or surplice. See 1151.

Long fine hair.

鬚髮 dishevelled hair.

Same as 9623.

To slay; to kill; to cut off. To add up. Very; extremely. To cause to ferment; see 3066. [Correctly written 殺.]

故殺 to kill intentionally.

謀殺 to kill, after plotting the death of.

誤殺 to kill in mistake for some one else.

偶殺 to kill by accident.

鬪殺 to kill in a brawl.

格殺 to kill a person resisting authority or in self-defence.

桫³

9625

R. 麻

See 紗

Even Upper.

殺¹³

9632

格殺勿論 no matter if killed (i.e. with no penalty attached for causing death; see 7475),—as when offering a reward for the capture of a brigand.

妄殺 to put to death wrongfully,—as in a “judicial murder.”

可殺 deserving death.

殺人者抵 a life for a life. See 448.

殺人 to kill people. Used as a superlative = enough to kill one.

笑殺人 enough to kill one with laughing.

豈不笑殺 is it not most laughable?

殺罪 the punishment of decapitation.

殺頭 to behead.

殺死 or 殺戮 or 殺害 or 殺斃 to kill; to slaughter.

殺傷 to kill (some) and wound (others).

殺生 to take life; to slaughter animals.

殺戰 to fight,—of battles; a bloody fight.

殺盡 to kill to the last man.

殺退 to kill and disperse; to rout.

殺條血路 to cut a path of blood,—through the foe.

與其殺不辜，寧失不

經 it is better to fail in the strict administration of the law than to slay an innocent man.

別拏我殺氣 don't vent your wrath upon me.

殺^{sha}氣 a violent, ferocious temperament; a threatening air.

威風殺^{sha}氣 terrible to behold,—as a ferocious tyrant.

氣殺人 enough to kill one with anger; also, to slay people in a fit of passion.

殺手 a headsman.

有殺手 to be energetic and determined.

狠心殺手 very severe indeed,—of criticism.

殺神 the Destroying Angel.

天殺的挑的禍 this is your accursed work!

殺¹³

9632

殺數 to add up amounts.

你先殺一個總兒 add it up first.

嚇殺了 very much frightened.

急殺 in a great hurry.

殺出重^{ch'ung}圍 he dashed out from his double entrenchment.

好殺 very good.

兩個人好殺 the two are great friends.

好殺了是他人，壞殺

了是自己 however good that one may be, he is a stranger; however bad this one may be, he is part of oneself,—of the value of a friend as opposed to a brother.

把話都說殺了 he has spoken out much too plainly or definitely.

殺緊 very tight,—as a rope.

殺尾 the very last; the tail end.

殺妻求將^(chiang) to slay one's wife to obtain a command, as was done by 吳起 Wu Ch'í, because she happened to be a native of 齊 Ch'í, which State his own (the 魯 Lu State) was about to attack.

Read ^{shai}. To pare; to clip; to reduce. Little.

See 隆 7504.

雨勢稍殺 the rain became less severe.

其徒出，稍稍殺於金 when his disciples went out, they did things on a somewhat smaller scale than Chin.

其聲噉殺 his voice was broken and confused.

親親之殺 behaviour to kindred on a graduated scale,—according to their degrees of consanguinity.

殺青 to take off the green,—from tablets for writing, by fire; to complete a book. See 9893.

The edges of a seam; to sew up a seam.

鍛⁴²

9634

R. 卦點

See 殺

Entering Upper.

啍⁴²

9635

R. 治

See 歃

A. ^{t'ap, t'iep} Entering Upper.

歃⁴²

9636

R. 治

C. ^{hap}
H. ^{ts'ap}
F. ^{ch'ak}
W. ^{ts'a}
N. ^{tsah}
P. ^{ch'a}
Y. ^{ts'aa}
K. ^{sap}
J. ^{sō}

A. ^{t'ap, sap} Entering Upper.

煞⁴²

9637

R. 點

C. ^{shat}
H. ^{sat}
F. ^{sak, sak}
W. ^{sa}
N. ^{sah, zah}
P. ^{sha, sha}
M. ^{sa}
Y. ^{saah}
Sz. ^{sha}
K. ^{sal}
J. ^{satsz, sechi}
A. ^{sat}

Entering Upper.

A spear. Also read ^{shai}.

鍛羽 (or 翮) clipped wings,—failure to succeed.

Loquacious; talkative.

To smear the mouth with the blood of a victim when taking an oath.

歃血訂盟 to smear the mouth with blood and swear fidelity.

倒歃鵬 a kind of falcon.

To kill, as by noxious influences; baleful. Very; extremely; used with 9632. What? To sew; see 5984; 9633. Colloquially read ^{sha}.

煞氣 noxious influences; malaria.

煞星 a baleful star,—one that brings pestilence, etc.

煞凶 noxious; baleful.

擋煞 to oppose an evil influence.

三煞在東 the three noxious influences are in the east,—viz.

災煞, 歲煞, and 劫煞. Their positions are given annually in almanacs, to guide builders of houses.

坐煞 with the back to the quarter of evil influence,—a bad position.

向煞 facing the quarter of evil influence,—also an evil position, the best position being athwart the line of influence.

殺⁴²

9633

R. 卦

See 殺

Entering Upper.

煞^{4s}
9637

命帶劫煞 a destiny with an evil influence predominating.
强盜多煞 the robbers are very numerous.
煞近 very near.
煞是奇文 truly a wonderful composition!

杉
9638

See 9687.

傻³
9639

Foolish; stupid; idiotic.
See 10, 137.

R. 馬
See 沙
Rising Upper.

傻子 a simpleton; a half-witted fellow.

傻人或傻蛋 a dolt; a booby.

傻花子 you stupid beggar!

傻小子 you little fool!

傻話 nonsense.

傻拉咕唧 crazy; crazed.

獸傻 or 癡傻 foolish; silly.

我傻不到那個分兒
fén⁴ 'rh 上 I am not such a fool as all that.

傻狗赶飛禽 it is a silly dog that pursues a flying bird.

老天不滅大傻瓜 God does not extinguish the "big-fool" gourd (*Cucumis conomon*, Thbg.),—God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.

耍
9640

See 10, 103.

洒
9641

See 9531.

灑
9642

Same as 9531.

厦
9643

See 4228.

廈
9644

Same as 4228.

嘎⁴
9645

R. 禍
See 沙

Sinking Upper.

歎
9646

唆
9647

霎^{4s}
9648

R. 洽

C. sap_o
H. ts'iap_o
F. sak
W. tsie
N. sah
P. sha², shwa
M. sa
Y. saah
Sz. sha
K. sap
J. sō
A. t'iep

Entering Upper.

翳^{4s}
9649

R. 洽

C. sap_o
H. ts'iap_o
F. sak
W. tsie
P. sha²
M. sa
K. sap
J. sō
A. t'iep

Entering Upper.

嚏
9650

箒^{4s}
9651

R. 葉洽

C. shap_o, tsyt_o
F. chick
W. tsō²
P. t'chie, sha²
Y. chieh
K. sap
J. shō
A. t'iep

Entering Irregular.

Hoarse; gruff. [To be distinguished from 嘎 5768.]
See 6046, 13, 162.

嘎喉 a hoarse throat.

嘎聲 a hoarse, gruff voice.

Same as 9645.

See 1573.

Slight; passing, as a shower.

微風霎雨 a gentle breeze and a slight shower.

霎霎雨聲 the pattering of rain.

霎時 for a short time; momentarily.

霎然間 in a moment; suddenly.

光霎眼 the light dazzles the eyes.

Feathers used to adorn coffins. A large wooden fan carried in processions; fans generally. Used with 9651.

翳扇 fans used in processions.

持翳 to carry a fan, as above.

Same as 1573.

A fan.

佳箒 a beautiful fan.

Read chieh^{4s}.

箒書 the fan style of writing,—the running hand usually seen on fans.

篩¹
9652

R. 支

C. shai
H. si
F. sü, t'ai
W. } sz
N. }
P. shai
M. }
Y. } sz, sai
Sz. }
K. sä
J. sai
A. si

Even Upper.

A sieve; to sift; to strain. To beat a gong.

篩子 a sieve.

草篩子 a sieve for sifting dirt from chopped straw.

粉篩 a flour-sieve.

篩粉雨 a drizzling rain.

篩米 to sift rice.

篩酒 to strain (hence, to pour out) wine.

篩糠狀 the appearance of a person sifting rice,—applied to the shaking of ague.

竹篩月景 the bamboos sift the moonlight,—allow only thin beams of light to pass through.

篩風毯月 a sieve wind and a carpet moon,—a fitful breeze and bright moonlight carpeting the ground.

篩籬 silk strainers.

篩鑼 to beat a gong,—as a call to arms.

搥¹
9653

R. 佳

P. shai
M. sai
Y. sae
J. } sai
A. }

Even Upper.

To scatter and lose. To beat, as a gong; used for 9652.

曬⁴
9654

R. 卦寘

C. shái
H. } sai
F. }
W. sa
N. se, sa
P. shai
M. sai
Y. sae
Sz. shai
K. swae
J. sai, se
A. sai, le

Sinking Upper.

To sun-dry; to dry. To get a sunstroke.

曬乾 to dry in the sun.

曬衣裳 to dry or air clothes.

于風頭吹曬 to dry in the wind.

曬糧 to dry rice.

曬臺 a drying-ground. Used of a feast to which the guests invited have not come.

曬不透 not dried through, as a thick coat; also, cannot make its rays felt through, as the sun through something thick.

三日打魚, 兩日曬網 to fish for three days and then

曬⁴

9654

spend two days in drying nets,—
of want of continuity (*e.g.*) in
study.

曬淚 to dry one's tears.

曬暖兒 to warm oneself or
bask in the sun.

曬經 to air the ritual,—as is
done by Buddhist priests on the
6th of the 6th moon.

不要曬黑 don't get sun-
burnt.

曬得慌 scorching hot,—of the
sun's rays.

小心曬迷糊了 take care
you don't get sunstroke.

被太陽曬了 dried by the
sun; also, got a sunstroke.

鳧雛曬陽 the ducklings are
sunning themselves.

灑

9655

醺¹

9656

R. 支魚

C. } *sz*
H. }
F. *šlie, šü, šae*
W. *sz*
P. *shai, shi*
M. *sai, sz*
Y. *sz*
K. *šii, so*
J. *shi*
A. *ti*
Even Upper.

To warm wine, as is done
by placing the wine-kettle in
boiling water. To divide.

禹醺五湖 the Great Yü
marked off the Five Lakes.

Read *hsi*³ and *li*². To
strain wine.

醺馬乳祭天 to strain
koumiss for sacrificing to Heaven.

色

9657

骰³

9658

R. 尤

F. *tau, v. kau*
N. *döü, v. sêh*
P. *v. shai*
K. *éu*
A. *dêu*
Even Lower.

Dice, which date from
the 3rd cent. A.D., and were
first made of baked clay.
Under the T'ang dynasty
they were carved from bone,
and seeds of the *Abrus*
precatorius, L., were used
to mark the red spots.
[This character is read *t'ou*²
in the book-language, and
the correct form of "dice" is
said by some to be 投子.
It is also read *ku*³ = 股
6227.]

擲骰子 or 打骰子 or 耍

骰³

9658

骰子 to play with dice; to
throw dice.

玲瓏骰子安紅豆
elegant dice with the red bean
(-shaped seed) fixed in them.

所用骰子皆灌鉛者
all the dice used were loaded
with lead.

殺

9659

洒

9660

筵

9661

簞

9662

See 9632.

See 9531.

Same as 9652.

Same as 9652.

SHAN.

山¹

9663

R. 刪

C. } *shan*
H. }
F. *sang*
W. *sa*
N. *saañ*
P. *shan*
M. *šan, shan*
Y. *saa*
Sz. *shan, san*
K. } *san*
J. }
A. *sōn, san*
Even Upper.

A hill; a mountain; a
range of mountains. A
grave. An island. Radi-
cal 46. See 6121, 7738.

山峯 or 山岳 mountain-
peaks; mountains.

山嶺 mountain ranges.

孤山 orphan hill,—a name
applied to a solitary peak.

童山 a bare hill, without
vegetation.

山脚 the foot of a hill.

山嘴 the spur of a hill.

山尖 or 山頭 the top of a hill.

山梁 the ridge or crest of a hill.

山坡 the slope of a mountain.

山谷 or 山崗 valleys; ravines.

山澗 a mountain torrent.

山川 or 山河 or 江山
mountains and streams; a coun-
try; one's country; China.

山水 hills and streams; scenery;
mountain streams.

所長在於山水之間
his forte was landscape.

山水井 a well of spring water.

山¹

9663

山水相逢 to meet in the
course of one's travels.

可稍佐山水之費
which may help to defray your
travelling expenses.

倘有山高水深 (or 遠)
if hills are high or waters deep,
—a euphemistic phrase for "in
the event of death."

山前無事好吟詩 if I
have nothing to do in the next
world, I can make verses.

山高水也高 where hills
are high, the rivers are deep.
See 4460.

流水高山 to be entirely at
the will of another; to play with
great expression on the lute.

山巖 a cliff.

山洞 or 山穴 or 山窟 a
cave in the ground or on a hillside.

山窩子 a mountain dell.

山氣 clouds or mist on moun-
tains.

山口 a pass.

山環 hill-encircled.

山從人面起 the mountain
rose in front like a wall.

山石 a rockery.

山鬼 spirits that haunt the hills.

山懷裏 in the bosom of the
hills.

山隘 a defile; a pass.

山路 or 山徑 a mountain
path.

山野 mountain wilds.

山茶 wild tea.

隔行 *hang*² 如隔山 to be
of different trades is like being
separated by mountains.

山長 *chang*³ the chief director
of a 書院 provincial college.

愚公欲徙山 the foolish
old man who wanted to move
the mountain,—from a story in
Lieh Tzū of an old man who
gathered all his sons and grand-
sons to help cart away a moun-
tain which interfered with his
business, arguing that his des-
cendants would go on increasing
while the mountain could not
grow. God was so touched by
his spirit that the mountain was
miraculously removed.

山^上
9663

名山 famous hills. Also used for "good tea" (*see* 1669), and for famous temples.

四大名山 the four great famous mountains,—*viz.* 峨眉 Omi in Ssüch'uan, 五台 Wu-t'ai in Shansi, 武當 Wu-tang in Hupeh, and 普陀 Pootoo off Ningpo. *See* 13,367.

妙高山 the wonderful high mountain,—the 須彌 Sumêru of the Buddhists, which forms the axis of every universe.

竟同驪山烽火 it was a case of the fire-signals on Mt. Li, —lighted to amuse Pao Ssü (*see* Biog. Dict.), and to which the feudal nobles ceased to pay attention. Used in the sense of "didn't turn up as expected."

山斗 (*q.d.* 泰山北斗) an exemplar.

仰山斗久矣 I have long heard of your great name,—Han Wên-kung being looked up to by his disciples as if he had been 泰山 Mt. T'ai or 北斗 the Northern Dipper.

三山藏 the three lost or hidden hills of Foochow,—*viz.* 玉尺山, 第一山, and 終山.

三山現 the three visible hills of Foochow,—*viz.* 子山, 烏石山, and 大廟山.

五山 *see* 13,367.

東山 a mountain in the Prefecture of 應天 Ying-t'ien, famous as the retreat of 謝安 Hsieh An. It is not far from Nanking.

東山之志始末不渝 he never lost his love for Tungshan.

山東 east of the hills,—Shantung. *See* 11,753.

山西 west of the hills,—Shansi. *See* 13,436.

山呼萬歲 the hills cried out "Long live the Emperor!"—*i.e.* echoed the sound of the voices.

山呼已畢 when the hills had done echoing,—the cries of "Long live, etc.," *i.e.* when the Imperial rescript had been read.

山^上
9663

山音 echoes among hills.

賣山音 to give indirect hints,—to one person by what is said to another. Also, to make oneself noticeable by diligence so long as the master is about.

靠山喫山, 靠水喫水 near hills, live on hills, near water, live on water,—avail yourself of what is at hand.

仁者樂 *yao*⁴ 山 the virtuous take pleasure in hills. *See* 10,128.

山如好友不嫌多 hills are like good friends, one can't have too many.

夜靜春山空 in the stillness of a spring night, there lie the deserted hills.

坐喫山空 to live upon one's capital.

爲大山之功 to labour for another's success.

被山帶河 shielded by hills and girdled by river.

山日更矣而視之若前 hills change daily, yet seem to be always the same.

今山不及古山之高 the mountains of to-day are not so high as the mountains of old,—used in derision of the "laudator temporis acti." *See* 3767.

山不厭高 hills have no objection to height. *See* 13,031 for expansion.

山行六七里 a walk of a mile or two over the hills,—brings one to, etc.

行山會 a society for providing funds for visiting some famous mountain.

坐山會 ditto ditto,—except that the mountain is not visited, the money being spent in ceremonies and banquets alongside of a paper mountain.

山人 a hermit. A term applied by Buddhist priests to themselves. *See* 9617.

我本山中人 I am by nature a hermit.

隱山 to retire to the hills and live in seclusion.

山門 a temple or Buddhist monastery,—because it should be among the hills.

山門緊閉 the temple was securely locked.

山^上
9663

出山 *see* 2620.

山貨 woodware; articles of bamboo, etc.

開山 to make a grave.

誠開山祖也 he is a veritable founder of a family.

山陵近 the time for the Emperor's burial was nigh.

山莊 a country house or farm; a temporary burying-ground for strangers.

以華屋作山邱 to leave unburied.

山君 a tiger.

山鷄 the ringed pheasant (*Phasianus torquatus*).

山雉 Reeves' pheasant (*Symaticus Reevesii*).

山羊 a goat; the Asiatic chamois.

山和尚 the hoopoe.

山鴉 the white-necked crow.

山鴉鞋 a kind of shoe.

山藥 or 山芋 the yam, wild and cultivated (*Dioscorea quinqueloba*, Thbg., *D. Batatas*, Dcne, and *D. japonica*, Thbg.).

山藥豆兒 the potato.

山梅花 *Philadelphus coronarius*, L.

山竹菓 Cantonese name for the mangosteen.

山裏紅 or 山楂 *Crataegus pinnatifida*, Bge.,—used for dysentery.

山海關 Shan-hai-kuan,—a town near which the Great Wall touches the sea-coast; the Newchwang Customs.

山海經 Shan-hai-ching,—the hill and water classic, an ancient geographical and ethnological work.

山黃 *see* 三黃 9552.

山兔 the Mongolian hare (*Lepus tolai*).

山龍子 a general name for lizards.

山子 iron-grey,—one of Mu Wang's famous steeds.

山啄木 the black woodpecker (*Dryocopus martius*).

山¹
9663

山畫眉 the song-thrush (*Leucodiapteron sinense*). Also, *Turdus musicus*.

山石花兒 the pied wagtail (*Motacilla paradoxa*).

山鵲 or 山鷓 the blue tree-pie (*Urocissa sinensis*).

山喜鵲 the magpie (*Pica media*).

山虎伯勞 the shrike (*Lanius sphenoceros*).

山梟 the eared owl (*Otus vulgaris*).

山鳥 a variety of the chough (*Fregilus graculus*).

山老公 the rook (*Frugilegus pastinator*).

山花鷄 a kind of francolin (*Ithaginis sinensis*).

汕⁴
9664

A wicker basket for catching fish.

R. 諫
See 珊
Sinking
Upper.

汕汕 in basketfuls, — as fish caught in numbers.

汕頭 Swatow.

沙汕難城 you can't build a wall on sand.

疝⁴
9665

Rupture; hernia. Read *ch'uan*⁴ in Peking.

R. 諫
See 珊
Sinking
Upper.

疝氣 rupture. Also, stricture; elephantiasis.

小腸疝氣 rupture in the groin.

心痛 angina pectoris.

訕⁴
9666

To slander; to abuse.

R. 刪諫
See 珊
Even and
Sinking
Upper.

訕謗 to slander.

訕上 to abuse one's superiors.

諫而無訕 to reprove without being abusive.

訕言 slanderous words.

挺¹
9667

See 13,081.

挺¹
9668

To lead on. To delay. [To be distinguished from 挺 11,287.]

R. 先
See 羶
Even Upper.

相挺爲亂 to incite one another to rebellion.

扇⁴
9669

A fan. The leaf of a door. Numerative of screens, dominoes, etc. See 8941.

一把扇 a fan.

摺扇 or 聚頭扇 or 撒扇 or 紙扇 a folding fan,—invented by the Japanese, and introduced into China, via Korea, in the 11th cent.

圓扇 or 團扇 a round fan,—which will not fold up; often used as hand-screens by Europeans.

春宮扇 or 反開扇 a fan which opens both ways, disclosing in one case an ordinary, in the other an indecent, picture.

風扇 a punkah.

電然自來風扇 an electric fan.

翎扇 or 羽扇 a feather fan.

扇套兒 or 扇袋 or 扇絡 *lao*⁴ 子 a fan-case.

扇墜兒 a pendant from a fan-case.

掌扇 a wooden fan carried in processions.

打扇 or 撥扇 to carry or use a fan.

掩著秋扇 to shut up the autumn fan,—as no longer wanted.

秋後扇 an after-autumn fan,—of no use. Hence, a deserted wife.

以扇障面 he screened his face with his fan,—to avoid seeing an acquaintance.

風起, 扇無功 when the wind rises, fans are without merit.

芭蕉扇 a plantain-leaf fan.

說平書的看扇子 the professional story-teller looks at his fan,—沒有本 he has no book (or capital).

破蒲扇, 兩邊搖 a broken rush fan fans both ways.

扇書字 inscriptions on fans,—introduced under the 晉 Chin dynasty.

單扇門 a single-leaf door.

轉匿戶扇後 hid behind the door.

扇⁴
9669

扇車 or 風扇車 a winnowing mill.

一扇磨 a millstone.

一扇屏風 a screen.

六扇門 a name for the Board of Punishments.

牙牌三十二扇 thirty-two dominoes.

偏⁴
9670

To excite; to inflame.

R. 先霰
See 扇

勃怒方偏 his anger blazed forth.

Even and
Sinking Upper.

搨¹
9671

To fan. To strike.

R. 霰
See 扇

搨扇 to fan with a fan.

搨風 to move the air.

別搨風兒攏對的 do not set them in antagonism to one another.

爲何舉扇搨土 why do you fan the ground with your fan?

搨打 to flog.

煽¹
9672

To blaze; to fan a flame; to excite.

R. 霰先
F. v. *sieng*

艷妻煽方處 the beautiful wife blazes, now in possession of her place,—alluding to the elevation of 褒姒 Pao Ssü to the throne, 8th cent. B.C.

煽惑人心 to excite suspicion in men's minds.

See 扇
Even and
Sinking
Upper.

礪⁴
9673

To polish; to glaze. To slip.

R. 霰
See 扇

礪布石 a stone for hot-pressing cotton fabrics.

礪滑 to make glossy.

礪倒 to slip down.

Sinking
Upper.

誦⁴
9674

To wheedle; to beguile.

R. 霰
See 扇

See 9672.

Sinking Upper.

𩇛⁴

9675

R. 𩇛

See 扇

Sinking
Upper.To geld a horse or ram,
etc. See 9710.

𩇛馬 a gelding. See 7576.

𩇛羊 a wether.

𩇛牯 a bullock.

𩇛鷄 a capon.

𩇛樹 to graft a tree.

是𩇛了的獅子 it is a
gelded lion.儻²

9676

R. 先早

See 鸛袒

Even and
Rising Upper
and Lower.

Manner; mien; air.

儻儻 easy-going.

儻個 irresolute.

擅⁴

9677

R. 擅

See 善

Sinking
Lower.To act on one's own
authority; to dare.擅專 or 擅行 or 擅權 on
one's own authority; unautho-
risedly.擅用 to use without having
authority to do so.擅加 to make unauthorised
additions.

擅進 to enter without leave.

擅便 consulting only one's own
convenience.擅名一時 were the most
famous (painters) of the age.擅呼聖諱 to venture to use
the private name of the Emperor.
See 5217.擅定 to take upon oneself to
decide.擅.....之譽 to take credit
for.....獨自擅 to set up for oneself,
—e.g. as a professional man.擅戶 serfs,—under the 晉 Chin
dynasty.

擅却 to be guilty of robbery.

澶³

9678

R. 先翰

See 嬋憚

Even and
Sinking
Lower.

Still water.

澶淵 the name of a river in
Honan.Read *tan*⁴. Sluggish.澶漫 vast, as an expanse of
water.禳⁴

9679

R. 霰

See 禪

Sinking
Lower.To sacrifice to Heaven;
hence, the Imperial power.

讓禳 to abdicate in favour of.

舜禹受禳 Shun and the
Great Yü received the throne,
—from their predecessors, i.e.
as a gift, not by inheritance.羶¹

9680

R. 先

See 扇鸛

Even Upper.

The rank smell of sheep
or goats; frowzy.臭羶 or 腥羶 rank-smelling;
frowzy.舜有羶行 the Emperor Shun
went to work in a frowzy way,—
and consequently attracted the
people to him, just as insects
are attracted by frowziness.羣蟻附羶 ants seek what is
rank-smelling,—“where the car-
cass is, etc.”

羶

9681

Same as 9716.

躡⁴

9682

R. 豔

See 躡

Sinking
Lower.

To walk quickly.

尾踵之逾躡 the closer I
followed him, the quicker he
went.

瞻

9683

See 277.

蟾

9684

See 342.

贍⁴

9685

R. 豔

C. *shym*,H. *sham*F. *sieng*²W. *zie*N. *jōn*P. *shan*M. *san*Y. *sici*S. *shan*K. *sōm*J. *sen*A. *siem*Sinking
Lower.To supply; to be adequate
to. See 2753, 6524.

贍補 to supply deficiencies.

菽水不贍 he (a hermit)
lived on beans and water and
nothing else.

贍助 to assist,—as the poor.

力不贍也 of insufficient
strength.恐不贍 fearing not to succeed.
See 5911.家贍人足 family property
sufficient for the people,—as in
a prosperous State.贍⁴

9685

文辭贍逸 his compositions
were fresh and spirited.才情頗贍 of considerable
ability.沒有贍身的勾當 I
have no means of support.𦵏¹

9686

R. 咸

See 衫

Even Upper.

To adorn with feathers;
streaky, like hair. Radical
59.杉¹

9687

R. 咸

C. *ch'am*²H. *ts'am*²F. *sang*N. *saañ*W. *sa*P. *shan, sha*M. *san, sa*Y. *saa*S. *shan, sha*K. *san*J. *san*A. *sam*

Even Upper.

A wood found in Kiang-
nan and used for building
boats. A name given to
various species of fir and
pine.杉樹 the common pine (*Cun-
ninghamia sinensis*, Br.).牛尾杉 *Torreya nucifera*, S.
& Z.三尖杉 *Cephalotaxus Fortu-
nei*, Hook.

杉木 deal.

杉木靈牌 an ancestral tablet
of deal,—not lasting; shoddy.

杉板 a sampan. See 9552.

杉排 a raft.

衫¹

9688

R. 咸

C. *sham*H. *sam*F. *sang*W. *sa*N. *saañ*P. *shan*M. *san*S. *shan*Y. *saa*K. *sam*J. *san*A. *sam*

Even Upper.

A shirt. See 3572.

汗衫 a sweat shirt,—an under-
shirt.衫裙 shirt and skirt,—women's
clothes.偏衫 a Buddhist robe or ka-
châya.衫履 shirt and slippers,—*en
négligé*.鈇⁴

9689

R. 咸陷

See 衫

Even and
Sinking Upper.

A kind of sickle.

霽¹
9690
R. 感覃
See 三衫
Rising and
Even Upper.

摻¹
9691
R. 賺鹽
咸
C. 'tsên, 'ts'am,
ts'ym
H. 'ts'am
F. 'ch'ang
N. 'ts'aañ
P. shan, hsien
K. ch'am, san,
söm
J. san, sen
A. 't'am
Rising and
Even Upper
and Lower.

穆¹
9692
R. 咸
See 衫
Even Upper.

潛¹
9693
R. 刪 15.
潛 15.
See 珊
Even and
Rising Upper.

刪¹
9694
R. 刪 15.
See 珊
Even Upper.

A drizzling rain. Also
read san³.

To be delicate-looking.
摻摻女手 the delicate fin-
gers of a bride.

Read shan³. To grasp.
摻執子之手兮 I hold
you by the hand.
摻去 to expurgate.

Read ts'an¹. To mix.
摻雜 to mix different things up
in a heap.
摻和 to mix together; to blend,
—as in cooking.
摻假 to mix in the false,—to
adulterate.

Finger-millet or Coracan
(*Eleusine coracana*,
Gaertn.), the "Raggi" of
India.

穆子不納糧 finger-millet
cannot be paid in as grain-tax.

To weep.
潛焉出涕 my tears ran down
in streams.

To cut; to expunge; to
cancel.

刪荒 to cut down rank vegeta-
tion.

刪鎌刀 a sickle; a pruning-
knife.

刪改 or 刪訂 to cut and
change,—to revise.

刪開 or 刪除 to cut out; to
expunge.

節刪 to bowdlerise.

刪¹
9694

姍¹
9695
R. 寒
See 珊
Even Upper.

珊¹
9696

珊¹
9697
R. 寒
C. shan
H. san
F. sang, v. tang
W. sa
N. saañ
P. shan
M. } san
Y. }
Sz. shan
K. }
J. } san
A. }
Even Upper.

跚¹
9698

R. 寒
W. ts'a
N. saañ
See 珊
Even Upper.

單¹
9699

墀⁴
9700
R. 霰銑

H. shen²
P. shan²
M. san²
K. sön
J. sen
A. t'ien²
Sinking and
Rising Lower.

刪減 or 刪繁 to abridge.
刪詩訂禮 (Confucius) edited
the *Odes* and settled the *Ritual*.

To jest; to ridicule.
姍笑 to make sport of.

Read hsien¹. To proceed
slowly.

Read so*. The trailing
of a lady's skirt.

See 144.

Coral.

珊瑚 coral. Also a name given
to several plants with red fruit,
as *Aucuba japonica*, Thbg.

珊瑚頂 the coral button worn
by officials of the 1st and 2nd
grades. See 11,265.

闌珊 scattered; in disorder.

珊珊而來 to come softly.

雜珮聲珊珊 the orna-
ments at her girdle gave out a
tinkling sound.

骨節珊珊 his bones sounded
(when struck),—so thin was he.

To limp. See 7624.

See 10,600.

Smooth, level ground, as
prepared for the erection
of altars.

燂³
9701
R. 銑先
See 闌
Rising Upper.

禪³
9702

蟬³
9703

闡⁴
9704
R. 銑
C. 'chyn
H. shen²
F. 'ch'eng
W. ts'ie²
N. ts'ien²
P. ch'an², shan²
M. 'ts'an, san²
Y. ch'iei²
K. ch'ön
J. sen
A. 'hsien
Rising Upper
Irregular.

鯨³
9705

苦³
9706

閃³
9707

R. 琰
C. shym, v.
shyp.
H. shan, v.
shap,
F. sieng, v.
niang
W. sie, v. hsia,
sie,
N. sieñ
P. shan
M. san
Y. hsiei
Sz. shan
K. sön
J. sen
A. t'iem
Rising Upper.

To make a fire.

夏無炎燂 in summer, one
does not have a fire.

燂之以薪 boil it with fire-
wood,—of soup.

See 348.

See 349.

To open; to explain.

闡并天下 he enlarged the
boundaries of the empire.

闡明 or 闡達 to make clear.

闡註 to explain,—as by notes,
commentary, etc.

闡幽 to expound the obscure.

推闡其義 to bring out the
meaning by analogy.

Same as 9718.

See 271.

To flash, as lightning. To
shun; to evade; to dodge.

打閃 to lighten.

閃電 lightning.

閃射 to flash; to gleam; to
glint.

閃眼 to dazzle the eyes.

閃光 a flash; a gleam.

一閃亮 in the gloaming of
early morning before sunrise.

閃爍 in glimpses; flashing; baff-
ling; bewildering.

言詞閃爍 jumping from one
subject to another; desultory
talk; incoherent and untrust-
worthy statements.

在山中閃爍往來 ap-
pearing here and there upon
the mountains,—of brigands.

閃³
9707

閃綢 "shot" silk.

豪光閃閃 flashing; gleaming; dazzling.

閃閃縮縮 dodging in and out.

閃開 or 閃身 or 閃避 to get out of the way.

閃過挾住鎗 he dodged, and caught the spear under his arm.

閃道 to get out of the road; clear the way!

閃在一邊 to slip aside,—to avoid any one.

我畧閃他一閃 I am just keeping out of his way a bit.

叫馬閃下來了 was thrown from his horse by the animal swerving.

閃見 to get a glimpse of; to see for a moment.

東扯西閃 writhing and wriggling.

閃揄 to toady; to flatter.

失閃 to be unlucky.

潤³
9708

The gleaming and glinting of running water.

R. 琰
See 閃
Rising Upper.陝³
9709

Mountain passes. [To be distinguished from 陝 422 I.]

R. 琰
See 閃
Rising Upper.

陝西 west of the passes,—the province of Shensi, so written in English in order not to be

confused with 山西 Shansi.

陝甘 Shensi and Kansuh.

善⁴
9710Good; virtuous, as opposed to 惡 0⁴ 12,779.

Clever; expert; good at; readily capable of (see

11,913); in the habit of (see

12,324); addicted to (see

2405). Intimate; familiar with. Whole; uninjured.

Used for 9675 (see 6141).

善事 or 善舉 good works.

善人 a good man.

R. 銑 霰
C. shyn²
H. shen
F. sieng²
W. 'zie
N. jōn
P. } shan²
M. }
Y. hsiiei
Sz. shan²
K. sōn
J. sen, zen
A. t'ien
Sinking
Lower.善⁴
9710

不善 the not-good = I; see 6229.

善治 good government; an excellent cure for.

勸善 to exhort to good deeds.

善主 a President of a Board of Trustees for philanthropic purposes.

善行 good deeds done.

善行之于己,公之于人 as for goodness, practise it yourself and cause others to do the same.

爲善 or 爲善人 or 行善 to do good actions.

爲善者能有後 those who do good works can have descendants.

爲善則流芳百世 good deeds will leave a perfume for a hundred generations.

善之爲善斯不善已 the goodness of doing good is not (real) goodness,—meaning that it is necessary to be good.

是個好 hao⁴ 善的長 chang³ 者 he is a philanthropic old gentleman. [Also used in the sense of "pious."]

善欲人見不是真善 good deeds done for show are not really good deeds.

善有善報 goodness gets a good reward.

以善漁利 to make use of virtue as a means of profit.

善死 or 善終 a good end,—chiefly as opposed to death by violence.

僞善者 those who pretend to be good,—hypocrites.

一善掩千惡 one good deed cancels a thousand bad ones.

人之須善猶首之須冠 man needs goodness just as his head needs a hat.

善門難開 it is awkward to begin doing good deeds,—the calls upon one's purse being likely soon to outstrip one's means.

善門難閉 it is awkward to stop doing good deeds,—for one's own reputation's sake as well as for the disappointment caused.

善⁴
9710

言善非難 it is easy to talk about goodness.

從善如登,從惡如崩 practising goodness is like going up hill, practising evil like going down.

善不可失,惡不可長 (chang³) good should not be allowed to perish, nor evil to grow.

善乃福之基 goodness is the foundation of happiness.

善者吾善之,不善者吾亦善之,德善 to the good I would be good, and to the not-good I would also be good, in order to make them good.

[德=得.]

善善靜靜 serene and fair,—of the weather.

善饅 nice food; dainties.

氣色不善 an evil expression of countenance.

善法 or 善策 or 善謀 a capital plan; a clever scheme.

善能 thoroughly able to do.

善手 a good hand at anything; an expert.

善理 to manage well.

善馬 a quiet horse.

善騎馬 good at riding.

善射 good at archery.

善水者 good at swimming.

年老善忘 in old age one is apt to forget.

善哭 always ready to weep.

極善繪圖 very good at drawing.

善于文藝 proficient in literature and art.

丹朱善之 Tan Chu was the best player,—at the game of wei ch'i.

知非所善 he knew he couldn't play,—at chess.

女子善懷 women have many thoughts.

善士 an eminent scholar.

善會交友 very good at making friends.

善會作這個 he is very good at this sort of thing.

善⁴
9710

善者不論易 those who understand do not talk about the *Book of Changes*.

善啖者必傷於食, 善舟者必傷於水 the high feeder will be hurt by eating, and the clever boatman will meet his death by water.

守死善道 holding fast, even unto death, to the path of virtue.

善價 a good (*i.e.* high) price.

多多益善 the more the merrier.

善劫 unavoidable troubles; trials.

面善 face familiar,—to know by sight.

那人有些面善 his face is somewhat familiar to me.

相善 to be well acquainted.

素不相善之家 families he was unacquainted with.

與某人善 intimate with any one.

修理完善 to put into thorough repair.

外繫之套褲完善如初 his outside trousers were quite uninjured,—not cut through.

善視之 take care of him; look after him well.

故知善形之不如善神矣 for they knew that taking care of their bodies was not to be compared with taking care of their minds.

善後 variously explained by (1) to make good arrangements for the future, and (2) subsequent to peace, as after a war; after burial. See 9813.

雖有智者不能善其後 even the wisest man could not avert the consequences.

善後條約 the rules appended to the tariff.

辦理善後事宜 to conduct supplementary negotiations.

善後局 Board of Reorganization,—as at Foochow.

善財童子 and 善財龍女 names of the two companions of Kuan Yin.

善⁴
9710

Read *hsien*⁴ or *shan*³. To regard as good; to approve.

善善 (*shan*⁴) to approve the good works of others; to love virtue.

父老善之 the elders praised him highly for it.

帝善其言 the Emperor highly approved of what he said.

儻³
9711

R. 銑
See 善
Rising Lower.

塼³
9712

R. 銑
See 善
Rising Lower.

礪³
9713

R. 銑
See 善
Rising Upper.

繕⁴
9714

R. 霰
W. *zie*
See 善
Sinking Lower.

膳⁴
9715

R. 霰
W. *zie*, *zie*
See 善
Sinking Lower.

Elegant; refined.

Fine white clay, used for walls.

White clay, used for porcelain.

To write out; to copy. See 4805.

繕錄 or 繕寫 or 繕抄 or 繕叙 to copy; to transcribe.

繕正 to make a fair copy.

繕具 to submit copy of.

繕就 effected,—as a Treaty.

繕立 to write out and place on record.

繕立預據 to note a protest.

繕備 or 修繕 to make ready; to prepare, as a written document.

繕修 to put into repair.

繕修干戈 to make ready one's arms,—for battle.

Food; viands; delicacies.

用膳 to serve refreshments.

早膳 breakfast.

珍膳 delicacies.

供膳 to present food,—to a tutor,

膳⁴
9715

as was customary of old; hence, to pay a tutor.

追繳學膳費 to recover expenses for tuition and board.

專靠父膳 entirely depended on his father for a living.

膳饌 a good *cuisine*.

膳房 the Imperial kitchen.

膳部 the Imperial Banqueting Court.

大膳 and 小膳 the Director and sub-Director of the Imperial Banqueting Court.

膳牌 handed to the Emperor at congratulatory audiences by princes, statesmen, Taot'ais, and others,—? list of delicacies offered.

蟠⁴
9716

R. 銑
See 蟬
Rising Lower.

The earthworm.

曲蟠唱歌, 有雨無多 when the earthworm sings, there will not be much rain.

饌⁴
9717

Same as 9715.

鰩⁴
9718

R. 銑
C. *shyn*
H. *shen*
F. *sieng*², v. *ch'iang*²
W. *zie*
N. *zieñ*
P. *shan*
M. *san*
Y. *hsiei*
Sz. *shan*
K. *sön*
J. *sen*, *zen*
A. *t'ien*²
Rising Lower.

The eel.

鰩鰩 the stork eel (*Congrus tricuspidatus*).

黃腮鰩 the yellow-jawed eel (*Ophicardia xanthognatha*).

烏耳鰩 the brown eel (*Anguilla avisotis*).

非蛇即鰩 if he's not a snake, he is an eel,—he is so slippery.

掞⁴
9719

R. 豔
See 豔
Sinking Lower.

Luminous. Easy; quiet; smooth.

掞舒 a state of quiet repose.

睽³

9720

R. 琰

See 閃

Rising Upper.

To glance at; to peep at. The brightness of lighting.

目微睽 he just glanced at it.

睽睽 to flash a glance at.

太白睽睽 the planet Venus is brightly glittering.

刈¹

9721

R. 陷咸

See 衫

Sinking Upper.

To mow; to cut down.

刈草除根 to cut down grass and pull up the roots.

刈刈 to cut down, or mow grass, reeds, etc.

刈刀 a scythe.

芟

9722

Same as 9721.

撻³

9723

R. 潛

See 產

Rising Upper.

To manipulate.

揀撻 to pick over; to sort.

榑¹

9724

R. 鹽

See 衫

J. sen, zen
Even Upper.

A tree found in Kiangsu, bearing a small, pear-shaped, sour fruit.

誅²

9725

R. 鹽

See 蟾

Even Lower.

To falsify; to distort the truth.

鯁

9726

Same as 9718.

犇

9727

Same as 9680.

剔³

9728

R. 銑

See 鷗

Rising Upper.

To trim; to cut; to geld.

上⁴

9729

R. 漾養

C. shōng

H. shōng

F. shōng

W. ziae

N. zōng, jōng

P. } shang

Sz. }

M. } sang

Y. }

K. s'ang

J. djō

A. t'ōng

Sinking and

Rising Lower.

SHANG.

Up, as opposed to 下 4230; top; summit; above; on; high; upper; supreme; first or best; the Emperor. See 7135. Before; previous.

上中下 top, middle, bottom; first, second, third; best quality, middling, inferior.

上大下小 broad at the top and narrow at the bottom.

上下 up and down; above and below; superior and inferior; left and right (see 460); clean and refuse; to land and to ship.

上下游 up and down the river.

上下其手 hand above and hand below, — as when transferring money; *sc.* bribery.

上下千載 not less than a thousand years.

上下文 the context.

年齒不相上下 not much difference in their ages.

貴上下 what is your 法號 religious designation?—to a Buddhist priest.

自上而下 from top to bottom; from the Emperor downwards.

山上 on the mountains.

街上 in the street.

身上 on the person.

河上 by the river.

上河 the upper waters or reach of a river. See shang³.

頭上 on the head.

上頭 (see shang³) or 上面 or

上邊 or 以上 on the top; above; upon.

把上頭事說了一遍 told the above details.

纔一歲多些上頭 after little over a year.

天上 in heaven.

上天 or 上蒼 heaven above; God; Great Heavens! See 11,208.

上帝 or 太上 God. See 10,942.

上⁴

9729

上公 God. Also, Chief Minister. 皇上 or 聖上 or 君上 or 主上 the Emperor.

上皇 the late Emperor.

上曰 the Emperor said.....

上怒 the Emperor was angry.

上諭 an Imperial Edict.

上人 a superior; a master,—used of parents, priests, etc.

不以上人 did not use the term "master,"—when addressing the priest.

上去 to go into the presence of a master or superior. See 4230.

上位 the seat of honour.

上坐 see 11,756.

上房 the upper chamber,—for honoured guests; the principal suite of rooms at an inn.

上司 or 上憲 one's superior officers.

上官 or 上峯 (see 10,577) high officials.

尊無二上 to be revered above all others,—as God or the Emperor.

上有天堂 above us is heaven.

上有年邁二親, 下無手足相輔 above (in point of age), I have two aged parents, below, I have no brothers to assist me.

書上曰 it is said in the Sacred Books (or in the Canon of History),...

看上 to take a fancy to. See 5852, 13,129.

只索忍耐爲上 the best thing to do is to try and bear it.

上等 first-class.

上等人 see 10,877.

上好 very good; tip-top.

上色 best quality.

上燕窩 first quality birds'-nests.

上冰片 clean Baroos camphor.

上段 the above or upper portion or division or paragraph.

上衣 upper clothing.

上⁴
9729

上平聲 the upper even tone.
 早上 early in the morning.
 上早 very early.
 上古 or 上世 remote antiquity,—the period preceding and embracing 伏羲 Fu Hsi.
 上日 a former day.
 上月 last moon.
 上冬 last winter.
 上年 previous years. See 8301.
 不上半個時辰 in less than an hour.
 不上一月 ere a month had elapsed.
 不上一年他死了 a year had not elapsed ere she died.
 上旬 the first decade of a month.
 上節 or 上結 last quarter.
 上屆 or 上回 or 上輪 or 上次 the previous occasion.
 上門牙 the upper front teeth.
 上前去 to advance.
 上控 to appeal to a higher tribunal.
 上海 or 上洋 Shanghai.
 上首 the original holder, as of land; the place of honour.
 上手 the previous tenant; a head partner.
 上來 to rise; to become. See 1376, 2733, 4624, 4839, 10,164, 10,693, 13,449.
 好上來 to grow better; easy to go up,—as an ascent.
 呵欠上來 began to yawn.
 上赴 to submit or present anything to.
 上夜 to go on night-watch.
 上半夜 before midnight.
 上半天 (or 日) the forenoon.
 上肉 superior meat.
 上國 the metropolis. See 6609.
 上稟 to address a superior. See shang³.
 上檔 to fall into a snare.
 上墳 to visit one's cemetery.

上⁴
9729

上訴 to state to a superior.
 上姓 your honourable name.
 上會 to join a society or club.
 上客 distinguished guests.
 上緊 very urgently.
 上瀆 to pester a superior.
 上封 to present a sealed memorial requesting the degradation of.
 上行下效 practised above and imitated below,—as a good example.
 上駟院 the Imperial Stud.
 上進 to make progress.
 上聯 the first of a pair of scrolls.
 上輩 earlier generations,—of relatives.
 上壽 to attend or celebrate an old person's birthday; your birthday.
 上林 or 上苑 names for Peking; see 7157.
 上巳辰 the 3rd of the 3rd moon.

Read shang³ (in many cases also shang⁴). To go up, or on, or to. To send up, or to; to pay in. To esteem; to exalt.

上聲 the rising or ascending tone; the 3rd tone of the Peking dialect.
 上上 shang⁴ 頭去 go up.
 上樓 to go upstairs.
 上船 to go on board ship.
 在船頭上 shang⁴ 招他
 上船 standing at the bow of the ship, beckoned him to come on board.
 上岸 to go ashore.
 上天堂 to go to heaven.
 上京 to go to Peking.
 上朝 to go to Court.
 上學 to go to school.
 不許女婿上門 would not let his son-in-law come to the house.
 將他上了囚床 put him up on the "prisoner's bed."

上⁴
9729

吩咐上了枷杻 ordered them to put on a cangue and handcuffs.
 上山 to go to the hills; (fig.) to rise from prostitute to be a kept mistress.
 上入 to go to town from the country.
 上馬 to mount a horse. See 7576.
 上轎 to get into a sedan-chair.
 上稅 to pay duty.
 上稅單 a "duty memo."
 上銀子 to pay in taxes in money. See 7016.
 上稟 to hand in a petition.
 上本 to memorialise the Throne.
 上香 to go to burn incense.
 上上 (or 上) 弦 to wind up,—as a watch.
 上落平安 in your goings up and down, may you be at peace!
 上不來 he cannot come up.
 上那兒去 where are you going to?
 你上不上 are you coming up?
 上門 to bolt a door.
 上路 to start on a journey.
 上轅 to go to the office of a superior.
 上案子作活 to come up to the table and work,—to become proficient in one's trade; to have finished one's apprenticeship.
 上工 to begin work.
 上鏽 to get rusty.
 上塢 to go into dock.
 上河 to ascend a river. See shang⁴.
 上駛 to go up stream,—of boats.
 上鍋上竈 to go to the pots and oven,—to become a cook.
 上場 the "L." exit of a Chinese stage.
 上殿 to ascend the hall,—of a Buddhist temple, repeating O-mi-to-fu and striking the bell at intervals.
 上板 to go to press. See 8588.

上⁴

9729

上篷 to hoist sail.

上弓 to string a bow.

上凍 to freeze.

上吊 to hang oneself.

上髮 or 上頭 (see *shang*⁴) to do up the hair.

上頭太太 women who dress the bride's hair on the wedding-day.

上貴 to honour the noble.

扃³

9730

R. 養

See 賞

Rising Upper.

The large ring on a front door, used as a knocker. [Distinguished from 扃 6584.]

晌³

9731

R. 養

C. hōng

F. hiong

W. hsiac

N. sōng

P. 'shang, v.

shang

M. 'shang,

hsiang

Y. sang

K. sang

J. shō

A. fōng

Rising Upper.

Noon; midday. A piece of arable land, measuring six 畝 *mou*, set apart for the support of the Gendarmerie of Peking.晌午 (*shang*³ *huo* in Peking) or 晌天 noon.

小晌午 close on noon.

正晌午 or 晌了 or 晌了天 it is noon.

晌午歪 (or 錯) and 晌午大歪 (or 錯) day-periods in the early afternoon.

晌午錯 (or 歪) 了 it is past noon.

晌午大錯了 it is considerably past noon.

頭晌 or 早半晌 the forenoon.

過晌 or 下半晌 the afternoon.

半晌無言 he kept silent awhile.

東晌午 and 西晌午 east and west noontides, respectively, —the times in the morning and afternoon when the sun is throwing long shadows.

晌飯 the midday meal.

歇晌兒 or 睡晌覺 (*chiao*⁴) to take the midday rest or siesta.

餉

9732

尙⁴

9733

R. 漾

See 上

Sinking Lower.

See 4285.

To add; to append to. Still; in addition to; notwithstanding. Extensive, in the logical sense. To marry a princess. Korea. To wish. To esteem; to approve; used in the sense of Imperial. To ascend.

尙之以珠 pearls were attached to them.

尙克用文王教 were still able to follow the teaching of Wên Wang.

雖老尙能騎馬 although old, I can still ride.

我生之初, 尙無爲 in the early part of my life, time passed without commotion.

尙且 still; however. See 12,236.

天公尙且無公道何

況 if even God is not just, how much more (will officials fail: see 2533).

尙有 there is still.

尙還 still; as before.

尙希 hopes, however.....

尙祈 and he would beg.....

尙未妥當 not yet satisfactorily settled.

尙爲周到 may still be considered as complete.

尙屬平允 may still be considered as fair and just.

尙詳洽 clear and satisfactory enough.

尙公主 to wed a princess.

爾尙一乃心力 do you proceed with united heart and strength.

尙寐無覺 would that I might sleep to wake no more!

尙享 see 4264, 4286.

尙德 to esteem virtue.

尙齒 to respect age.

辭尙體要在 language, value comprehensiveness and terseness.

尙⁴

9733

皇天弗尙 God does not approve of them.

好 *hao*⁴ 尙 to prefer; to value.

尙姓 what is your esteemed name?

不自尙 do not think much of yourself.

以浮華相尙 vied with one another in extravagance.

俗尙繁華 the world loves pomp and show.

俗尙 the prevailing custom.

俗尙紅 red is the accepted colour,—at weddings.

風尙 air; style.

尙論 fond of discussion; to praise; to glorify.

無以尙之 nothing can be superior to it.

各有所尙 every one has his own particular fancy or taste.

尙心 to set one's mind on.

高尙其志 to have great aspirations.

尙方令 persons specially charged to make things for Imperial use.

尙衣 the Imperial clothes.

尙書 the Canons of Yao and Shun in the 書經 *Shu Ching*; also used for the whole work. High metropolitan officials under the Han dynasty. Also (elegantly read *ch'ang*²), the President of a Board. [尙書 was changed to 中書 by the Emperor Wu Ti of the Han dynasty.]

六部尙書 the Presidents of the Six Boards. See 9484.

尙書史 or 尙書令史 a subordinate in the department of a *shang shu*. Under the Chou dynasty = Grand Historiographer; e.g. 召尙書曰 called the G. H. and said.

The clothes on the lower half of the body; see 5385.

衣裳 clothes.

奉裳衣 a hand-the-clothes,—a wife. See 1478.

帷裳 the curtains of a lady's carriage.

裳¹

9734

R. 陽

C. shōng

H. shong

F. siang

W. ziaa

N. djoŋg, joŋg,

zoŋg

裳¹

9734

P. shang
M. } sang
Y. }
Sz. shang
K. sang
J. shō
A. t'ōng
Even Lower.

裳裳 the beautiful appearance of flowers.

霓裳 see 5434.

雲裳 clothes like clouds, sc. beautiful.

賞³

9735

R. 養
C. shōng
H. shong
F. siong
W. siae
N. soñg
P. }
M. } shang
Y. }
Sz. }
K. sang
J. shō
A. t'ōng
Rising Upper.

To give to an inferior; to bestow; to reward, as opposed to **罰** 3382. To take pleasure in. See 1644.

賞錢 to bestow money.

賞個大錢罷 give a cash! —a beggar's cry.

賞給 or **賞賜** to bestow upon.

賞假 (*chia*⁴) to grant leave of absence.

賞功 or **賞勞** to reward merit.

功多有厚賞 great merit brings a substantial reward.

賞善罰惡 to reward the good and punish the evil.

賞以酒肉 bestowed upon him wine and meat.

賞以勸善 reward in order to stimulate to virtue.

賞不論冤仇 in rewarding, do not make any difference as regards enemies.

賞戴藍翎 permitted to wear the Blue Plume.

賞帖 or **賞格** a notice of reward.

重賞之下,必有勇夫 where the reward is large, there is sure to be some brave man forthcoming.

賞還 to kindly return, — as something sent for inspection.

賞臉 to bestow the face, — to condescend.

賞鑒 to bestow a glance on; to enjoy the view of.

賞花 to enjoy flowers.

賞月 to enjoy the moonlight.

賞玩 to enjoy oneself.

慶賞元宵 to enjoy the Feast of Lanterns.

賞³

9735

賞筵 to give an entertainment.

賞收 to condescend to accept.

賞識 to have a favourable knowledge of.

See 440.

See 441.

常

9736

嫦

9737

商¹

9738

R. 陽
C. shōng
H. shong
F. siong, v.
soung
W. siae
N. siang, v.
soñg
P. shang
M. }
Y. } shang
Sz. shang
K. sang
J. shō
A. t'ōng
Even Upper.

To deliberate. To trade. Name of a dynasty. The second of the five ancient musical notes; see 6580. Used with 9739. [To be distinguished from **商** 10,919.]

商量 or **商酌** or **商議** to consult; to deliberate upon.

彼此相商 the two parties in consultation.

商定 settled in consultation.

商辦 to deliberate and (or how to) take action.

商明 to argue out; to discuss.

商訂 to arrange; to settle on.

商同 to consult with.

商之幕友 he consulted about it with his secretary.

商擬 to propose to.....

商准 to agree to after consultation.

商人 or **商戶** or **行** (*hang*²)

商 or **商民** merchants.

商旅 or **客商** travelling merchants.

商賈 (*ku*³) resident and travelling merchants.

洋商 foreign merchants. [Originally "hong merchants," as opposed to **夷商** foreign merchants. So used by 阮元 Yüan Yüan.]

華商 native merchants.

商本 capital in trade.

商業 trade; commerce.

商情 commercial details or interests.

商¹

9738

商股 commercial interests; shares.

商夥 a partner in trade; also, an *employé* in a firm.

商販 buying and selling; trading.

通商 trade,—especially applied to trade with foreign countries. See 12,294.

以保商局 in the interests of trade.

招商局 the China Merchants' S.N. Company.

商朝 (*ch'ao*³) the Shang dynasty. See *Tables III*.

商功 solid mensuration.

商羊 a one-legged bird, said to portend rain, and imitated by children hopping about.

商棘 *Asparagus lucidus*, Ldl.

A plant, the root of which is used as a remedy for ague.

商陸 Chinese pokeweed (*Phytolacca acinosa*, Roxb.).

To deliberate. Used with 9738.

Same as 9738.

To wound; to injure; to distress. To be distressed; grieved over, or at.

傷命 to kill; mortal; fatal.

傷害 to wound.

傷性 to lose one's life.

傷亡 to die of one's wounds.

傷身子 physically injurious.

重傷 a severe wound.

君子不重 *ch'ung*² **傷**, **不擒二毛** the superior man does not wound twice, nor does he take captive the gray-headed.

商¹

9739

R. 陽
See 商
Even Upper.

商¹

9740

R. 陽
See 商
Even Upper.

賣

9741

傷¹

9742

R. 陽
See 商
Even Upper.

傷¹

9742

傷處 the wounded part; the wound.

傷口 the mouth of a wound.

傷痕 the scar of a wound.

帶傷投案 came to the court bringing his wounds with him,—i.e. in spite of his wounds.

遍體鱗傷 covered with wounds as a fish with scales.

傷弓之鳥 a bird wounded by an arrow.

傷臉 or 傷名 to injure one's reputation.

傷病 to be ill.

傷風 or 傷寒 to catch cold.

傷暑 to suffer from heat.

損傷 to damage,—as by collision, etc.

傷財 to waste property.

傷和氣 to injure the *entente cordiale*.

無傷舊好 do not destroy our old friendship.

傷化 or 有傷風化 injurious to public morals.

傷時 to injure the (morals of the) age.

磨傷 to injure by rubbing.

傷情 or 傷心 to wound the feelings.

我心傷悲 my heart was grieved.

傷心事 a sad affair.

傷感 to be much moved; emotional, as a division or class of poetry.

妃追傷 his concubine pined for him,—after his death.

傷及父母 to cause grief to one's parents,—as well as to oneself.

傷羈旅 to lament over detention from home.

傷老 to grieve over the approach of old age.

傷春 to grieve over (the departure of) spring.

何傷 what matter? what harm?

無傷 to be of no consequence; not to matter.

殤¹

9743

R. 陽

See 商

Even Upper.

To die young; to die.

夭殤 or 短殤 to die prematurely.

下殤 and 中殤 and 上殤

or 長 *chang*³ 殤 to die between eight and eleven, between twelve and fifteen, and between sixteen and nineteen, respectively.

痘殤 to die of smallpox.

無服之殤 children who die before the age of seven, whose relatives will not wear mourning.

嫁殤 to marry the spirit of a betrothed husband who has died before the actual marriage.

國殤 to die for one's country.

殤了丁口不少 many members of the family, male and female, died.

觴¹

9744

R. 陽

See 商

Even Upper.

A goblet, shaped like a breakfast cup, but without a handle; to pledge. Also read *ch'ang*².

酒觴 a wine-cup.

舉觴 to raise the goblet,—to drink.

杯觴交錯 cups and goblets passing to and fro,—as when much drinking is going on.

傳觴 to circulate the wine-cup.

濫觴 to overflow the goblet,—as the biggest river will hardly do at its source; used in the sense of "small beginnings."

滌觴 or 潔觴 or 治觴 to prepare goblets,—to get ready a feast.

流觴曲水 goblets floating down winding streams,—as at a picnic where cups of wine are placed in a stream and allowed to float down to where the guests are assembled.

飛羽觴而醉月 the winged goblet flew round as we got drunk to the light of the moon.

稱觴 to pledge.

觴西王母於瑤池之

上 he pledged Hsi Wang Mu (*see* 8067) at the Jasper Lake.饒³

9745

R. 養

See 賞

Rising Upper.

Dinner; supper.

SHAO.

少³

9746

R. 篠嘯

C. shiu

H. shau

F. sieu, chieu

W. siöe

N. hsioa

P. } shau

M. } shau

Y. soa

Sz. shau

K. so

J. shō

A. t'ieu

Rising and

Sinking

Upper.

Few, as opposed to 多 11,302. Little; seldom; briefly; in the least; short of; wanting in.

多少 *see* 11,302.少報 to declare short,—i.e. less than the actual quantity, as at the Custom House. *See* 11,302.

少於單 a less quantity than stated on the document.

缺少 or 短少 insufficient; short of the number required.

少些 or 少許 a little; a few.

還少些個 still a few wanting.

太少 too few.

少欠 to be wanting; short of the proper number.

少錢 to owe money.

少禮 wanting in politeness.

少有 rare.

少逢敵手 he seldom met his match.

少間 in a little while. *See* 1601 *chien*⁴.

少時病卒 in a little while he fell ill and died.

少陪一會 excuse me one moment.

少請安 I have been deficient in enquiring after your health,—a conventional reply to 久違 it is a long time since we met.

少胡說 don't talk so hastily or stupidly.

少一口氣 without breath; dead.

少 *shao*³ 少 *shao*² 的 a very little.

少述 let us pass over or omit.

少見少見 I have seen very little of you,—I am glad to see you again (after a short absence).

少興 dejectedly.

少³
9746

少了不賣 I won't sell it for less.

少待 or 少停 or 少候 to wait awhile.

少刻 or 少頃 a short time.

少之也須百金 at the least, it will require a hundred taels.

鄰國之民不加少 the population of the neighbouring States does not decrease.

少可即止 to stop when a fair amount of success is achieved,—lest the better spoil the good.

少可取者 not many worth taking.

少不是 most likely.

少不得 or 少不得了 or 不可少 unable to be less by; indispensable.

少他不得 can't do without him.

少不得在房裏的 it must be in the room somewhere.

少不得都是他們的 all (my earnings) will necessarily become their property.

少不得也問 I was also obliged to ask....

少不得讓與我 he will be obliged to let me have it.

少不了 I won't give you too little; you shan't have too little.

少不免我去 I shall be obliged to go.

少廣 evolution,—in mathematics.

Read *shao*⁴. Young; of tender years. See 875, 6645.

老少 old and young.

少年 of tender years. See 12,958.

少孤 became an orphan when young.

少者懷之 take tender care of the young.

少孔子四十六歲 forty-six years younger than Confucius.

容顏轉少 his face became young again.

少³
9746

人少則慕父母 when a man is young, he cleaves to his parents.

吾少來如此 I have been like this from my youth upwards.

少小辭鄉曲 when a child I left my native place.

少子 the youngest son.

少女 or 少艾 a young girl.

少爺 the son of an official; your son,—a conventional term of respect.

諸少並佳 the young gentlemen (your sons) are all equally charming.

立少妾 to take a concubine.

他少我 he treats me slightly.

少林 the name of a famous monastery in the 登封 Têng-fêng District, Honan, the inmates of which were all good at boxing, etc. Hence the term has come to be used in the sense of "swashbucklers." See 9373.

詔於少室山陰立少林寺 (the Emperor Kao Tsu of the Wei dynasty, A.D. 471–500, in honour of the Shaman 跋陁 Po-t'o from Central Asia,) gave orders for the establishment of the Shao-lin monastery on the north side of the Shao-shih mountain.

少司寇 the Vice President of the Board of Punishments.

少陵 the fancy name of the poet Tu Fu.

To whistle; a whistle. An outpost; to patrol.

打哨子 or 吹哨子 to blow a whistle.

帶哨子 to carry a whistle,—as pigeons do. See 6060.

哨子風 a whistling wind.

哨兒 the mouth of a trumpet.

哨哨 loquacious.

哨船 a revenue cruiser.

關哨 tidewaiters.

哨堡 an outpost; an entrenchment.

哨⁴
9747
R. 嘯蕭
See 俏
but usually read 稍
Sinking Upper.

哨⁴
9747

營哨 garrisons and guard-stations.

巡哨 or 哨遊 to patrol.

哨下 on guard.

哨總 the officer in command of the patrol.

哨望 or 哨人 a sentry.

哨馬 a vedette.

哨探 a scout; a spy; to reconnoitre.

上哨的舖子 a shop in a first-class situation.

哨官 a military lieutenant.

娟¹
9748
R. 效肴
See 稍
Sinking and Even Upper.

梢¹
9749
R. 肴
F. sau
See 簪
Even Upper.

捎¹
9750.
R. 肴
See 稍
Even Upper.

艚¹
9751
R. 肴
F. sau²
See 稍
cf. 哨
A. sau, tieu
Even Upper.

The eldest sister.

The ends of a bow. To discharge an arrow.

To take; to choose; to carry; to send by an opportunity (see 10,463). Wrongly used for 1428.

捎掠 to seize.

捎捎 to choose.

捎信 (or 書) to send a letter.

捎帶貨物 to convey goods.

捎 *ch'ao*¹ 手 to fold the arms. See 186.

把手捎在背後 put his hands behind his back.

門捎 a door-latch.

The stern of a vessel. See 9758.

艚工 the helmsman.

艚工多舟必敗 too many helmsmen wreck the boat = too many cooks etc.

Princeton Theological Seminary Library



1 1012 01513 6643

For use in Library only

